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THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,

For the Year Ending December 12, 1912.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA:
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,
595 Drexel Building.

1912

Persons desiring to become members of the Association should present their names and addresses to the Corresponding Secretary, who will submit them to the Executive Committee for election. An annual fee of two dollars is required of members, in return for which they are entitled to all publications of the society.

HERBERT WELSH,

Corresponding Secretary I. R. A.,

995 DREXEL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.



Photo by Haesler, Phila.

HERBERT WELSH.

Founder of the Association, and for thirty years its Corresponding Secretary.

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Gift of
Patrick Tracy Jackson
June 17, 1954

The Thirtieth Annual Report
of the
Executive Committee
of
The Indian Rights Association.

For three decades this Association has been laboring, in the language of its constitution, "to secure to the Indians of the United States the political and civil rights already guaranteed to them by treaty and statutes of the United States, and such as their civilization and circumstances may justify." How far this work has been necessary, and to what extent it has been successful, will be apparent from our record made during these past thirty years. As that has already been printed and sent to our members and friends, we will not here attempt an historical review, but merely deal with the events of 1912.*

We begin the new year under conditions that usually create a feeling of uncertainty. There will be a change of administration, politically, on March 4th, and whether it will be "for better or for worse," is a question that the future will determine. Undoubtedly there is need for some radical changes in the present organization of the Indian Bureau, and it is earnestly hoped that under the new administration a forward step will be taken instead of the reverse. It is important that the new Secretary of the Interior, whoever may be determined upon, should be

*See "The Record of Thirty Years."

a man in sympathy with the just treatment of the Indians, and one who, within proper limits, will give a free hand to a desirable Indian Commissioner to labor for their welfare.

Corruption and inefficiency have, for years past, held a strong hold upon the Indian Service. We have been greatly hampered in our work by the efforts of certain officials who endeavored to protect employes in the service and others who preyed upon the Indian, from just exposures and removal.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the Service is the pernicious effect of political influence, which still curses the whole Bureau, in one form or another. Theoretically, the civil service rules now cover all positions in the Department, with the exception of the Commissioner, his assistants and a few confidential places; but in reality, many of those under the Commissioner do not seem able to get away from the old idea that their loyalty goes *first* to some influential backer outside of the service, and *then* to their immediate superior officer. Commissioners come and go, but the bureaucrat wants to remain forever. It is therefore not strange that Commissioner Valentine publicly stated that "the service is weak in the head, weak-eyed and hard of hearing." Many inspectors do not inspect, especially if the one they are sent to investigate has any "pull;" or, when they do inspect and unearth unsavory conditions, it is possible for some of the bureaucrats to hold things back, or so misrepresent the situation that nothing is accomplished,—unless some one, not connected with the Bureau, knows enough about the particular case vigorously to oppose such influences and show the Commissioner the plain, ugly truth. Not only is the Commissioner handicapped from below, but all his recommendations in matters of consequence must be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for formal approval before they are effective. As things have been conducted, when many such recommendations reach the Secretary's office they are referred to some subordinate, who it would seem proceeds to find out whether the Commissioner dotted all his "i's" and crossed

every "t," and in this way progress, or action, is brought to a standstill. The remedy for these existing evils is the arousal of a public sentiment so strong that it cannot be resisted, demanding a new and higher order of things.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

After serving for over three years, Hon. Robert G. Valentine tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Those who are not familiar with bureaucratic conditions can hardly appreciate the difficulties with which he had to contend. It was a case of "rings below him and rings above him;" and with much disloyalty on the part of certain subordinates, the accomplishment of broad, definite and effective work was almost impossible. In spite of these adverse conditions, however, Mr. Valentine did inaugurate some reforms,—and at the same time, he made mistakes, as he is frank to admit. It is an unfortunate fact that many of our Indian Commissioners have often been placed in a position where they felt obliged to compromise in some instances for "the greater good."

Throughout his administration, Mr. Valentine maintained an "open door." He not only welcomed criticisms, or information, but invited it. We welcomed Mr. Valentine's accession to the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and we regret his leaving it.

One question that now concerns the friends of the Indian is: who will be the new Commissioner? The selection of a proper man for the post means much to the Indian at this critical juncture. A man of intelligence, breadth and strength, and a thorough knowledge of actual conditions, is badly needed;—one who, through indifference, incompetency, or political expediency, will not allow nefarious schemes to loot the Indians' estate to become established facts, before sounding the alarm and calling for help. Too often it has seemed that the Bureau has lost sight of the welfare of the Indian when powerful interests were demanding special concessions, forgetting that the main province

of the guardian was to protect the ward, and being content to accept the inevitable result with only a nominal resistance,—or none at all. It is all very well to become righteously indignant *after* the Indian has been pauperized and debauched, and *then* demand corrective legislation. What is needed, however, is the foresight and courage that would have prevented such tragic events as the White Earth scandal for instance, where those Indians were shamelessly robbed, under partial cover of law, to the extent of millions of dollars. May God give us a man for Commissioner who will prevent any more such tragic events.

ARE DISTRICT AGENTS NEEDED?

In the Summer of 1912, when the Indian Office was endeavoring to secure an adequate appropriation for District Agents for the Five Civilized Tribes, a Congressman from Oklahoma declared, on the floor of the House of Representatives, that such supervision was not needed; that the people in his State were honest and could be depended upon to give the Indian all the protection that was required. There are sixty thousand minors among the Five Tribes, whose property interests aggregate about \$130,000,000. To secure control of the lands of these minors (and adults also), organized bands of grafters resorted to murdering children, in addition to abduction and forgery. Their plans had been so thorough as to include several judges and a prosecuting attorney. Space will not permit a detailed account of this situation, but it is a satisfaction to state that the Government, through Superintendent Dana H. Kelsey, of the Union Agency, secured the evidence that resulted in the conviction of one man for murder, and the removal of a judge and prosecuting attorney. The murder case was particularly atrocious, as oil-soaked rags were placed in the room where the Sells children slept, previous to the explosion of a dynamite charge, which resulted in their death. Oklahoma as a State has made wonderful and rapid progress in a material

way, but when we consider that much of this growth is due to plundering the Indian of his land and money, this Congressman's assertion of friendship for the Red Man would be amusing were the matter not so serious.

"ENFORCING" THE LIQUOR LAW.

In the Fall of 1912, it appears that Mr. Charles Bates, Jr., connected with the allotment work on the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, was arrested for bringing liquor on that reservation; and we understand that he was very promptly indicted by a grand jury. According to statements made to our Secretary by Indians and others, when he visited Pine Ridge last August, this was not the first time Mr. Bates brought liquor on the reservation; in fact, if they are to be believed, his intemperate habits were notorious. He could not plead ignorance of the law, for posted in a conspicuous place on the agency grounds there was a notice warning people against introducing liquor on the reservation. An Indian detected under similar circumstances would have been promptly punished, and properly so; but in spite of the evidence secured by officials of the Indian Bureau, and Mr. Bates' own admission of his guilt, he is still in the service. Mr. Bates, following his indictment, promptly went to Washington, presumably in an endeavor to protect himself. Regardless of how much "pull" he may have had, or to whom he appealed, he was not even suspended pending the outcome of his trial, but was "furloughed" for two months without pay. Early in the Summer of 1912, we submitted some data from Pine Ridge, in which Mr. Bates was accused of bringing liquor on the reservation, and neglecting his work. That the complaint was justified will now hardly be questioned. Of what use, however, is the work of the service for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians (for which Congress has annually appropriated \$75,000) if the Bureau will not support its own men?

Mr. Abbott, the Acting Commissioner, sought to ex-

cuse the offense of Bates on the ground of "extenuating circumstances;" claiming that the latter had a physician's *verbal* prescription. As Bates was arrested with a *gallon* of whiskey in his possession, the "prescription" must have provided for very liberal doses! It should be noted, however, that an agency physician is not authorized to permit the introduction of liquor on Indian reservations. That power is limited, by United States statute, to the Secretary of War.

This incident has at least accomplished one result, for the Acting Commissioner has issued a circular (No. 695), addressed to superintendents, on "Introduction of intoxicants on Indian reservations," calling attention to the lax manner in which the law has been enforced. The circular well says:

"The law cannot be enforced effectively as to Indians unless employes themselves set the example for its obedience. There cannot be one law in Indian country for Indians and a different law for white employes."

But the extreme consideration shown to Mr. Bates would seem to indicate that there is a different attitude by the author of circular No. 695 toward at least one offender. The results desired by the order cannot be attained unless the Indian Bureau consistently enforces the law, regardless of who the offender may be.

THE "GARB ORDER."

One subject that attracted more than ordinary attention during the past year was the suspension by President Taft of the so-called "Garb Order" issued by Commissioner Valentine, on January 27, 1912, designed to put an end to what seemed to many to be a clear union of Church and State. The order (or "Circular 601," as it was officially called), reads as follows:

"To Superintendents in Charge of Indian Schools:

"In accordance with that essential principle in our

national life—the separation of Church and State—as applied by me to the Indian Service, which as to ceremonies and exercises is now being enforced under the existing religious regulations, I find it necessary to issue this order supplementary to those regulations, to cover the use of those exercises and at other times, of insignia and garb as used by various denominations. At exercises of any particular denomination there is, of course, no restriction in this respect, but at the general assembly exercises and in the public school rooms, or on the grounds when on duty, insignia or garb has no justification.

“In Government schools all insignia of any denomination must be removed from all public rooms, and members of any denomination wearing distinctive garb should leave such garb off while engaged at lay duties as Government employes. If any case exists where such an employe cannot conscientiously do this, he will be given a reasonable time, not to extend, however, beyond the opening of the next school year after the date of this order, to make arrangements for employment elsewhere than in Federal Indian Schools.

“Respectfully,
“Robert G. Valentine,
“Commissioner.”

Presumably at the instance of representatives of the Roman Catholic Church, and without giving the Commissioner an opportunity to be heard on the subject, President Taft, on February 5, 1912, not only suspended the order, but also suspended the Commissioner from taking any further action in the matter,—an unusual proceeding. The Commissioner was well within his acknowledged right, as the head of the Indian Bureau, when he issued the order, and he acted on what he deemed broad grounds, in order to avoid bringing the subject into politics. Had he consulted the President, or the Secretary of the Interior, the result might have been embarrassing to them, whether they approved or disapproved the order. Furthermore, there was no occasion for consulting them, as Commissioner Valentine was authorized to manage his own Bureau. Consequently, when the President acted on the ex-parte statements of the representative of the Bureau of Catholic

Indian Missions—and apparently no one else,—*he* brought the matter into politics.

The suspension of Circular No. 601 was promptly followed by another suggestive incident;—the “Civil Service Rules were strengthened.” A Washington dispatch was published in the daily press of February 11, 1912, which stated that “An amendment of the civil service rules relating to removal, which assures persons in the Government service that ‘no discrimination shall be exercised for political or religious reasons,’ and which makes other important changes, was promulgated by President Taft today.”

As the teachers and employes of these Church schools had been “covered in” to the civil service “by the door of special concession,” it would seem that the amendment referred to was mainly in their interest.

The position of this Association on the “Garb Order” was stated in a communication, under date of February 8, 1912, addressed to the President, reading as follows:

“The Indian Rights Association notes the suspension of the recent order of Commissioner Valentine, prohibiting the use of the insignia or garb peculiar to any religious organization, in the exercises or celebrations of the Indian schools under the control of his Department, and desires to place itself on record as in accord with the order of the Commissioner, which makes plain a fundamental principle of our Government and is for the best interest of the civil service. The schools to which it was to apply are the so-called ‘covered in’ schools. These were ecclesiastical schools, which the Government accepted, renting their buildings and taking over their whole staff of teachers and whole body of pupils. As the teachers were allowed to wear their peculiar garb, no substantial change was wrought in the ecclesiastical appearance of the schools by their relation to the Government. The Commissioner’s order designed to put an end to such a union of Church and State.

“The point is made that now that these teachers are under the Government, they are entitled to the protection of civil service, and that such an order amounts to the dismissal of those who are members of religious orders.

“The whole arrangement, in our opinion, was a mistake. The inevitable result has been the introduction of ecclesias-

tical questions into politics. But there ought to be a way out, and the Commissioner is seeking one. His order would inflict no injustice on the teachers. They were taken over as a body, without any civil service examination. This was a concession that weakened, in some degree, the principles of civil service, since the qualification might most readily have been made that their acceptance would be conditional on their ability to pass the usual examination. Having entered into the service in this way, by the door of special concession, their presence ought not to be used to prevent the Commissioner from making it plain to the pupils of the Government schools that in this Country Church and State are separate; yet it will be impossible for him to bring this great principle home to them if the teachers wear the garbs and use the insignia peculiar to ecclesiastical schools. In the case in point, of these 'covered in' schools, the pupils will certainly draw the conclusion that the Government schools are Roman Catholic, or that this is a Roman Catholic Government. Moreover, the Commissioner is considerate. His order does not work immediate discharge of any teachers who cannot give up their peculiar garb, as a reasonable time, not to extend longer than the opening of the school term, is granted in such cases.

"We believe that the people of this country will not be satisfied by any administration of the Indian Department that is not based on the principle enunciated by Congress in the Act of June 10, 1896, which runs:

"'And it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the Government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever for education in any sectarian school.'

"We realize that you suspended this order for the purpose of gaining a complete idea of the situation before any final action should be taken, but we venture to express the hope that after further examination, and after all parties have been heard, you will approve and restore an order by which the national and non-sectarian character of these schools is made plain.

"By order of the Executive Committee."

The suspension of the order aroused a storm of protests in all parts of the country, and the President announced, through the Secretary of the Interior, that—

"It is the intention to take up the entire subject and

arrive at a conclusion which will be as nearly right as possible, after hearing all sides and interests."

A public hearing was held in the office of the Secretary of the Interior on April 8th, and covered practically the full day—from 10.30 A. M. until 5.15 P. M. About sixty people were present, representing various organizations, nearly all of whom were supporters of the Commissioner's order. The Secretary intimated that he would announce his decision at an early date, but it was not until September 23, 1912, that the result was known. On that date the President made public the Secretary's decision, permanently revoking the order, as contained in a long letter addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated August 24, 1912. The main conclusions of the Secretary (which were approved by the President) are as follows:

"That the questions at issue are questions of administrative policy and not of statutory or constitutional law.

"That as a matter of wise and far-seeing administrative policy the wearing of a distinctive religious garb by teachers in Government schools for Indians should not be permitted; that the extension of the practice should be definitely prohibited, and that the only real question open to discussion is the treatment which should be accorded to the teachers who are now in the Government service and who have been officially given a civil-service status.

"That any rule which is now adopted with regard to these teachers must recognize the fact that the Government not only permitted but originally encouraged the churches and various religious and charitable organizations to establish schools among the Indians; that many of these schools have been taken over by the Government under an arrangement, express or implied, by which the teaching force was covered into the public service without discrimination as to religious beliefs and without discrimination as to whether the teachers did or did not wear a distinctive garb indicative of such beliefs, and that as a result a number of teachers are now, and some of them for many years have been, members in Catholic orders whose vows are for life and which require the wearing of a garb distinctive of such membership.

"That both Congress and the department have heretofore adopted the policy of proceeding by definite but gradual steps to terminate the practice of recognizing sectarian religious organizations as governmental agencies in the education of the Indians, but that while applying this policy to the gradual and now complete elimination of the contract schools the Indian Office has mistakenly continued to take over unnecessary mission schools and not only to take into the classified service additional teachers wearing a distinctive garb, but to permit these teachers to carry on the school in a manner almost as distinctly sectarian as before they were taken over by the Government.

"That it is this mistake (about the existence of which we agree) which should now be corrected, not by abruptly dismissing from the service those whom we have taken into it and given the protection of the civil service law, but by ceasing to introduce into the service the teachers of any sectarian religious schools; by filling all new positions and all vacancies in the teaching force from the eligible registers of the Civil Service Commission; and by requiring all teachers, whether now in the service or hereafter admitted, whether wearing a religious garb or not wearing such a garb, whether Protestant or Catholic, to refrain from all sectarian instruction or the use of their positions for sectarian ends."

At first glance, the net gain from this decision would seem to be entirely on the side of the Roman Catholic Church, as the right of its nuns and priests to wear their distinctive garb, even though employes of the Government in charge of Indian educational work, has been confirmed. But the principles for which the objectors contended were established by the rulings that no more of these church schools will be "covered in," to the civil service, and that when vacancies in them occur in future, they will be filled from the eligible list. The present garbed employes wear their distinctive habiliment only under sufferance.

The letters of President Taft and Secretary Fisher seem to many to be based not upon reason and law, but mainly on political expedience. It is difficult to understand how there can be "non-sectarian" teaching in the class rooms

when the instructors, who are government employes, wear a distinctive Church garb.

Secretary Fisher addressed President Taft, on November 8, 1912, making further reference to the subject, and to the need for the issuance of a definite order to employes in the Service in accordance with his conclusions in the letter of August 24, 1912. The Secretary said:

"Indeed, I think my letter of instructions to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs amounts to much more than any brief order or regulation which it would be appropriate to issue. My letter is in itself a specific order to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and will control his action and the action of his subordinates in all matters falling within its scope. It not only states the rule which is to be followed but explains the spirit in which the rule is to be enforced."

The Church insignia and symbols have been entirely removed, as we understand, from these "covered in" schools, and it is hoped that garb wearing will ultimately be eliminated from the Government Indian schools.

TRUST AND TREATY FUNDS FOR SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

The old controversy over the use of Indian trust and treaty funds was revived when the question of renewing the contracts made five years ago came up for action by the Sioux and other Indians. Our twenty-third and twenty-fourth annual reports give a full history of the efforts to secure a direct appropriation of \$200,000 for the support of certain sectarian schools, and of how that plan was defeated when our Washington Agent exposed the methods being used toward its accomplishment. Then, under President Roosevelt, the plan was quietly adopted of diverting Indian trust and treaty funds for this purpose. A legal solution of the question was sought, and the United States Supreme Court decided, in the Quick Bear case, that the funds belonged to the Indians, and could be used

in accordance with their wishes, through petitions. It was held by the authorities in 1905 that care must be taken to see that any petition was genuine and that only the pro rata share of each petitioner was used.

During the Summer of 1912 our attention was directed to the farcical manner in which the Indian Bureau was arranging for a renewal of contracts of the Indians (mostly Sioux), for the support of sectarian schools. The result of our investigation of this matter is stated in the following communication:

INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia, November 26, 1912.

To the Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

We enclose for your ready reference a copy of a communication bearing the date of September 24, 1912 (Ed. 84603, 1912), marked exhibit "A," and one bearing date of November 19, 1912, (Education, A. V. S. Contract Schools, Sioux & No. Cheyennes), marked exhibit "B," addressed to our agent, Mr. S. M. Brosius, by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relating to the expenditure of funds contracted to be paid by the Government for the support of mission schools among Indian tribes named therein, for the years 1911 and 1912, and sums proposed to be paid therefor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

The Acting Commissioner states in his letter of September 24, 1912, that the payments are made upon "petition" of the Indians who request that certain funds held by the Government may be used in payment of tuition for Indian children in mission schools, and says that:

"* * * the Sioux Indians who have asked that their funds for educational needs be used in mission schools instead of Government schools receive the same benefits from the tribal and trust funds, as do those not signing the request, have by such action signified their desire to use the Government school. In other words, after the schools—Government and contract—have been provided for, the remaining funds are beneficially used by all the Sioux whether their children are in Government or mission contract schools as each kind of school is supported out of funds belonging to the patrons of both, and no distinction is

made between those who patronize either according to their choice."

Many members of the tribes in question have heretofore objected to having any portion of funds due to them used for the support of the class of mission schools asking for aid for the fiscal year 1913.

We respectfully submit that since the educational plan of the Federal government among these Indians is no doubt intended to be a counterpart of the public school systems carried on by the various States of the Union, *all* members of the various tribes should contribute equally to the support of the Government Indian schools. This appropriation prevents the founding of such public schools under Governmental control.

The President in a communication of February 3, 1905, to the Secretary of the Interior, in reference to this question, said:

"* * * care must be taken, of course, to see that any petition by the Indians *is genuine*, and that the money appropriated for any given school represents *only the pro rata proportion* to which the Indians making the petition are entitled." (Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1905, page 36.)

We claim that proper care is not taken to see that the signatures are genuine.

Former contracts for use of funds for support of mission contract schools having expired on June 30, 1912, the Superintendents of the several bands of Indians interested, as stated in the Acting Commissioner's letters, posted notices in the reservations under their jurisdiction informing the Indians that petitions were open for signatures of those who desired a continuance of the use of tribal funds for support of contract mission schools for the fiscal year 1913. A copy of the petition signed by the Indians belonging to the Crow Creek band of Sioux Indians is attached hereto, marked exhibit "C."

We are informed that the petition posted by the Superintendent of the Pine Ridge reservation, S. D., contains the following clause:

"The names of those on the original petition of five years ago will be counted as favoring new contracts unless the names are withdrawn, according to instructions."



INDIANS THRESHING GRAIN, CROW RESERVATION, MONT.



HOME OF LEWIS HARRISON, A PROGRESSIVE CROW INDIAN



Many signers of the expired petitions may be deceased and others may not have been charged with any knowledge of the proposed action, yet by the terms of the notice they are to be considered as agreeing to the new petition on the supposed theory that "silence gives consent." This is such a departure from the established law of contracts that we deem it unnecessary to refer to it at greater length. Contracts based upon such action are no doubt nugatory.

Neither is the money appropriated limited to the pro rata proportion.

The Acting Commissioner states in his letter of November 19 (exhibit "B") that the amount contracted for mission schools, charged to the 1342 alleged petitioners belonging to the Pine Ridge reservation, is \$25,596.00, and that this amount is to be paid from "Interest on Sioux Fund, Pine Ridge, act of March 2, 1889." The proportion of the \$3,000,000 principal fund credited to Pine Ridge by the act approved March 2, 1889, is stated to be \$901,920.86 (H. R. Doc. 208, 62d. Cong. 2d.) which provides an annual interest of \$45,096.04, being a pro rata allowance of \$6.49 for each of the 6953 members of the Pine Ridge band of Sioux Indians, one-half of which is available under the terms of the act of school purposes (25 Stat. 888). This provides a total of \$4,411.64 for the 1342 alleged petitioners requesting that funds be used for support of mission contract schools.

If it should be true that there were 1342 bona fide petitioners, it is shown by the foregoing statement that \$21,184.35 of the Pine Ridge trust funds have been wrongfully appropriated by contract with the Mission schools, on the basis of a pro rata division of the annual interest realized for the fiscal year 1913.

Likewise it is shown by the Acting Commissioner's letter that \$648.00 are contracted to be paid from the interest on the \$3,000,000 trust fund, for education of six children, members of the Lower Brule band of Sioux Indians in the Immaculate Conception mission school on the alleged petition of fifty-six members of the tribe. The pro rata share of each of the Lower Brule Indians in this fund amounts to not exceeding \$2.10 annually, available from the interest for school purposes, so that the fifty-six petitioners may authorize the use of not exceeding \$117.60, in lieu of the \$648.00 contracted for.

It is further shown by the letter dated November 19, 1912, from the Acting Commissioner that it is proposed to

pay \$6,480.00 for education of sixty children on the petition of 189 members of the Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribe of Indians, Tongue River reservation, Montana, from the fund "Support of Northern Cheyennes & Arapahoes, 1913," provided by the Indian Appropriation act, approved August 24, 1912. Your attention is directed to the fact that the appropriation named is no doubt a *gratuity* by the Government out of the *public funds*. The provision of Article 4, of the treaty with these Indians, May 10, 1868, (15. Stat. 655) providing school facilities for twenty years, was extended for twenty years by section seventeen of the agreement, made March 2, 1889 (25, Stat. 888) and this agreement as extended has expired. In this connection we desire to call your attention to the item contained in section 21, of the act appropriating funds for the support of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, approved August 21, 1912. This appropriation of \$200,000 for school purposes is no doubt a gratuity appropriation from public funds.

In making appropriations for support of schools in the Indian Service, Congress has placed certain limitations upon the use of public funds, and the United States Supreme Court, in the case of *Quick Bear vs. Leupp*, (210, U. S. 79) has defined to some extent the character of the funds appropriated for the Indian Service. The Court, after referring to these limitations of Congress on the appropriations for the fiscal year 1905, says:

"This limitation, if it can be given effect as such, manifestly applies to the use of public moneys gratuitously appropriated for such purpose, and not to money belonging to the Indians themselves. * * * The declaration of the settled policy of the Government is found only in the acts of 1896 and 1897, and was entirely carried out by the reductions provided for. Since 1899 public moneys are appropriated under the heading 'Support of Schools,' 'for the support of Indian Industrial schools, and for other educational purposes,' without saying anything about sectarian schools. This was not needed, *as the effect of the legislation was to make subsequent appropriations for education mean that sectarian schools were excluded in sharing in them, unless otherwise provided.*"

On behalf of the Indians, many of whom have appealed to us to protect their interests in this matter, we protest against the wrongful application of their funds for the

support of sectarian schools, and especially against the support of those mentioned in the Acting Commissioner's letter referred to, and we protest in our own behalf against the use of public funds for sectarian purposes.

Trusting that we may be favored with an early reply, we are,

Respectfully yours,
(signed) Carl E. Grammer,
President of the Indian Rights Association.

To this letter no reply was received from the Department.

A NEW ERA FOR THE PIMAS.

Messrs. Brosius and Sniffen visited the Pima Agency, Arizona, last Fall, and noted with pleasure the improved conditions there recently. Practically all of ex-Superintendent Alexander's adherents have been eliminated, and peace and harmony now prevail. The dismissal of Alexander (in October, 1911) was of itself a great boon to the honest employes and to the Indians, even though since that time there was no real permanent head until October 1, 1912, when Mr. Frank A. Thackery became superintendent. Mr. Thackery and his work have been known to us for many years, and it was a great satisfaction to see him selected as the permanent superintendent of the Pima reservation. No better choice could, in our opinion, have been made for the placè. Mr. Thackery is a strong man, with proved ability and high principles, deeply interested in the Indian, and thoroughly experienced. His work against a combination of grafters in Oklahoma, covering ten or twelve years, is an indication of the kind of effort that he has consistently made to protect the Indians under his charge.

The prompt and effective manner in which Mr. Thackery took hold of the Pima affairs, is shown by a letter that reached us from a reliable correspondent, who writes from Sacaton, under date of November 27, 1912, as follows:

"Mr. Thackery is making good all along the line. Our work is doubly hard, but we are here for that purpose. The children's quarters are being fixed up with chimneys and stoves. They have never had fires before in the winter time, and have been nearly frozen to death, as well as half starved. We expect to get a herd of good holstein cows shortly, and are making a start with turkeys and chickens, so as to have eggs for the children. Eventually we will get bees. Also, Mr. Thackery is fixing up reading rooms, and we expect the Y. M. C. A. to give some magazines (old ones) month by month. I have bought several games for the winter evenings. A very popular one is the old fashioned deck ring toss (rope quoits). Also, we have found a fine phonograph here that was being kicked around. It can be fixed up, and we shall have some good entertainments for the winter evenings. For Thanksgiving, thirty-five turkeys are to be cooked for the children here."

When Messrs. Brosius and Sniffen were at the Pima Agency, last Fall, they assured the people there (Indian and white) that the Department made no mistake in appointing Mr. Thackery as superintendent for the reservation. It is therefore a pleasure to get such an encouraging report, as the foregoing quotation gives, of the progress of his administration.

One of the former employes of the Pima reservation, Dr. N. D. Brayton, who had been suspended on Inspector Linnen's recommendation, was reinstated, in the face of plain facts, but subsequently he resigned. He had been charged with neglecting his work;—with living in Phoenix, twenty miles from his post, while he held the position of *resident* physician at Gila Crossing. Dr. Brayton's conception of his duty is shown in his own words; for in his answer to the charge he stated that he would not have accepted the position but for the fact that he wanted a place involving a greater degree of recreation than was possible in private practice! Unfortunately, too many people seem to go into the Indian Service with the idea that it is a good place for recreation.

THE ALEXANDER CASE.

In our twenty-ninth annual report the mismanagement of the Pima Indian Agency, in Arizona, was referred to at length. It was shown how this Association filed charges against the then superintendent, which resulted in an investigation by Inspector E. B. Linnen; how the evidence secured indicated that the Government and the Indians had been systematically robbed for years. Reference was also made to the long delay on the part of the Department in dismissing these employes, and of the various attempts made by bureaucratic subordinates to protect the accused. The report of Inspector Linnen and accompanying papers were finally referred to the Department of Justice, for criminal proceedings. On October 15, 1912, a Federal Grand Jury, sitting at Phoenix, Arizona, returned seven true bills, with over one hundred counts, indicting four of the former Pima Agency employes,—Superintendent J. B. Alexander; D. J. Landers, expert farmer; John L. Snyder, clerk; and Jacob Roberts, additional farmer. It is interesting to note, by way of comparison, that it took the Interior Department *seven months* to reach the conclusion that J. B. Alexander and his colleagues should be dismissed from the service; yet a Federal Grand jury, to whom some of the same evidence was submitted, in less than three days returned seven indictments. If it had not been for the persistent efforts of this Association, Alexander would doubtless have been allowed to resign from the service, with no greater penalty than "a severe reprimand,"—as had actually been recommended.

One of these indictments came up for trial in the United States court, at Phoenix, Arizona, in December, 1912. Our Secretary, Mr. Sniffen, who was subpoenaed as a witness for the Government, submitted to the Executive Committee the following report on the outcome of this trial:

"The trial began on December 16th, and ended on the 27th of that month, when the jury returned a verdict of

'not guilty' on the one indictment. It might be properly called 'The Alexander Special.' Judge Sloan, who presided, waited until after the regular term of Court was over in the Fall of 1912 before announcing his decision on the demurrer filed by the defendant to the indictments. Then Alexander demanded an immediate trial, which was granted by Judge Sloan. That meant a special term of court and a special jury panel.

"At the outset of the trial the attorneys for the defendant (his brother, J. L. B. Alexander, and A. C. Baker), announced that they did not intend to be technical, but wanted the case to rest on its merits, but if there was any technicality that they failed to resort to it would be hard to name it. When the U. S. Attorney sought to outline the case to the jury, and indicate what the prosecution expected to prove, objection was made by the defense and promptly sustained by the Court. Consequently, the prosecution had to proceed with its witnesses, without calling attention to the significance of the testimony.

"Throughout the examination of witnesses, the defense raised technical objections on every possible occasion. The indictment charged the defendant with making and presenting false claims and vouchers, but Judge Sloan gave the narrowest possible technical ruling on the question of what the indictment meant, and limited the prosecution to the point of payment or non-payment of the particular item mentioned in the counts. The prosecution was not permitted to present evidence showing wherein the items were false, fictitious or fraudulent, or to develop the circumstances connected with the making of these vouchers.

"On the other hand the defense was allowed the greatest possible latitude, and whenever their witnesses were embarrassed by questions from the prosecution, they were rescued by objections from the attorneys for the defence which were usually sustained by the Court. In short Alexander was favored at every turn; technical objections of his attorneys were sustained, with very few exceptions, while the prosecution would usually object in vain.

"In the summing up by the defence, Mr. Linnen, Mr. Herbert Marten and I were scurrilously abused, and accused of nearly every crime but that of murder—being called liars, thieves, vipers, wolves, cowards, etc., etc. They declared that Inspector Linnen ought to be in the 'pen,' that Mr. Marten had the 'brand of Cain on his face,' that the Indian Rights Association had no connec-

tion with the Government, but was a 'trouble maker,' and that we had conspired to defame the fair name of the defendant for helping the Pima Indians!

"Then, the Judge's charge was strongly in favor of the defendant, taking the ground that he had a right to depend upon his subordinates; that if money had been paid to the Indians, it did not matter whether it was by personal check or government check, regardless of the amount. Consequently, it was no surprise when the jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'

"The United States Attorney, Joseph Morrison, Esq., and his assistant, J. C. Forest, Esq., were able men, and made a splendid fight to secure a conviction, notwithstanding all the adverse circumstances mentioned; but the handicap under which they labored was too great to overcome.

"It should also be noted, that before the Alexander indictments were signed (October, 1912) they were submitted to Judge Sloan for his opinion as to their sufficiency, and he then said they would hold.

"There are six other indictments still pending against J. B. Alexander, and at least one of them will probably come up at the Spring term, next April. With a judge presiding who would allow the Government to present its evidence, there may be a different result when the next indictment is tried."

THE SCHOOL REPUBLIC—A GREAT POSSIBILITY.

The following approximate figures represent a condition, which to a greater or less extent, is true throughout the Indian Country.

A certain tribe of Indians in the west consists of 800 men, women and children. About twenty-one years ago the Government expended thirty thousand dollars, or more, on new buildings and remodeled old ones left by the Army, for a school to accommodate about 180 Indian children and their teachers. Since then, to maintain this school there has been expended about half a million dollars.

The object of this and all Indian schools is to develop such independence of character and practical knowledge as will insure for all who are trained in them the desire and

ability to build for themselves comfortable and healthful homes, however humble, and to live in them as healthy, happy, thrifty, law-abiding citizens.

The total result in such homes with these 800 Indians, with twenty years' work on the part of the Government, at a cost of more than a half million dollars, is just one cottage which a poor young mechanic would think fit to live in.

Some persons may conclude that this statement is a *prima facie* condemnation of the Indian character. It is not the case, but it is a disclosure of the method used in the Indian schools. This method, briefly stated, is as follows: The Indian children are herded in dormitories, instead of being trained to live in small cottages. They do their daily work under those (with some happy exceptions) who have not been prepared to use the daily necessary work as an excellent means for training in industry, but as masters, who with no bad intentions, and maybe with kindest hearts, use the children as so many little slaves to get the work done, utterly neglecting the educational opportunity. The academic school work in the Indian schools follows the curriculum of the public schools, whose goal is not preparation for right living, but to enter college.

Commissioner Valentine recognized this unfortunate condition and sought by various means to rectify it; his most radical measure being the engaging of Mr. Wilson L. Gill, the originator of democratic government in schools. By Mr. Gill's method, children assume the responsibility for right conditions and thus learn to make and enforce laws, to develop independence of character and initiative, to coöperate for cleanliness, health, reasonable sport, efficiency in academic study and all practical work and for every good purpose. The children at a school elect a president, vice-president, judge and executive, legislative and court clerks. The whole body of children act as the legislature. The chief executive officer appoints commissioners of health, cleanliness, public works and peace and public order, games and occupations. In these matters

there is no distinction of sex. The responsibility and authority of adults in charge of the children is not changed by this method, but whenever they enter heartily into its spirit and plan, the new attitude of the children is such that every bit of labor and drudgery becomes a source of inspiration and of educational value for the affairs of everyday life. The Indian children respond to this method with enthusiasm and gratifying results.

This system contemplates that the boys, in groups of two shall build for themselves small, convenient, healthful, tasteful cottages, and learn to live in them properly and to maintain successfully independent gardens and such small industries as chicken, hog, sheep and goat raising, while they are under the adult supervision of the school. That this can be done and is thoroughly practical has been fully demonstrated. This change has to be made gradually and would not require an appropriation of much, if anything, for this special purpose. All the money necessary could probably come out of the repair funds. There would be no expense on account of labor. The girls, in groups of from twelve to twenty-five, should live in cottages, a teacher living in each cottage with them.

It is inconvenient for any person to change his method of doing anything. The Indian schools furnish no exception to this rule, and this is a radical change in method. When Mr. Valentine left the service, that personal interest and official authority which made this reformation in methods possible having been withdrawn, it became impracticable for Mr. Gill to remain in the service. It is to be hoped that a new administration of the Indian Bureau will make all necessary provision for the complete introduction of this system and for ample supervision to develop it.

FIELD WORK.

During the past year many points in the Indian country were visited by our Secretary, Mr. Sniffen, and our Washington Agent, Mr. Brosius, in order that we might be

informed of local conditions by actual observation. Mr. Brosius visited the Uintah and Ouray reservation, Utah; the Yakima reservation, Washington, and the Pima reservation in Arizona. Reference is made to the situation at those points in his Washington Agency report.

Mr. Sniffen's observations on some of the Northwest reservations are briefly given in a report to the Executive Committee, as follows:

CROW CREEK, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Leaving Philadelphia on July 29th, I reached Crow Creek Agency, South Dakota, August 2d, where I remained with Rev. and Mrs. H. Burt, the Episcopal Missionary, a week, taking various trips to different points on the reservation. Since my previous visit there three years ago, the agency has been in charge of three different superintendents. At the time of my former call, I found conditions to be such that I was obliged to file charges against the then superintendent. As a result of the investigation that followed, he had to go. The new men did not remain very long, and last Spring, Mr. W. C. Kohlenberg was transferred to Crow Creek from an Oklahoma reservation. Mr. Kohlenberg impressed me as "the right man in the right place," and if he is allowed to remain in charge long enough, it ought to be very helpful to those Indians. He has been in the service for a number of years, and therefore has a good deal of experience behind him. That is a distinct asset to a man of his mould. Mr. Kohlenberg is above the average superintendents in equipment and disposition; and he has already gained a strong hold on his Indians by his direct and courteous methods.

The attempts of the Indians in farming this year have been almost a total failure owing to the extreme drought. On the borders of the reservation, the crops of the white farmers were also a failure, and it is, of course, out of the question to expect the Indians to be successful under conditions where white men of experience could not succeed. The rainfall in that section is so uncertain that, in my

judgment, if those Indians are to become self-supporting, cattle raising is the most promising business for them to engage in. About six years ago, there was a large herd of cattle on the Crow Creek reservation, but through failure of the former superintendents to help the Indians care for the stock, it has been reduced to very small proportions. While I was on the reservation there was an issue of stock to those allottees who had not received the benefits promised them under one of the Sioux treaties,—two cows with calves by their side, and two mares, in addition to a cash payment of \$50 each. I was present for several days as the stock was issued, and it was a pleasure to see the way Dr. S. M. Smith, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, held the contractor up to the mark. As a result, all the horses and cows not only came up to the required weight, but they were desirable in every other respect. This ought to be a big help to those young people, and give them something of a start.

Mr. Kohlenberg seems to have harmony among his employes and his administration is progressing smoothly. He gets about the reservation a good deal, and I am hoping that this will be the means of stimulating those Indians to greater activities along lines of self-support. At present rations are issued to the old and infirm, and that will doubtless be necessary during the life of the older generation. In general, progress on the reservation has been slow, owing to the adverse agricultural conditions, and the uncertainty of the Indians as to which way to turn, for lack of proper encouragement. Still, there has been some improvement, and it is bound to continue.

In the matter of health, these Indians have made a pretty good showing. There are some cases of tuberculosis, but trachoma has been quite effectively checked. The birth rate for the past year was slightly higher than the number of deaths; so numerically the Crow Creek band is a little more than holding its own.

LOWER BRULE, SOUTH DAKOTA.

At this agency, also, a new superintendent was in charge. He had only been there about two weeks at the time of my visit,— Dr. Dougherty, formerly physician at the Omaha Agency, Nebraska, who took a civil service examination for the position of superintendent. He is a comparatively young man, intelligent, and quite enthusiastic over his work. If he carries out his programme as he outlined it to me, his Indians will have no cause to complain of a lack of interest in their welfare or a desire to help them. His predecessor was a man against whom we filed a number of charges, and while the investigation did not result in drastic measures being taken, the former superintendent was demoted by a transfer to a less desirable position, and resigned rather than accept it. His action was a distinct gain to the service.

On some sections of the reservation the Indians have been able to raise fair crops, but the country, like that at Crow Creek, is better adapted to grazing than agriculture. Dr. Dougherty fully recognizes this, and is anxious to develop the stock industry as far as possible.

Rev. Luke C. Walker, the native Episcopal Missionary, deprecates the prevalence of the old time customs and dances of these Indians, and feels that the progress is not what it should be.

ROSEBUD, SOUTH DAKOTA.

After leaving Crow Creek and Lower Brule, I took the train from Chamberlain to Murdo, S. D., and then went overland to the Rosebud agency, a distance of sixty-five miles. I passed through a section of the reservation that had only been opened to settlement for a few years, but the development has been rapid. Although only about a hundred miles from Crow Creek, the agricultural conditions were radically different. There had been plenty of rain, and the crops were excellent,—on the farms of whites.

I spent three days at the agency proper, with Rev. A. B.

Clark, and made several short trips with him to near-by points.

The present superintendent, John H. Scriven, has been in charge for about a year. On account of the revenue derived from the sale of lands in Trippe County, and the disposal of the dead allotments, the Rosebud Indians are pretty well provided with money. Many of them are making good use of their funds, as is shown by a better grade of houses now being built all over the reservation, to take the place of the old log cabins. This is especially so of the young people who are encouraged to use their money for home building and farming equipment. Agricultural conditions on the Rosebud reservation are similar to those I saw coming down from Murdo to the agency, and quite a number of these Indians were as successful with their crops as were the neighboring whites. One noticeable sign of progress was the quantity of allotted land now under fence, and the good condition of the fences.

In company with Mr. Clark, I drove across the reservation to reach Pine Ridge. We stopped at various points along the road, visiting the day school and sub-agencies at Cut Meat, and Black Pipe. My last stop on the Rosebud reservation was at Black Pipe station which is now called Norris. The country was recently organized and two of the Commissioners are Indians. One of them is Reuben Quick Bear, a full-blood, who is very progressive. He has a store of his own at Norris, employs a white man for clerk, and he is also the postmaster. He is a shining example of what a returned student can do,—he attended Carlisle.

PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA.

From Norris I went by team to Allen, S. D., which is on the northeastern portion of the Pine Ridge reservation. I stopped for two days with the Rev. Amos Ross, a native clergyman, and one of the men upon whom Bishop Hare relied so strongly. So soon as I visited the store, a few miles from Mr. Ross's house, and met several of the Indians,

who had been expecting me, I had a constant stream of callers, which kept up all the time I was on the Pine Ridge reservation, wherever I happened to be located. As an indication of progress, it might be noted that the Indians at Allen 'phoned over to Kyle (another sub-station) that I was on the ground and there was an urgent call for me to meet a delegation at the latter point, so I left Allen early in the evening and reached Kyle about nine o'clock. My driver stopped at the house of one of the Indian judges, where we spent the night, but those who 'phoned were waiting for us, and it was decidedly morning before I had a chance to retire. The next day I met at least thirty of the Kyle Indians, and listened to their various complaints. Then, with Otto Chief Eagle for my driver, I started for the Agency. We stopped for the night with Amos Lone Hill, who was in one of the early classes at Carlisle, who lives in the Porcupine district. He also had much on his mind and gave me considerable information. From Porcupine we went direct to the Agency, where I remained for six days, and during that time my room at the hotel was rarely free from Indian callers except when I had actually retired. Some of the statements made to me were, as might be expected, of a trivial nature and often due to a misunderstanding, and in such cases I always endeavored to give a proper explanation to the complainant.

The situation, as I view it, shows that many of the so-called "farmers" are worthless, and are more of a hindrance to the Indians than a help. The reservation is largely dominated by the traders, and the farmers favor them at the expense of the Indians, especially in the collection of debts. The regulations of Indian Office explicitly state that where credit is given, the trader does so at his own risk; but at some points on this reservation, if Indians are to be believed, when money is due them for freight hauled, work done, or hay sold to the Government, the checks are disbursed in the trader's store, so that the Indian cannot escape the clutch of the trader. At one point, as I am informed, when the Indian gets his check, if he owes the

trader a bill, a slip noting the amount, is pinned to the check. Another method of collecting debts that is alleged to prevail in some sections, is for the trader to take some stock belonging to the Indian debtor, place his own valuation on the animal, to liquidate the indebtedness, and if there is any balance remaining it is put to the Indian's credit. Apparently the trader, as a rule, does not believe in giving the Indian any change, but will give him credit to hold his trade. At one point, the store keeper uses "trade checks" of varying amounts, which he hands to Indians in lieu of change. Of course they are not negotiable, and the Indian is still held in bondage, so to speak.

The allotment work on the reservation is not progressing very satisfactorily, especially, in the White Clay district. The Indians complain of favoritism and incompetency of the surveyor, and from what I learned in various ways, many of them have good ground for their complaints. Even the Allotting Agent told me that the work was "snarled" and he was anxious to get things adjusted.

The Pine Ridge Indians are land poor. To the head of each family is given 640 acres of land; to the wife 320, and to the minors or unmarried ones, 160 acres. On this basis practically every acre of land will be needed for them, and when the allotment work is over, there will be no surplus land to dispose of. Unlike the Rosebud band, the Pine Ridge people will have no funds coming to them from the sale of surplus lands. At Rosebud, the allotment to the head of a family was 320 acres,—just one half that given to the Pine Ridge band.

One matter that has caused a good deal of misunderstanding and trouble at Pine Ridge is the collection of taxes on personal property,—that is now permissible under the Ricketts decision. The Indians say that they were told there would be no taxes for them to pay for twenty-five years, and yet the collectors have been coming around to bother them. Apparently, the difference between tax on land and personal property has never been clearly explained to them. Where they have so little, it does seem like an

imposition to attempt to force them to pay these personal taxes; but unless the Ricketts decision can be set aside, by further legislation of some sort, the Indians cannot be exempt from this annoyance.

In spite of the conditions referred to above, there has been a decided improvement in the way of agriculture on the Pine Ridge reservation. Although largely a grazing country, in nearly all of the available spots a crop of some sort has been attempted. Here, as at Rosebud, the rain-fall has been above the normal point. There is a decided improvement in the construction and upkeep of the Indian fences.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA.

My next stop was at Crow Agency. The present superintendent, Mr. W. W. Scott, has been in charge for two years, and the good work that he has thus far done is evident from all directions. He is a man of deeds rather than many words, and his motto is to give every one a "square deal." The Crows are now being treated as though they were men, and they seem to appreciate the change. There is a decidedly noticeable change about the agency grounds and condition of the buildings; everything is clean and well-kept, and gives one the idea that the agency is being run on business principles.

This is Mr. Scott's first experience in the Indian service as superintendent, his former position having been in the field work of the general land office; but he has been pretty successful when it is considered the kind of a situation he stepped into as a legacy from the former superintendent. It is only natural that Mr. Scott should make some mistakes, and he is frank to admit them. His administration began with a heavy handicap in the shape of a lot of worthless holdovers,—mostly farmers,—who were thoroughly trained in the old régime; but there is only one section on the reservation where matters have not been "ironed out" so far as trouble with the Indians is concerned. In that district, there has been a good deal of trouble and friction,

and complaints from the Indians that this farmer has constantly favored the cattlemen at the expence of the Crows, etc., etc. There has been a good deal of drinking in that district, but as this same farmer is a chronic offender, and is so known to the Indians, he is hardly in a position to break up the practice or to rebuke the Crows.

Inspector Norris, from the Secretary's office, was on the reservation at the time of my visit, and he invited me to accompany him when he went to Lodge Grass and elsewhere to take testimony and examine a number of witnesses regarding the complaints against the cattlemen, the farmer and others. This I did, and felt that the trip was well worth while. Mr. Norris went into the complaints very carefully and thoroughly, and made a good impression on the Indians by giving them every opportunity to present cases personally and through other witnesses.

Unlike the former superintendent, Mr. and Mrs. Scott have declined various invitations from the lessees to visit their camps and accept their hospitality. Mr. Scott has kept clear of any entangling alliances and preserved his independence.

There was one man against whom the Indians lodged complaints three years ago that we could not make "stick" when Supervisor Holcombe conducted his investigation,—the miller. However, soon after Mr. Scott took charge he was at his old tricks. Mr. Scott discovered them and it was not long before the miller was out of the service.

The advent of Mr. Scott gave a new impetus to the work of Rev. J. G. Burgess, the Congregational missionary whom Dalby and Reynolds were so anxious to have removed from the reservation. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are earnest Christians, and according to their habit they started to attend the services held at the agency. The Scotts met Mr. Burgess and formed their own opinion of him, and they became warm friends. Mr. Scott had been warned against Mr. Burgess, but he judged him at his real worth. Usually, Mr. Scott plays the organ for Mr. Burgess's services on Sunday, while Mrs. Scott helps to lead the singing. Mr.

Burgess has had built an attractive and commodious chapel, and his work was never in such a flourishing condition. The Sunday I was there I attended both services. That in the morning was in English, while the afternoon was conducted in the Crow language. The chapel will seat upwards of two hundred, and at the Indian service the building was crowded. It was a revelation to see the way so many of the old time Indians took part in the service, in addition to the younger element. The interest was genuine and devout.

Toward the close of the service, some of the Indians told Mr. Burgess that they wanted to hear from me, so I made a short address to the gathering.

One proposition that has caused the Crows a good deal of uneasiness is the scheme to open the surplus land on the reservation. As the leases for grazing are now arranged, the Indians will receive about \$160,000 a year from that source alone, and as there is a big tract of 600,000 acres of the ceded strip, opened in 1904, still on the market, there is no need for throwing more land open, and thus deprive the Indians of the grazing revenues. There is an abundance of inherited land to be sold and that will be more effective in breaking up the tribal life than opening the so-called surplus land. I believe Inspector Norris takes this view of the matter; but there are always some white boomers who want to agitate the subject. I think it would be a mistake to open any more reservation land.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION, MONTANA.

From Crow Agency, I went by stage to Busby, the western end of the Northern Cheyenne reservation. After visiting some points along the Rosebud Creek, and vainly trying to get an Indian to accompany me over the hills to Birney, another section of the reservation, I started across the country on horseback with a friend to a point as far as he knew the road. There he got directions for me from an Indian, and I started off alone. The Indian evidently did not know the road either, for it carried me entirely

away from the direction that I should have taken. I "explored" a good deal of the country without getting anywhere; my horse gave out, and darkness overtook me in a canyon, where I camped for the night. With the aid of a fire, I managed to keep comfortable (for the night was cold) until about 2.30 A. M., when a heavy rain started that kept up till about nine o'clock. All I could do then was to stand under the trees and wait for daylight. About 5.30 I saddled my horse and began a search for a road, as I found trails led to nowhere in particular. When I found the road, however, it soon came to an abrupt end. Then I did some more exploring and found the reservation fence. I knew that would lead to the river, so I followed it over the trail until I came to the end of it. Then I was able to get my bearings from a hill and finally reached the house of Rev. Mr. Kliever, a Mennonite missionary. The only particular disadvantage was that I missed three meals, but on the other hand I saw a good deal of the country that I would not otherwise have covered. After spending a day at Birney, I rode over to the Agency where I remained for three days, conferring with various people.

Supt. Eddy is an enthusiast as to his *plans*, but his critics feel that his "flights of fancy" are so frequent that he does not stay on the ground long enough at a time to accomplish the most substantial and definite results. He has made splendid progress with the cattle herd of these Indians; but that is all tribal and does very little to develop the Indian along individual lines,—the work is mostly done by employes and the Indian merely reaps the benefit. Mr. Eddy's plan for breeding horses, if it can be carried out, will do much along individual lines of work, since a small herd of horses will require constant supervision if it is to succeed. The reservation is ideal for stock. Agriculture is necessarily confined to the small valleys along the creeks; and where conditions permit, the Indians have made a good effort; but in many cases their crops have been a failure because there were no threshing machines, etc., to thresh the grain when cut. These machines had

been promised for some time, but they did not get near the reservation until about Sept. 1st, too late for this year's crop.

The reservation contains plenty of timber and coal. A saw mill has been cutting a big quantity of lumber that is now stored at the agency. It is proposed to use this for building a better grade of houses for these Indians, which will be a step in the right direction.

M. K. SNIFFEN.

THE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

The thirtieth annual Conference of the Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples was held at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., on October 23 to 25, 1912. For the first time in a number of years there was real free speech and an opportunity for frank discussion of Indian matters. The Association was officially represented by its Vice-president, Mr. Wistar; its Secretary, Mr. Sniffen, and its Washington Agent, Mr. Brosius, and by Mrs. Markoe and Mr. Moorehead, of the Executive Committee. A full stenographic report of the proceedings can be had by applying to the Secretary of the Conference, Mohonk Lake, N. Y. That portion of the platform adopted relating specifically to Indian affairs, is as follows:

The Conference of the Friends of the Indians and Other Dependent Peoples records its grateful appreciation of the hospitality which has welcomed it at Lake Mohonk for thirty years, the remarkable progress which has been made in dealing with the problems relating to our nation's wards, and the coöperation of many distinguished men and women in making these annual Conferences a forum for the free discussion of these problems, the origination of reforms many of which have been enacted into laws, and the development of a public opinion which demands justice and humanity in all our dealings with dependent peoples.

The facts presented to the Conference afford additional evidence that the best of laws cannot of themselves achieve the desired ends unless they are sustained by an enlightened

public sentiment and are carried into effect by conscientious officials. The work of this Conference is not done when good laws have been enacted. The Conference, therefore, expresses the earnest hope that the American people will take an increasing interest not only in the law but in the manner of its enforcement.

The Conference gladly recognizes the value of the work which the Government is doing through its civil, military and naval officials and the teachers in the public schools. The instances of injustice which have been brought to our attention have rarely been due to responsible representatives of the Government, but have been almost invariably traceable to private parties who have brought selfish influences to bear upon the helpless people. The Conference hopes that in the future, as in the recent past, the appointing power of our Government will take into account the personal character of men who are chosen to represent their country in its relations to these dependent peoples, in order that beneficent laws may be administered by men whose conduct will not nullify the purpose which the laws were designed to serve.

In the perfecting of the legislation necessary to solve the difficult problems affecting these dependent peoples, the best efforts of patriotic men should be engaged, regardless of their political affiliations. Whether we shall deal righteously and kindly with our dependent populations is not a question between political parties, but between men and women who love righteousness and kindness and those who do not. A proposed law should therefore be supported or opposed, not because of the political party which brings it forward, but because it is seen to be a good or a bad law in its effects upon the people concerned. The Mohonk Conference, composed of representatives of various political affiliations, stands for as absolute non-partisanship in legislative relations to our dependent peoples as it stands for absolute non-sectarianism in religious relations.

The Conference recognizes that our country's real problem in dealing with these dependent peoples is funda-

mentally moral, that no effort to regenerate a community can succeed if it ignores the regeneration of the individuals who compose the community, that, in the language of Herbert Spencer, "there is no political alchemy by which you can get golden conduct out of leaden motives," and that the Government, in its attempt to provide the proper external conditions of stable society, needs the coöperation of the Churches in creating that type of personal character which religion develops. The Conference, therefore, records its gratification that the various Christian communions of the United States, Protestant and Roman Catholic, are expending approximately a million dollars annually upon missionary work among the peoples now under consideration, and that their schools, hospitals and churches represent an expenditure of a considerably greater sum. Devoted missionaries who are unselfishly giving their lives to this noble service furnish a valuable contribution to the settlement of these questions. Every Indian and Filipino who conforms his life to Christian teaching becomes a national asset, and every one who refuses to accept them remains a national liability.

INDIANS.

In reviewing the conditions of the Indians we find much to commend and some things to criticize. The principles which must govern the final solution of this problem are well established, but the application of those principles is beset by serious difficulties. To an increasing extent the Indians must be treated as individuals, not as groups or tribes, if their permanent establishment as useful citizens of our nation is to be realized. During this time of crisis in their history, we should provide protection for the weak with freedom for the strong. As an important aid to this work, we urge the codification of the confusing multiplicity of laws now in force affecting the Indians and the speedy publication of the Indian data collected by the Census Bureau, showing the educational and industrial situation and development of each tribe.

The enormous total of Indian tribal funds now held in the United States Treasury, amounting to about \$50,000,000, should be made the subject of an accounting, looking toward its division in severalty among the members of the tribes concerned, subject to such restrictions as experience in the division of Indian lands has shown to be desirable.

The Indian should be given every consideration in handling his affairs, that his manhood and sense of personal responsibility may be duly stimulated. In this connection, we urge that the Apaches held as prisoners of war at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for twenty-five years, be treated with the utmost consideration in determining their permanent settlement under the recent action of Congress providing for their liberty.

As the work of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is a great social undertaking, we urge the elimination of such selfish interests as interfere with proper administration and thus increase the difficulties of effective governmental activity and seriously handicap the most capable official personnel. As an aid in securing the necessary protection, we urge the reorganization of the inspection service of the Indian Bureau and the adoption of measures for placing all branches of inspection work affecting Indians upon the highest plane of efficiency. The Indian Bureau should also be relieved from unfortunate legislation, such as the Amendment to the Indian Appropriation Act for 1907, which, however unintentionally, has in effect legalized many of the frauds perpetrated on Indians in the State of Minnesota.

With the admission as States of Arizona and New Mexico, the condition of the Navajo Indians should receive attention. We deplore any action which will not scrupulously safeguard their self-reliance as a people, based on the grazing industry, which in that desert region requires very extensive areas of land. Their history since 1868 has proven their capacity as stock raisers, and no attempt should be made to compel them to become farmers to the neglect of their herds. Congress should make provision

whereby education may be secured for the 6000 Navajo boys and girls who have never seen the inside of a school-house, thus fulfilling our treaty pledge made over forty years ago.

In providing water for irrigation for the lands of the Yakima and other Indian tribes, the Government is in duty bound to protect their vested and treaty rights to as full an extent as would be done in cases between citizens. We recommend, that, whenever practicable proceedings be instituted by the Government to procure a judicial determination of the Indian rights.

We reiterate our former statements respecting the necessity for the continued improvement of the educational facilities afforded Indians, and the extension of vocational training. Our concern is that health conditions among them may be improved and the medical service increased and strengthened, while again insisting upon the adoption of the most drastic measures for the elimination of the liquor traffic.

ALASKA.

The Conference is glad to know that Congress has appointed a Commission to inquire into the condition and needs of the natives of Alaska, and to recommend such further legislation as may be required to secure to them a better civil status and opportunity.

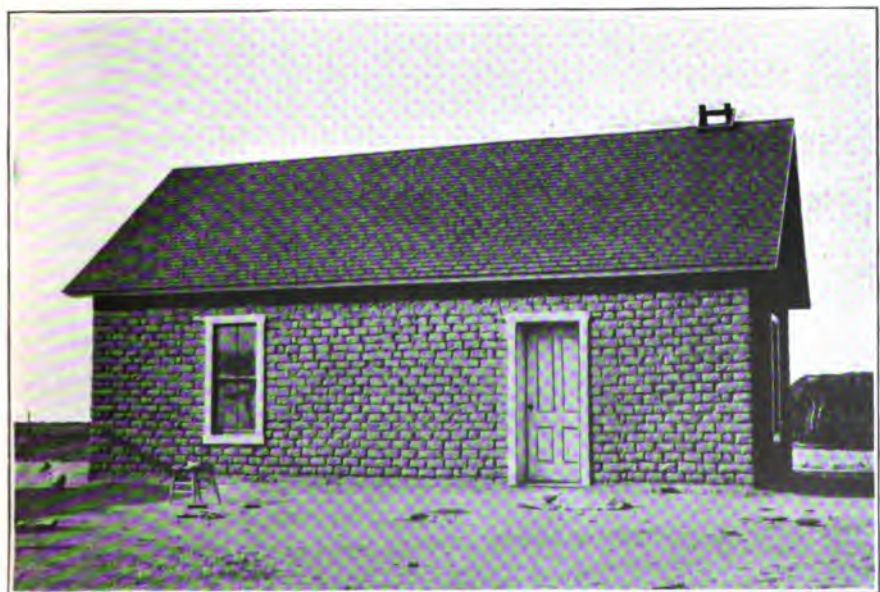
The urgent need for systematic care for the tuberculous, for the destitute blind and the crippled Indians of Alaska should be fully recognized, and immediate steps taken to provide for these unfortunate classes.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

The second annual meeting of the new Indian Society was held in Columbus, Ohio, October 2 to 7, 1912, and was a decided success. We have carefully watched the growth of this young organization BY Indians FOR Indians, and deem it to be one of the most hopeful movements that has been developed in recent years. The platform and resolu-



STORE OF REUBEN QUICK BEAR, A PROGRESSIVE SIOUX, ROSEBUD RESERVATION, SO. DAK.



MODERN ADOBE INDIAN HOUSE, PIMA RESERVATION, ARIZ.



tions adopted at this Conference demonstrate that the Indians have competent leaders, with comprehensive knowledge of conditions, and the ability to suggest some remedy. The platform and resolutions are as follows:

Be it *resolved* by the Society of American Indians in conference assembled, at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, October 2nd to 7th, 1912:

1. That we reiterate the petition of our First Annual Conference asking Congress to pass a law authorizing the president to name an Indian Code Commission to codify the laws relative to Indians taxed and to define more exactly the privileges and disabilities of the several classes of Indians in the United States, said Commission to consist of three men qualified by legal and sociological training as well as by acquaintance with Indian affairs to study the laws governing and the circumstances affecting the various tribes, groups or classes of Indians in the United States and to report within one year of the passage of such a bill, a codified law determining the status of the Indians of the United States in accordance with existing legislation and the future best interest of these natives. This request is substantially that contained in House Bill 18334 introduced on January 19, 1912, by Honorable Chas. D. Carter at the instance of the Society.

2. That we respectfully urge that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have as his primary object the advancement of the Indian. We ask that he have no concern whatever beyond the limits of strict justice in the interests of surrounding citizens or commercial corporations or seek to promote their claims. We ask that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be a man with whom the uplift and promotion of the Indian shall be his first, his last and his only concern. Inasmuch as the citizens living on or near reservations have every form of redress and protection, and have representation in court and in Congress it would seem that the Indian Commissioner should stand absolutely free as the advocate of the rights of the various groups, tribes or bands over which his office has jurisdiction.

3. That all investigation relative to Indian Affairs be carried on through public hearings where affidavits can be submitted by Indians and that copies of such proceedings be put on file for the use of all Indians.

4. That when complaints are made to the Society of American Indians of wrongs perpetrated upon Indians who

need aid or representation in adjusting their claims or righting their wrongs, the President of the Society of American Indians request of the President of the United States authority to investigate, and he be furnished with necessary information and facilities to make such investigation and that such authority be asked only in such specific cases as shall seem proper to the President of the Society.

5. That we respectfully urge that school facilities be speedily provided for the thousands of Indian children without such advantages; that all Indian schools be standardized, as far as practicable to conform to the courses of study provided in the various states in which they are situated. That teachers intrusted with the development of Indian children be carefully examined and selected with the view of putting the schools in the hands of those of exceptional ability and fitness and that facilities and encouragement for more advanced training be provided.

6. That we urge that the Government, the local authorities and the Indians themselves more efficiently safeguard health conditions in Indian communities and that sanitary measures be speedily provided.

7. That we respectfully urge that if the Board of Indian Commissioners is to be retained as a body that the Indian be given equal representation on that Board and that we further urge this be accomplished at an early date.

8. That we endorse that portion of the Circular, CED. No. 673, August 23, 1912, dated Washington, D. C., of the outgoing Commissioner Valentine, referring to the employment of Indians who are trying to make a living, and who show themselves capable and qualified for certain positions in the Indian Service; that this organization feels that such appointment of efficient Indians, wherever possible, is entirely in accord with the general policy of the Indian Department to put the Indian on his feet.

RESOLUTIONS INVOLVING SPECIFIC CASES DEMANDING ACTION.

We respectfully submit to the American people a consideration of certain wrongs that need immediate redress. We urge:

1. That in view of the desperate condition of the Jicarilla Apaches, the sale of timber belonging to the Jicarilla Apache Indians be hastened and the proceeds used for sheep and cattle, and that as much of the work in cutting of the

timber and hauling of the same be put into the hands of the Indians. That, in pursuance of the above the strip of five miles on each side of the Rio Grande Railroad be set aside for the exclusive operation of the Indians.

2. That we earnestly desire that the Pueblo Indians, in view of the thrift and independence which they have developed and retained for years first under the Spanish and Mexican Governments and now as citizens of the United States do not surrender the titles to their lands which virtually means their becoming wards of the nation; we trust that the recent decision of Judge Pope in the United States District Court in *U. S. vs. Felipe Sandoval*, July 18, 1912, declaring them citizens of the United States may be upheld.

3. That the title of the Mescalero Apache Indians to their reservation be determined by the Indian Department so that no time in the future it can be signed by an executive order as a Government forest reserve, National Park or in any way depriving the said Indians of their land.

4. That we as a Society deplore greatly the inaction of the citizens of Palm Beach County, Florida, in their failure to apprehend and prosecute the murderer of Desota Tiger, a Seminole Indian, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of the State and the Sheriff of the County.

5. That we appeal to the Congress of the United States and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to institute through the people channels, proceedings for the restitution of such lands as may be guaranteed to the Turtle Mountain Band of North Dakota and also to make speedy endeavor to remedy the deplorable conditions existing among the tribes of Minnesota which have so recently excited public indignation.

PUBLICATIONS FOR 1912.

Twenty-ninth annual report.....	2,800
The Present Situation of Indian Affairs.....	4,500
The Record of Thirty Years.....	5,000
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	12,300
Copies of publications issued prior to 1912.	623,250
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Total to date.....	635,550

PUBLIC ADDRESSES.

BY MR. WELSH.

March 6, St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.
May —, Parlor Meeting, Germantown, Philadelphia.

BY MR. SNIFFEN.

January 24, South Congregational Church, Boston.
January 26, First Church, Boston.
January 27, Parlor Meeting, Cambridgeport, Mass.
January 27, Twentieth Century Club, Boston.
January 29, Asylum Hill Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn.
January 29, Center Church, New Haven, Conn.
January 30, First Christian Church, Springfield, Mass.
February 1, First Congregational Church, Amherst, Mass.
February 21, Public Meeting, Indian Citizenship Committee, Boston.
September 1, Congregational Chapel, Crow Agency, Mont.
October 23, Indian Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
November 15, Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia.

BY MR. BROSIUS.

October 23, Mohonk Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

About the first of December the Provident Life & Trust Company gave notice that their own needs required the use of the rooms occupied by the Association for a number of years. As the Association was asked to vacate on or before the close of the month, the undersigned special Committee was formed at the December meeting of the Executive Committee and given power to act in the matter of new offices.

After inspecting a considerable number of available rooms in the central down-town district, the Committee chose as most desirable the suite of three rooms upon the ninth floor of the Drexel Building now occupied by the Association.

The lease of these rooms runs for three years and provides for an annual payment of \$700. As, however, your

Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Herbert Welsh, prior to the signing of the lease, agreed to contribute \$100 a year toward the rental, the net cost to the Association of the new offices will be but \$600 per annum. This amount may be further reduced by rental of desk room to another member of the Executive Committee. Should such be accomplished, the rental of the new quarters will exceed but little that of the old, which involved an annual charge of \$400. The low rental formerly paid carried with it the offsetting obligation to vacate at any time on only one month's notice and, even with this unsatisfactory provision, could not have been duplicated in any modern building. Whatever difference there may ultimately be between the rental of the former offices and the net rental of those now occupied will be covered by funds raised for the purpose by your Corresponding Secretary.

JONATHAN M. STEERE, *Chairman*,
HENRY S. PANCOAST,
HERBERT S. WELSH.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON AGENCY.

Interest in the welfare of the Indians has perceptibly increased within the past few months. The Indian Service has been in a somewhat chaotic state by reason of startling statements relating to existing conditions for which the Government is held in some degree accountable. The reports of Congressional Committees have followed partisan lines perhaps in some cases, yet, withal, the real status of the Indian has thus been brought to the attention of the public more vividly than in the past.

The Indian Bureau should not be charged, however, with conditions resulting from ill-advised legislation from which the Indians are now suffering. In most cases that Bureau is on record as opposing enactment of laws which have proven harmful.

By diffusion of facts relating to present-day conditions,

improved administration should result. The Department of Indian Affairs is seeking to remedy defects. Efforts are being made to secure the repeal of the act approved June 21, 1906, which removed restrictions from the sale and taxation of the lands of adult mixed-blood Chippewa allottees within the White Earth Reservation, Minnesota. The evils resulting from the former mismanagement of Chippewa timber interests by fraud practised in allotting the white pine forests to the favored mixed bloods and others who had knowledge of cruisers' estimates of values, to the exclusion of the ignorant members of the tribe, should be remedied if within the power of Congress and the Executive. The Indian Rights Association directed the attention of the Indian Bureau to these frauds and submitted proof in ample time to have forestalled the great wrong to these Indians. This warning was not heeded, however, by the officials then in charge, and for this dereliction of duty they have recently been condemned in scathing terms by a Committee of Congress.

The motives of the Indian Department are often questioned, as has been done in the matter of the Osage Oil and Gas leases. The Osage tribe elected councilmen who negotiated a lease for 800,000 acres of oil and gas lands within their reservation. This lease was disapproved of by the Secretary of the Interior, who charged fraud in connection with the transaction. The councilmen were removed from office by the Secretary, who directed that a new election should be held to choose their successors. The deposed councilmen failed in their effort to secure an order from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia directing their reinstatement, the Court holding that the Government was empowered by law to have such supervisory control over Osage affairs. The subsequent election of councilmen directed to be held by the Secretary of the Interior supports the latter's contention by an almost unanimous vote of the Osage tribe, which indicates that the Indians repudiate the leases executed by the deposed councilmen.

A most important step forward has been taken by the Indian Bureau in appealing to Congress for funds to aid Indians in securing an equipment for farming and home building, the funds when advanced to be reimbursable from the proceeds of farming or other industries engaged in. In cases where Indians have an interest in tribal lands or other property, more liberal advances may be made and the funds secured by a lien upon the pro rata shares of the undivided estate. A two-fold benefit would thus result: immediate encouragement in farming by the allottee, and the dissipation of prospective cash annuities or other future benefits which have proven so harmful to welfare of the Indians.

Public interest is reflected upon the Bureau and upon Congress by reason of the pressing need of sanitation, and of the exigency in eradicating disease among the Indians. The Bureau is endeavoring to secure increased appropriations for this work, and is supported by the United States Public Health Service.

Our Indian wards are passing through a crucial period and their friends must be alert in their endeavor toward the Indian uplift.

JUSTICE LONG DELAYED.

A delegation representing the Clallam Tribe of Indians in Washington have recently made personal appeals to the Indian Department and Congress, pleading that the United States will fulfill its promises made by the treaty of January 26, 1855. On that date, Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, negotiated the treaty of Point-No-Point with the Clallam, Skohomish, and Chemikum Indian Tribes, by which the Indians relinquished lands occupied by them. The six sections of land granted by the treaty have been allotted to the Skohomish band of Indians who joined in the treaty mentioned, they having been declared to have prior right therein. The Chemikum band also received allotments. The Clallams, now numbering over four hundred people, have neither received any

portion of the cash nor other benefits by operation of the treaty. So we find that while these Indians surrendered all right to their former homes, which have been appropriated by the Government, the United States has failed in carrying out its full obligations of treaty.

In some instances small tracts of land have been secured and a home established, but for the most part the Clallam Tribe have led a precarious and roving life for over half a century. Yet through all these years since 1855 these Indians have remained loyal to the United States, and refused to join hostile bands at war with the Federal Government.

The delegates on behalf of the Clallams are petitioning for lands to be set apart for their benefit from the Quinalait Reservation in Washington, and the Secretary of the Interior has under consideration the allotment of lands to the petitioning Clallams from the reserve established by executive order in 1873, for the Quinalait "and other tribes of fish eating Indians on the Pacific Coast," in which class the Clallams are included.

The Clallam Tribe have demonstrated that they are worthy of the sympathy and aid of all lovers of justice, and there should be aroused such a sentiment in their behalf that the United States will no longer delay fulfilling its obligations to them.

THE TUSCARORA LEASE.

Members of the Tuscarora Tribe of Indians in New York requested assistance from the Association in an endeavor to defeat legislation presented to Congress January 30, 1912 (H. R. 19070), directing approval of leases for the purpose of quarrying and sale of valuable limestone, executed by certain members of the council of the tribe for a consideration of about \$55,000.00.

It was developed by investigation of the matter that the value of the concessions included in the lease agreement are worth upward of half a million dollars, and so determined by the United States Geological Survey.

By reason of the tribe having bought a portion of their reservation, the character of title enters into the consideration of questions affecting the right of the tribe to contract respecting the use or sale of their reservation or products thereof.

The discussion of the case, and publicity given it no doubt has effectually prevented a threatened wrong being consummated.

YAKIMA WATER RIGHTS—THE CONTENTION OF THE INDIANS.

It is claimed for the Yakimas of Washington that they were the first settlers, their rights to the reservation lands being confirmed by the Treaty of 1855, negotiated by Governor Stevens of the then Territory of Washington. The treaty contemplated the civilization of the Indians by providing (Sec. 2) that they should settle on the lands within a year; they were granted (Sec. 3) exclusive right to take fish in all streams running through or bordering on the reservation; provision was made (Sec. 4) for breaking up and fencing farms, building houses for them, establishing agricultural and industrial (Sec. 5) schools, and employing workmen to teach the various trades; a flouring-mill was to be established, and land plowed and fenced for farming purposes, and (Sec. 6) the Indians located in permanent homes.

Irrigation is a necessary requisite to farming in the Yakima country, and the Yakimas have established by use of their own funds an irrigation system to supply water from the streams to which they have a prior right, covering 80,000 acres. It is claimed for them that they are entitled to the normal flow of the waters within the reservation for irrigation, and no doubt their claim for water from the streams bordering upon their lands is well founded.

It is believed that the Statutes of the State, affecting the Indian's water rights, are not binding upon the Indians, nor the Government. The United States Supreme Court affirmed a decision rendered by the United States Circuit

Court of Appeals, in 1908, relating to water for irrigation of Fort Belknap Indian reservation lands, in Montana, in which it was held:

"In conclusion we are of opinion that the court below did not err in holding that 'when the Indians made the treaty granting rights to the United States, they reserved the right to use the waters of Milk river, at least to an extent reasonably necessary to irrigate their lands. *The right so reserved continues to exist against the United States and its grantees*, as well as against the State and its grantees.'" (Winter vs. U. S., 207 U. S. 564.)

In confirming the decree of the lower court the U. S. Supreme Court relied exclusively upon the terms of the agreement between the Indians and the Government by which the reservation was set apart for the permanent home of the tribe, by means of which they were to become self-supporting " * * * as a pastoral and agricultural people, and educate their children in the paths of civilization."

As showing that the Indians cannot be expected to immediately make the most beneficial use of the water to which they are entitled for irrigation and that they should not suffer by reason of this, a case in point is found in the decision of the court in the action of the United States against the Conrad Investment Company, confirmed by the United States Court of Appeals in 1908 (161 Fed. 829). The Court said:

"Manifestly the Indians cannot be expected to acquire water rights to any considerable extent through prior appropriation, because they are not far enough advanced in the art of agriculture to reduce the water to a continuous use, and the water of the public streams that they shall finally need depends largely upon their progress in this art. The Government, however, being their guardian, has a most important trust to perform in this relation; that is, so to conserve the waters of such streams as traverse or border the reserve as to supply the Indians fully *in their probable, or, I may say, even possible future needs*, when they have ultimately secured their allotments in severalty."

As indicative of what a judicial determination of the Yakima water rights would be, we submit that the terms of the Yakima treaty are more favorable to their tribe than the treaties to which the decisions quoted refer. From this we may confidently conclude that the prior right through treaty of the Yakimas to the running water of the streams within and bordering on their reservation is well established.

Notwithstanding the apparent equities and the favorable decisions of the courts supporting the claims of the Yakimas, the United States Reclamation Service refers to the Yakima claims as being *vague claims*.

These Indians complain most bitterly of the injustice of denying to them the use of sufficient water for irrigation of their lands. Many of the Indian farms have become barren and the allottees destitute. At the time of my recent visit to the reservation influential tribesmen importuned that they might be allowed water for irrigation of lands which they have for years cultivated and by which they have supported themselves and families.

It has been shown that in the settlement of contesting claimants for water that the Yakimas have not been treated fairly. To illustrate: The adjustment of the contentions under the "Sunnyside" unit, or project, the reports of the Reclamation Service show that the settlers were diverting 625 second feet, and the Yakimas within the reservation 269 second feet of water although the Indians claim a far greater diversion; the canals of the settlers under the Sunnyside embraced 60,000 acres, while the reservation canals covered 80,000 acres (the area could have been enlarged to include 170,000 acres of irrigable land). The settlers had filed on 1050 second feet, and the Yakimas on 1000 second feet. From this we deduce that the Indians should have been awarded one-third more water than the settlers under the Sunnyside canals, on the basis of actual capacity of works and use of water, independently of the claim of prior right under treaty.

The Yakimas were further harassed by reason of a temporary injunction issued out of the State courts of Washington prohibiting them from using over 147 second feet of water, estimated to be sufficient for irrigation of 11,760 acres.

Before a trial of the rights involved in the injunction proceeding, the Secretary of the Interior, on March 27, 1906, approved a schedule of the Reclamation Service limiting the Indians to 147 second feet, as claimed by the settlers outside the reservation who were prosecuting the injunction. The injunction was then abandoned. The net results of this proceeding were, that while the Indians should have been awarded one-third more water by comparison of canals installed and beneficial use aside from treaty rights, they were given less than one-fourth as much as was granted the settlers. It should be borne in mind in this connection that the injunction proceedings in the State courts were illegal since they were without jurisdiction in the case.

THE INDIANS PROTEST.

The injustice of the award of water in the foregoing instance is tersely stated in a protest by the Indians against legislation now pending which proposes to charge the Yakimas for water in excess of a quantity sufficient for 32,000 acres.

"In 1906 Secretary Hitchcock divide water in Yakima River and give us 147 cubic feet and give Sunnyside Canal 650 feet, leaving several miles of our *new ditch dry*; and not enough to water good the 30,000 acres watered by our ditches. We ask if this is right?

"Our riparian rights are older than those of the white man. This reservation, we were permitted to hold when the Government took all our other land. Water is life and belongs to the Earth. Our land is poor without water. The Government has set still and let our water be stolen, and now the Reclamation Service cinch us tight if Jones bill 6693 become law.

"On Ahtanum River divide of our reservation where white man have most land, the Secretary of Interior gives

three-fourths of water to *white* man. Now when *Red* man have most land to water, he gives nearly *all* water to *white* man. This was done and we could not help ourselves. We want only what is right. God wants the White man and the Red man to live in peace. We try hard to do right and obey the white man's laws. We want you to help us. We want the white man to be honest and treat us right. Our words are done."

By the act of 1904 it was proposed that allottees should relinquish all land, excepting twenty acres for which a free water right would be given. This the Yakimas refused to do, believing that they were entitled to a very much larger acreage by reason of prior appropriation, through construction of canals and by riparian rights which as shown are upheld by the Courts, in other cases.

The legislation now pending in Congress (S.6693) which has the approval of the Secretary of the Interior provides for the construction of a reservoir at an expenditure of \$1,800,000. This measure limits the amount of free storage water for the Yakima Indians to 32,000 acres, which is about the acreage the Yakimas claim they are now making beneficial use of; 120,000 acres of Yakima reservation lands are included in this project, so that if the Indians secure water for the remaining 88,000 acres allotted they must pay for it. The Yakimas claim right to running river water. The pending legislation provides that the excess over 147 second feet shall be from storage which is secondary in right of use to the river water. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs favored the contention of the Yakimas, but was overruled.

In 1911 the Government advertised for bids for constructing necessary works for irrigating the 120,000 acres of Yakima lands. A bid of \$250,000 was rejected on the theory that it was too high and the work could be done by the Interior Department for a less sum. As we have stated, the proposition now is to appropriate \$1,800,000 for this purpose which shall be reimbursable from the 120,000 acres excepting the free storage for 32,000 acres. The

legislation has been temporarily defeated, and the Secretary of the Interior directed to report to Congress the estimated cost of such storage works.

Last year the Reclamation Service imposed a charge of one dollar per acre upon the Yakimas for water for irrigation when in fact the Indians had been using the river water for years. It may be that the unbiased investigator would be inclined to consider this a species of coercion in order to secure acquiescence of the desire of the Government that they should give up their right to sixty out of eighty acres of their allotment, accepting a twenty acre water right in full of their allotment of irrigated land. Another inducement held out to the Yakimas to give up title to all land allotted in excess of twenty acres was that if they would do so they would be adjudged competent Indians and be granted authority to lease their own and their minor children's allotments. It may be questioned that whether or not the Indian has not shown the *greatest* competency *by refusing* to give up three-fourths of his allotment of eighty acres.

The Government is urging acceptance by the Indians of its civilization. If these wards of Government accept in good faith then, surely, we cannot expect them to merely exist. A higher standard of living to which they are invited is correlative with greatly increased expenses. The shibboleth of the allotment plan of the Government may be said to be that the Government reserves in trust sufficient land for the untutored allottee to meet his needs after he has adopted our civilization at the *termination* of the twenty-five year trust rather than at its beginning.

EXPLOITING THE MEXICAN KICKAPOOS.

The act providing funds for the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1913 includes an item "to pay for the relief of the Kickapoo Indians in Mexico the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be expended in the payment of taxes, salary of farmers, maintenance and repairs of irrigation ditches,

indebtedness for supplies already furnished, court costs, and obligations heretofore incurred in settlement of land titles," etc.

The foregoing legislation represents the culmination of an effort to secure \$41,000 from public funds, ostensibly for the relief of the Kickapoo Indians who have heretofore removed to Mexico. We opposed the granting of the people's money for this apparently legitimate purpose, claiming that the money was not due to the Indians and that the alleged purpose of relieving Indians was a misnomer. The act approved April 30, 1908, granted \$215,000 to this band of Kickapoo Indians "in full for all claims of every kind whatsoever of the said Mexican Kickapoo Indians against the United States." The Indians had at that time removed to Mexico, and statements made by Senators in urging the appropriation represented that these Indians had absolved themselves from all allegiance to the United States. This being so, there could be no further legitimate claim against our Government as a basis for the legislation.

A spirited contest developed during the consideration of the item by the conference Committee of the two branches of Congress upon the appropriation act. Interesting and even startling conditions were brought to light which do not seem to reflect credit upon those claim agents or lobbyists who were urging the adoption of the item before the Committees. It should be noted that the effort to secure this appropriation took the form of an "amendment" to the Indian budget in the Senate, and that by such a course of proceeding the full consideration of the item on its merits could not be had in the House of Representatives, since it was agreed to in Committee of Conference composed of three members of the full Committee on Indian Affairs. This manner of securing legislation is often resorted to where it is sought to cover up the real purposes of legislation.

It is deemed proper to state that we believe it equally important and necessary to oppose granting of money to

Indians in cases where no debt is due from the Government, as it is desirable to urge that just obligations be promptly paid.

The claim attorneys interested in this Mexican Kickapoo appropriation should be further exposed in the matter so that their real character may come to public knowledge. One of them was suspended from practice before the Department of the Interior for a period of four years and eight months as a result of charges filed by the Agent of the Indian Rights Association, and the other claim attorney has been indicted and was defendant in numerous suits in Oklahoma. The evidence submitted to the Conference Committee indicated that the Indians, the pretended beneficiaries of the appropriation sought for, have been exploited for several years by claim agents, who have pauperized them. This was shown so palpably during the pendency of the legislation that Minority Leader Mann, in the House of Representatives, declared on the floor of the House that if the item was adopted in the shape it was then being considered, he would feel obliged to appeal to the President to veto the measure, and that he regarded the amendment as "a cold steal for the benefit of an attorney who has already received \$26,000 for services worth nothing like that, if worth anything at all."

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT—CRUELITIES SHOULD BE PROHIBITED.

The Indian Rights Association has registered its strong disapproval of what is apparently a growing practice of inflicting cruelties upon Indians, whether by orders of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, superintendents, or employes in the service.

This statement is exemplified by action of the recent Commissioner of Indian Affairs (Mr. Leupp) recommending that Navajo Indians should be arrested and confined on indeterminate sentences at hard labor without having the benefit of a trial by jury in a court of law. The punishment

inflicted upon Kiowa Indians by the cruel form of "bucking," without having been adjudged guilty of any offence, savors of the Inquisition, and should have caused the dismissal of the offending official. Likewise, the savagery exhibited in the case of a thirteen-year-old boy pupil in an Indian school, placed by the superintendent in charge of three strong men for punishment, by whom he was handcuffed while one of their number beat him almost into insensibility with a strap. The evidence disclosed in this instance was to the effect that the boy collapsed, lay on the floor almost helpless, and that, after sixteen days, twenty-six cruel scars remained upon his body, and eleven upon his right arm.

We also recount a more recent instance of punishment inflicted upon girl pupils in another Indian school, in which they were forcibly placed upon a bed face downward, their hands tied to either side of the bed, and, thus bound, beaten with a lash and a narrow board. Afterward they were incarcerated in a damp meat cellar, unfit for habitation, it is alleged.

We find that the offending employes in charge of these Indian pupils were either not disciplined at all, or they were allowed their usual "transfer."

So slight a correction was made, on the claim that the offenders had not been apprised by *direct personal notice* that such treatment was not permissible in Indian schools. With equal claim the whole category of crimes against society might be condoned with a reprimand that the offence should not be repeated in the future. Rule 218, provided for the government of Indian schools (issued in 1904), prohibits "corporal punishment, or any other cruel or degrading measure." Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

It seems incumbent upon the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate a rule or regulation that shall prohibit these inhuman and cruel practices being inflicted upon Indians by employes of high temper or low morals, unfitted to hold positions of responsibility in which wise discretion is so necessary.

We have urged upon the Indian Department that such a rule should be adopted, and that every violation thereof should be punished by immediate dismissal from the service.

CONDITIONS WITHIN CHEYENNE RIVER RESERVATION, SOUTH DAKOTA.

On May 15, 1912, we filed with the Secretary of the Interior the following night letter telegram:

"Gettysburg, S. D., May 11, 1912.

"S. M. Brosius,

"McGill Bldg., 908 G St.,

"Washington, D. C.

"There are in our opinion many things at this agency which need looking into both for the interests of the Government and the Indians and we respectfully ask that inspector Edward B. Linnen be sent here to call a meeting of the tribal council at which time our grievances can be laid before him. A copy of this message has been delivered to Superintendent King personally.

(Signed) "James C. Feather,
"Chairman of the Tribal Council."

In submitting this statement of the Tribal Council of the Cheyenne River Band of Sioux Indians we urged that a prompt investigation be made of conditions within their Reservation in South Dakota.

This action was followed on May 23, 1912, by filing very grave charges, supported by affidavits, seriously reflecting upon the administration of officials in charge of the Cheyenne River Superintendency. On numerous dates since the 23d of May last, we have invited the attention of the Indian Department to alleged undesirable conditions on this Reservation. An investigation of the management of the superintendency was made by the Indian Department, and after the lapse of over seven months the superintendent was permitted to resign. Evidence was presented showing, among other things, that the superintendent filed his deposition in a case instituted by outside merchants, or

others, against a full-blood member of the Indians under his supervision, who should have been defended by the Government. The incident reveals that the attorney for the plaintiff in the action against the Indian referred to, was one of the bondsmen in the sum of \$2000 in a criminal proceeding by the State of South Dakota pending against the superintendent, which is set for hearing in March, 1913. These criminal proceedings involve very grave charges, which were comprehended by the complaints of the Indians. Notwithstanding this the superintendent's resignation is accepted before trial.

The welfare of the Indians seems to be almost lost sight of. During the many months since these alleged conditions have existed turmoil and chaos have prevailed within the Reservation, as we are informed, which of necessity must result in loss to the uplift of the tribe.

As has been elsewhere recited, too great delays attend investigation and settlement of charges of so serious a nature as these which are filed against officials in charge of Indian Reservations. By these delays the officers under charges are thus enabled to fortify their positions through political or other influence, and to punish those employes and Indians who have testified against the accused.

It will be recalled that in 1905 most damaging evidence was submitted against the then superintendent of the Cheyenne River Agency charging gross mismanagement and spoliation of the Indian estate. These charges resulted in the recall of the superintendent and all the principal employes at the Agency. It has required several years for the Indian to recover from the ill effects of the former administration, only to be subjected, it seems, to the further fiasco more recently enacted at Cheyenne River Reservation.

USE OF INTOXICANTS BY EMPLOYES IN THE INDIAN SERVICE.

The Indian Rights Association has filed numerous complaints directed against employes in the Indian Service,

charging indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquor by employes while in the discharge of their duties. Attention has been directed to the fact that it is the well-defined policy of the Government to prevent use of intoxicants by Indians, and that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, \$75,000 was set apart by Congress "for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors among Indians."

Under such a policy it is felt to be incumbent upon employes in the Indian Service to abstain altogether from the use of intoxicating liquor, by reason of the example which should be given our Indian wards, and to refrain from engaging in the liquor traffic.

A very important case involving the traffic in intoxicants was urged upon the attention of the Indian Department during the year: A superintendent in charge of Indians was found to be a part owner of a drug store where intoxicants were freely dispensed, and where sales were made to Indian customers. We claimed in this instance that the facts disclosed rendered the superintendent unfit to hold the position in the service. Indians may fail to discriminate between the saloon whose chief business is to dispense intoxicants and a store where intoxicants form a material proportion of the daily sales under "prescription" or otherwise. Another form of avoiding the policy of abstinence by employes is to obtain a *doctor's prescription* directing the use of intoxicating liquor for alleviating disease. And then, too, permission of the Secretary of War has been obtained under a more or less ancient statute, not necessary in our time of rapid transit and close proximity of stocks of drugs necessary for relief in urgent cases of sickness.

So lax had become the observance of the spirit of the law, that the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs on October 21, 1912, issued Circular No. 695, forbidding the use of intoxicants by employes in the Indian Service. After referring to the effort to suppress the use of intoxicants by Indians, this circular says:

"The law cannot be enforced effectively as to Indians unless employees themselves set the example for its obedience. There cannot be one law in Indian country for Indians and a different law for white employees."

The circular is timely, and should have a salutary effect in correcting the evils referred to.

CITIZENSHIP OF ALLOTTEES.

In the light of present-day conditions affecting our Indian wards we reaffirm the need of clothing allotted Indians with the rights, privileges, and obligations of citizenship. This was an important provision embodied in the Dawes Severalty Act February 8, 1887. By operation of that statute, when an allotment of land was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the allottee became a citizen of the United States.

Under the terms of the act approved May 8, 1906, the granting of the rights of citizenship was deferred until the trust period terminated. While the trusteeship is understood to be a period of 25 years, the length of the term may be determined in the discretion of the Government.

In the Annual Report of the Indian Rights Association, December, 1906, some strictures are recorded upon this fundamental change in the allotment act brought about by the law of May 8, 1906, by which the citizenship of the Indian is affected. They are here repeated, with the assurance that time has demonstrated the force of the statements:

"The effect of this Act is to delay granting of citizenship until the final, or patent in fee, is issued to the allottee. Under the Dawes Severalty Act the granting of suffrage was one of the rights bestowed coincident with the approval of the trust patent. We realize the extent the Indian has suffered in his property rights by reason of not having representation in Congress to guard his interests. In these days of resourceful politicians we are not anticipating very great effort from our legislators apart from the demands of their constituents. An allottee clothed with the voting

power is of vastly greater interest to the legislator, especially in districts where the Indian citizen holds the balance of power in an election. On other grounds, too, delaying citizenship is detrimental to these wards. They are not subjected to the laws of the State, so that the generation of allottees will be surrounded by neighbors subject to altogether different laws which will not bring about the best conditions, but induce to strife and unfriendliness, which must be deplored." (Twenty-fourth Annual Report, page 46.)

Incongruous conditions have arisen by operation of the act of May 8, 1906. Perhaps 100,000 allottees had become citizens and were subject to State Laws prior to May 8, 1906. A like number may have been allotted since that date who are refused rights of citizenship and are subject to the *exclusive jurisdiction of the United States*.

An example of the anomalous situations brought about by the amended act is presented within the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Reservations, South Dakota, where almost 5000 allottees are citizens of the State of South Dakota, and more than that number are under the exclusive jurisdiction of United States laws. The application of the laws in the family relation is unprecedented, and if not so serious would be ludicrous in the extreme.

The more rigid the subjection to the law, the greater the wrong in having the husband or wife amenable to the State, while the remaining members of the family remain subject exclusively to Federal Statutes.

The provisions of the Act of February 8, 1887, granting rights of citizenship should be re-enacted without delay.

THE INDUSTRIOUS NAVAJO—AN IMPENDING PERIL.

The Indian Rights Association has for many years assiduously sought to procure for the Navajos in Arizona and New Mexico a title to sufficient land to enable them to continue a self-respecting people through self-support.

The Navajos range their stock over a vast territory,

known to the past generation as the Great American Desert. This people subsist their flocks of sheep and goats on "summer" and "winter" pastures according to the period of verdancy in the various districts of the Reservation. If the Navajo Reservation was divided pro rata among the Indians there would be approximately 500 acres of land per capita. This large individual allowance would be required for their support. At present there seem to be no surplus lands within the Reservation. Indeed, it has been authoritatively stated that a family would have difficulty in securing a tract sufficient for pasturage of the usual flock of sheep and goats, so thorough has been the canvass conducted by the Indians within the Reservation. By reason of this overcrowded condition several thousand Navajos have been obliged to seek pasturage outside the limits of their original reservation. After personal investigation in the field in 1906, we appealed to the Indian Department to allot lands east of the reservation in New Mexico. Acting upon this request the Government withdrew almost 3,000,000 acres of public lands from settlement, so that the Indians could be permanently located; 2064 allotments were made, after which the surplus lands were restored to the public domain. Other tracts of land have been temporarily withdrawn from the public domain for Navajo use. At this time the States of Arizona and New Mexico are urging the restoration of these lands for the benefit of settlers, and their claims are being prosecuted with vigor. It seems important that the Indian title should vest to sufficient of the land they occupy to provide for their self-support.

Under the law, the Government is limited to 160 acres of grazing lands in making allotments, while as we have already seen it will require possibly 500 acres or more of this class of land per capita.

Government field workers, missionaries, and other friends of the Navajos have estimated the population of the tribe to be in excess of 28,000 persons. The Census Bureau reports, however, show the population to be mater-

ially less. It is thought that the Census reports were not compiled from a careful enumeration.

In 1911 it was estimated that the Navajos owned 327,000 horses, at an average value of \$10 per head; 28,000 cattle valued at \$19 per head; 1,342,000 sheep at \$2 per head, and 87,000 improved sheep valued at \$2.70 per head; 319,000 goats valued at \$1.56 per head. Value of output of native woolen blankets stated to be \$675,000; Germantown wool, \$36,000.

With the aridity of the soil requiring so large an acreage for the support of the flocks, it will be seen that the greatest care will be necessary in formulating any policy in relation to the settlement of Navajo affairs.

If the Navajo sheep industry is crippled this independent tribe of Indians will soon be reduced to pauperism.

NAVAJO TREATY VERSUS DAY SCHOOLS.

An effort was made during the second session of the 62d Congress to secure an appropriation for the establishment of day schools among the Navajo Indians in Arizona and New Mexico in fulfillment of the promises of the Government contained in Article Sixth of the treaty made with the Navajos in 1868, by which the Indians

"pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that, for every thirty children between said ages who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided, and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians, and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher."

The draft of a bill prepared by the Indian Rights Association was introduced during the last session in both branches of Congress proposing to appropriate \$250,000



"BIRDCAGE" TYPE DAY SCHOOL, PIMA RESERVATION, ARIZ.



INDIAN COTTON FIELD, PIMA RESERVATION, ARIZ.



"in establishing day and industrial schools, tribal habits and climatic conditions being considered, suitable for the education of said Indians."

This legislation for the Navajos was approved of by the Senate in an item carried in the Indian Appropriation act, but was stricken out by the Committee on Conference of the two houses.

From official statistics we find that there are about eight thousand Navajo children, only fourteen hundred of whom are attending school, leaving more than six thousand children growing up in ignorance with its accompanying superstition and degeneration.

The excuse assigned in part for the failure to appropriate the necessary funds was that more time was required, or desired, to secure information, and that at a future session of Congress there was little doubt but that the appropriation would be made, and this, notwithstanding the fact that it has already been forty-four years since the obligation of the treaty was assumed by the Government. Now that the attention of Congress has been specifically called to the dereliction of the Government, the wrong should be speedily remedied.

There seems to be a willingness on the part of Congress to provide laws for disposing of the surplus lands of Indian reservations, and of placing Indians in position to rely more upon their own resources through allotment in severalty. Even now the legislatures of Arizona and New Mexico are clamoring before Congress for the allotment of the lands of the Navajo reservation, and more especially of additions heretofore made to the reservation, authorized by the treaty of 1868. Before this allotment work is carried out by the Government it is in duty bound as guardian of the Navajos to provide schools for their education so that they may be better equipped for the greater responsibilities which such changed conditions will force upon them.

On January 2, 1913, Hon. Senator Henry Ashurst, of Arizona, proposed an Amendment to the pending Indian

Appropriation act, authorizing the expenditure of \$150,000 for the establishment of day and industrial schools in part fulfillment of the treaty promises to these Indians.

It would seem that Congress cannot in good faith longer delay in providing liberally for schools in view of its solemn obligations of treaty to this neglected people.

PROTECTION OF PIMA WATER AND LAND INTERESTS.

At the time of the submission of the last annual report to the Association evidence was being collated to show conditions affecting the Pima Indians in Arizona, in regard to the water supply for irrigation. Additional data was submitted to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and printed as "Hearing on H. R. 18244," March 14, 1912. H. R. Document No. 521, 62d Congress, 2d Session, containing 81 pages, embraces what are believed to be unanswerable statements tending to show that great wrongs have been perpetrated upon the Pima Indians, and the contemplated plans of persons which, if carried to execution, would have still further caused the exploitation of the Pima estate in land and water.

A copy of above publications will be sent on request to our office, 995 Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

The Reclamation Service, in its estimate for funds for the present fiscal year, included the cost of continuing the construction of wells and electric equipment therefor on the Pima reservation. As stated in former reports, the Pimas have uniformly opposed sinking of wells to provide water for irrigation of their land, claiming that the injurious salt deposit in the underground water rendered its use almost prohibitive. Full hearings before the Committee of Congress caused that body to deny funds for additional wells, and limited the appropriation to \$15,000 to be expended for maintenance, and construction of laterals, for wells *already completed*.

So good a showing was made in urging that storage reser-

voirs should be constructed that Congress provided for ascertaining whether the plans outlined are practicable. The authority is embodied in the Indian Appropriation Act:

“Provided, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, directed to convene a board of not less than three engineers of the Army of wide reputation and large experience to make the necessary examinations, borings, and surveys for the purpose of determining the reasonability and practicability of constructing a dam and reservoir at or in the vicinity of the Box Canyon, on the San Carlos Indian Reservation, known as the site of the proposed San Carlos Reservoir on the Gila River, Arizona, and the necessary irrigation works in connection therewith to provide for the irrigation of Indian, private and public lands in the Gila River Valley. Said board of engineers to submit to Congress the results of their examinations and surveys, together with an estimate of cost, with their recommendations thereon at the earliest practicable date. The sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of conducting said investigations.”

Under the authority given, the Secretary of War directed a board including Col. C. H. McKinstry, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, to make the investigation. The engineers are now (Jan. 1, 1913,) engaged in the work of investigation, and it is hoped that their report may be submitted so that action may be taken thereon during the 62d Congress.

Enormous sums have been expended by the Reclamation Service in sinking wells and purchasing the right to use electricity for the purpose of raising water for irrigation of Pima allotments. It is only the *right* to use electricity that is here referred to. Whatever electric power is consumed is an added expense. As tabulated in the Senate Hearing, *supra*, and based upon cost of establishing completed wells and from the available estimates, the cost of providing pumped water for allotments of ten acres each for the Pima Indians on the Gila Reservation would aggregate \$2,439,000.

The annual expense in upkeep of the well system in machinery and in purchase of electricity it is feared would be prohibitive.

A sub-committee of the Committee on Expenditures of the Indian Department of the House of Representatives in its investigation of Pima affairs in connection with irrigation matters of Phoenix, Arizona, during the early summer of 1912, developed a startling condition of affairs, confirming the claims made by the Association in behalf of the Pimas.

In the light of historic and present day information it is conclusively shown that the Pimas have been the object of continued exploitation.

A brighter era has dawned for the Pimas. After disheartening conditions extending over a period of eight years or more, Superintendent F. A. Thackery has been placed in charge.* Mr. Thackery's record is well and favorably known, and great confidence is reposed in him that he will restore hope in the hearts of this dependent and dejected people.

COMPLAINTS WELL FOUNDED

We have heard the statement made that various organizations and individuals are often too ready to listen to complaints made against officials in the Indian Service, so that honest persons are frequently charged with wrongdoing.

It may be well to view in retrospect the work of the Indian Rights Association to ascertain whether or not the charge can with much force be maintained. It is believed that the records will substantiate our claim that, in cases where alleged wrongdoing has been obvious and investigations were requested by the Association to be made by the Indian Department, the officials concerned have usually been found to be recreant to their trusts. There are numerous instances, however, in which serious dereliction has been

* See p. 20, *supra*.

alleged but not sustained at the time of the initial investigation. We note that in the most of such instances the Indian Department has felt obliged to either dismiss or transfer the offending official within a short time subsequent to the first investigation. Many recent cases of superintendents and other employes being relieved of their portfolios after being partially sustained under former investigations, amply confirm our position.

In any well regulated business enterprise if an employe is found to be unfit by reason of incompetency or dishonesty he is promptly relieved of his position. The Indian Bureau is seriously affected by lack of such prompt and positive discipline. By permitting offenders to continue in the service long after an investigation of their conduct, opportunity is given to them to retaliate upon honest witnesses who have in good faith testified. So we find a material and increasing sentiment among the better class of employes to avoid giving information regarding instances of malfeasance coming to their knowledge.

NEED OF INDIVIDUALIZING TRIBAL ESTATES.

For several years the Indian Rights Association has been urging that all moneys due Indians should be paid out to them as fast as a due regard to the ability and condition of the beneficiary would permit. It has seemed almost as though the Indian Department was endeavoring to perpetuate itself, so stringent have been the rules governing payment of Indian moneys. A rule promulgated three or four years ago that a bona fide debt contracted by an Indian without the consent of the Indian Department should not be paid except in the discretion of the latter, even when the Indian insisted that he desired to meet his obligation, and where it was shown that the transaction was legitimate and regular between the parties. This policy tended to foster a spirit of dishonesty, for which the Government seemed responsible, and which was subsequently abandoned to some extent.

Just prior to the retirement of Hon. R. G. Valentine as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, September 11, 1912, a Circular (No. 685) was issued by the Indian Bureau, directing that Superintendents make an estimate of the needs of each Indian for the coming calendar year for improvements of all kinds, equipment of farm, and for subsistence, within the limits of the money available for use by each applicant. When such authority is granted by the Bureau, the Superintendent will be in a position to expend the sums authorized without further authority from the Bureau. The following rule is established in connection with such disbursements: "Except in cases where the available funds are too small every such Indian who has not already positively shown that he will not properly expend his funds should be given a chance to make such purchases in part at least for himself." Under former practices the Indians have been subjected to the actions of such dishonest employes as may have been in the Indian Service. Farmers in charge of the various districts within reservations usually recommend to Superintendents the disposition of funds due to Indians under their care, and they are thus afforded abundant opportunity to profit by dishonest methods, by arrangement with traders and others for division of profits on sales they may recommend be made to Indians.

Several bills were introduced, in the last session of Congress, providing for disbursement of Indian funds. This action was the result of the former policy of the Indian Bureau in giving the Indian beneficiary so small discretion in the disposition of his own money. The more liberal policy now governing will be helpful and tend to remove the dissatisfaction existing among the Indians.

We have no doubt of the wisdom of our position advocated for many years that the funds held by the Government for benefit of Indians are a hindrance to their progress. The retention in tribal or communal form of material assets in funds or lands relieves the individual of responsibility in providing for the future welfare of his kindred.

The patrimony continued by virtue of the tribal membership would be enervating to any people.

We again urge legislation providing for the division and allotment of tribal funds to the individual members of Indian tribes, and the expenditure of such funds for improvement of the Indian home under most careful tutelage. More especially is such a policy desirable and applicable to Indians who have been allotted lands. The allotment of funds should be contemporary with the segregation of tribal holding of lands.

House Bill No. 46, now pending, seeks to enlarge the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and to the extent of authority sought for in individualizing communal interests it promises to be helpful.

THE IMPENDING PERIL TO THE UTES.

The Ute Indians of Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, are facing a problem which threatens to baffle the efforts of the Indian Department. Their reservation, established by Executive Orders in 1861 and 1867, originally contained over two millions of acres. Allotments were authorized by act of 1902, the surplus lands authorized to be settled under the homestead laws. Approximately 94,500 acres were allotted. The Utes are farming 7300 acres; 5500 acres are leased and under irrigation; 10,000 acres have been sold, which leaves a balance of 71,000 acres allotted, in its original state and unproductive. By the Act of June 21, 1906, irrigation of the lands was provided for. This act conveyed all power and authority over the water for irrigation *to the State of Utah*. At the date of the passage of the act several thousand acres of land were already provided with water by an indefeasible right, this right was also turned over to the State. Under the Statutes of Utah if beneficial use is not made of the lands allotted to the Indians and the water applied by 1914, the right to its use cannot be afterward maintained against a junior appropriator, excepting through the courtesy of

State officials. If all the 390 able-bodied allottees would by some metamorphosis become practical farmers they could not reduce over forty acres each of the wild lands to productiveness under irrigation in the time limited. This would be a total of 15,600 acres, which would leave a balance of 56,000 acres not irrigated.

Eight hundred thousand dollars or more have been expended to provide means of irrigation of these allotments, which is reimbursable from the proceeds derived from the sale of the surplus lands. In event of failure to make beneficial use of water on the lands allotted, the result of this dilemma will probably mean the loss to the Indians of practically their whole reservation of over two million acres and the funds realized therefrom. On the administrative side of agency affairs, we note that four superintendents and special agents were, successively, in charge at Uintah within eight months prior to June, 1912.

During a recent visit to this reservation we were impressed with the power for good or evil of the official in charge. These bands of Utes are fortunate at this time in having Jewell D. Martin as a Special Agent in Charge. He is a high-grade official, resolute and resourceful in guiding the individual to better living. Mr. Martin would probably be selected as superintendent without delay except for the fact that political influence is no doubt exerted against him as an appointee, coming from a foreign state. The Utes complain that they can make little or no progress under such a policy, and ask that they have a superintendent appointed who will remain among them permanently and interest himself in their welfare.

It will be recalled that it was a band of these Utes which broke away from the reservation under the leadership of Red Cap a few years ago, and after sojourning through several of the northern States wintered in South Dakota with the Cheyenne River band of Sioux. Red Cap yet maintains that the lands of their reservation which have been sold for settlement remain the property of the tribe, and with a few of his followers does not even now recognize

the fact that allotments in severalty have been made to them. Under such conditions the task of the guardian becomes most arduous.

PROPERTY RIGHTS IN LITIGATION.

The case of Henry Taylor, allottee on the public lands in South Dakota, which was urged by this Association, has been favorably determined by the court. Taylor, a Santee Sioux Indian, was given a trust deed under a misapprehension of the law, containing a twenty year trust clause, during which time the legal title was retained by the Government. The Courts of South Dakota declared the trust deed void and subjected the land to taxation, and available for alienation by the Indian allottee. Upon appealing to the Indian Bureau, in 1909, we were informed that the Indian (who averred that when he settled upon the land he was a citizen) must incur the responsibilities of citizenship and pay the taxes assessed against the property. We then appealed to the Secretary of the Interior, and the decision of the Indian Bureau was over-ruled. This was followed by the issuance of a new trust deed or certificate to the allottee, and the institution of suit by the Attorney General to recover title to the lands for the benefit of Taylor. After long delay a trial of the cause was had and a decision rendered February 8, 1912, in which it was decreed that the United States is owner of the land, in trust for the allottee Taylor, and that all assignments, tax deeds or contracts touching the title to the lands are null and void, and that no lien or right lies against the allottee in the matter.

This case establishes a precedent of great value to allottees, and more especially to Indians who have made settlement upon the public lands.

Suits are pending in the State Courts of Wisconsin, filed by the Stearns Lumber Company as grantees of the State against allottees of land within Sections sixteen, of the Bad River Indian Reservation. The question for adjudication

is: Did the United States by the Enabling Act to the State, in granting section 16, in each township which was not "sold or otherwise disposed" for school purposes, convey title to sections numbered 16, within the Bad River Reservation?

We have persistently urged that these lands, within the Indian reservation where the Indians resided at the time of the approval of the Enabling Act, with the consent of the Government, were "sold or otherwise disposed of." Furthermore, the Supreme Court had decided that the United States may convey title to public lands so long as they are not surveyed. The lands in controversy were not surveyed when conveyed to the Indians for their permanent home, in 1854.

The suits having been filed to prevent the allottees from securing the valuable timber, the Stearns Company have assiduously sought during three Congresses to secure legislation which would authorize settlement of the question of title by the political forum of Congress, rather than by adjudication by Court.

On February 24, 1912, we filed a brief with the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, in support of the contention of the Indians that title to the land is vested in them. We are now urging the filing of an equity proceeding in the Federal Court, so that a speedy settlement of the issues may be secured.

IRRIGATION OF COLORADO RIVER RESERVATION.

The act approved March 3, 1911, authorizing an increase of Yuma and Colorado River allotments to ten acres, noted in our last annual report, will substantially benefit the Indians within the Colorado River reservation. Yuma allotments were limited to ten acres from the fact that there are but 17,000 acres of irrigable lands within their reservation, and the increase of five acres was an added charge from the public funds to meet the additional expense

incurred by the Reclamation Service. There are about 150,000 acres of irrigable lands within the Colorado River Reservation. The "farm unit" of 40 acres is established by the Reclamation Service for this class of lands in the southwest, allowed for sale and settlement by entrymen. We are contemplating the Indians shall be farmers in the future and at least they shall be given "half a chance" by providing that each allottee shall have twenty acres of irrigated land for his home.

While the legislation first proposed sought to extinguish the Indian title for \$1.25 per acre, after consideration of the question following a report by the Secretary of the Interior, who recommended that \$10 per acre be charged, bills now pending authorize payment of ten dollars per acre for benefit of the Indians.

Of the 240,000 acres embraced within the reservation it is estimated that not less than 150,000 acres are irrigable, three-fourths of which are bottom lands. This practicable irrigation project is conceded to embrace the largest and most valuable tract in the U. S. which remains undeveloped.

The highest court of the land has said that "The Indian right of occupancy is considered as sacred as the fee-simple of the white man" (9 Peter, p. 711). The land included in the Executive Orders creating the Colorado River Reservation is held for their use by as secure a tenure (140 U. S. 577).

The Colorado River Indians have no trust or other funds from which to succor their needs, so that they must rely wholly upon whatever is derived from the sale of their surplus lands of the reservation. The law now authorizes an allotment of ten acres of irrigated land to each member of the Indian tribe. In addition to this there should be ample provision made to secure a fund which will be available to meet the expense in clearing, leveling and preparing the allotted land for irrigation, the establishment of the Indians in homes and providing them with necessary outfits, including farming implements and stock for independent living.

The moneys for this necessary equipment must be pro-

vided through the sale of the land of the reservation which is not required for allotment. The irrigable lands are quite similar in quality and adaptation to agriculture to the Yuma reservation recently opened to settlement. Unimproved Yuma reservation lands, when irrigable, command not less than one hundred dollars per acre. The surplus irrigable lands of the Colorado River Reservation should be sold for not less than twelve or fifteen dollars per acre so that the expense of irrigating their allotments and starting the Indians in farming operations will be provided.

It is the policy of the Government toward our Indian wards that they be prepared for citizenship, a condition which we are forcing upon them. This advance toward our standard of civilization demands a far greater outlay of money than does the primitive manner of living which now characterizes the life of these Indians. Therefore, in determining their needs we must consider not only the amount sufficient to provide for their simple life *at this time*, but a sufficient sum must be set apart for them which will meet the increased cost of living which will inevitably be incurred by adopting that higher civilization which we are urging the Indians to accept.

Twelve dollars per acre is the least that should be reserved for the Indian benefit from the surplus lands which are to be sold. The Indians are no doubt entitled to all the land will bring in open market. If the reservation was owned by private interests it seems evident that a greater sum would be realized.

The Northern California Indian Association at its recent annual meeting adopted the following resolution urging protection of the rights of these Indians:

WHEREAS, A proposition is before Congress for opening to settlement the Colorado River Indian Reservation, lying in the States of Arizona and California, and

WHEREAS, the terms of said proposition, as introduced in Congress, provide for payment to the Indians for the land opened to settlement of but \$1.25 per acre or similar inadequate sum, and

WHEREAS, We think it cannot be disputed that the land in its present condition is worth at least ten times the price offered and that the aggregate sum to be received by the Indians under the proposition would not half pay for improving the five thousand acres remaining to the Indians, and

WHEREAS, While we consider the opening of this reservation to be desirable for both whites and Indians, we cannot but regard the terms proposed as unjustifiable from either a moral or a business standpoint.

Resolved, By the Northern California Indian Association, that we hereby request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose any plan for opening the Colorado River Indian Reservation which does not provide for the payment of an adequate price to the Indians, and for sufficient protection of their rights.

THE APACHE PRISONERS OF WAR.

The last Annual Report of the Association told of the effort to secure legislation to provide for the permanent settlement and liberation of the Apache Prisoners of War who have been under the control of the War Department for twenty-five years, and are now confined within the Fort Sill Military Reservation, Oklahoma. After several unsuccessful efforts to secure legislation, an item was incorporated in the Indian Appropriation Act, approved August 24, 1912, which reads:

"For the relief and settlement of the Apache Indians now confined as prisoners of war at Fort Sill Military Reservation, Oklahoma, on lands to be selected for them by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War, two hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War may prescribe."

As will be seen, the Secretaries of the War and the Interior Departments are authorized to make all needful regulations for carrying out the provisions of the legislation.

Colonel H. L. Scott, representing the Secretary of War, and Lieutenant Ernest Stecker, representing the Secretary

of the Interior, in council with these Apache Prisoners on October 3, 1912, informed the Indians that only fourteen heads of families would be permitted to locate in Oklahoma, since these alone possessed a good record for sobriety, were intelligent, industrious, and physically fit to make a living for themselves, and that all other members of the tribe would be compelled to remove to the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico.

The Indians protested against this arbitrary decision. In appealing for freedom of choice in the matter of selecting their new homes, the writer in addressing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on October 17th last, cited the fact that it was no doubt the intent of Congress to grant the utmost freedom to the Indians in selecting homes, whether in Oklahoma or New Mexico, and further stated in part that:

"The Indian Department and the friends of these Indians have been solicitous for the welfare of the tribe, and that the educated and intelligent members might be given homes in Oklahoma in all cases in which they desired so to do. For the most part those members of the tribe desiring to locate in homes in Oklahoma are of the younger element who have not known of the wild life of the Indian in former days. While it is thought that the portion of the tribe which desires to remove to Mescalero reservation, New Mexico, have been influenced more or less by a desire to continue in the wild and free life which was the tribal habit prior to captivity, under all the circumstances they, too, should be given the option, although it may not seem to be in their best interests for the future.

"In view of the intention of Congress and of the desire of the Indian Department we urge that in justice to all members of the Apache Prisoner band that the GREATEST FREEDOM OF CHOICE may be accorded all members of the tribe to determine whether they will remain on permanent homes to be selected for them in Oklahoma or remove to Mescalero reservation, New Mexico.

"The younger men and women of the tribe know only the climate and environment in Oklahoma, and a great wrong will apparently be committed against this class if they are denied a choice in deciding the location of their permanent homes."

It was decided to present the subject of removal to the Indians a second time. Accordingly, on December 1, 1912, Colonel Scott of the War Department, C. L. Ellis, Special Agent of the Interior Department; H. C. Phillips, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and S. M. Brosius, Agent of the Indian Rights Association, were present at a full council held with the Indians. They were clearly and definitely told that they might decide for themselves whether to accept a home on land to be purchased for them in Oklahoma, or remove to Mescalero, New Mexico. Eighty-eight persons decided to live in Oklahoma, while one hundred and seventy-six preferred to join the Mescalero Apaches in New Mexico.

It is intended to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of improved land, at a cost not exceeding \$3000, for each head of a family, and an equal number of acres valued at \$2000 for each other member of the band remaining in Oklahoma.

The Mescalero Apaches in New Mexico have agreed to admit those Apache Prisoners who have decided to live with them to full membership with the right to share equally in their estate.

It will be necessary to secure \$100,000 additional from Congress in order to carry out the plans already outlined, and this fund should be forthcoming by action of the Congress which adjourns March 4, 1913, so that no further delay will be had in the final settlement of these Indians.

It is agreed that when the Indians are settled in their homes in Oklahoma, or within the Mescalero reservation where allotments will be made for them, they will be released as prisoners of war.

S. M. BROSIUS.

CONCLUSION.

A careful study of the foregoing pages impresses us, as it doubtless has impressed our readers, with the following thoughts in connection with the solution of the Indian question:

1. That the evil effects of political influence is still shown in the management of the service; that much of our "destructive" work would be unnecessary if merit was the controlling force in administrative matters; that political "pull" should be entirely eliminated, and employees who are proved to be dishonest or incompetent should be summarily dealt with, if the service is to be maintained at a high standard.

2. The importance of extending educational facilities for all Indians of school age is particularly illustrated in the case of the Navajos, where over six thousand children of that tribe are without any opportunity for an education, although the treaty of 1868 stipulated that there should be a schoolhouse and a teacher for every thirty children.

3. The desirability of clarifying the legal status of the Indian. We have been impressed by the large number of cases where legal aid is necessary in order to protect the Indian from absolute fraud and wrong.

4. That although the Indian Bureau stands in the position of guardian to ward, too often it has been ready and willing to compromise at the ward's expense. Real guardianship is needed.

5. The importance of segregating the tribal funds, and otherwise imposing a greater sense of responsibility on the Individual Indians.

6. The great need for a better equipped medical force, in order that tuberculosis and trachoma may be eradicated, or largely minimized.

7. That to correct abuses and bring about a right treatment for the Indian, it is necessary that an enlightened public conscience be developed that will make itself felt on those who have to do with Indian affairs, whether in Congress or in executive positions.

In Memoriam**HON. ALBERT K. SMILEY.**

Announcement at this meeting of the death of Mr. Albert K. Smiley, at Redlands, California, was received with sincere regret.

Mr. Smiley's long years of philanthropic and educational efforts have made him deservedly prominent, and his interest in the welfare of the American Indian and his zeal in behalf of their cause, naturally brings his life, just closed, very prominently before us at this time. The series of Annual Indian Conferences inaugurated and carried on for thirty years at Lake Mohonk under his hospitable and guiding hand, have erected a monument to a memory which will be cherished with distinction and cordial regard for many years to come, both by the Indians and by a large band of others, who yet remain as Friends of the Redman.—*Extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee held December 4, 1912.*

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES J. RHOADS, TREASURER OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 12, 1912.

DR.

Investments.

To \$3,000 Reading Co. and Philadelphia & Reading Coal &
Iron Co. General Mortgage 4's.

Cash.

To Balance as per Treasurer's statement, Dec. 14, 1911.....	\$600.71
To amounts received as follows:	
Dues and contributions.....	9047.35
Interest on investments and deposit account.....	141.17
	\$9789.23

CR.

By \$3,000 Reading Co. and Philadelphia & Reading Coal &
Iron Co. General Mortgage 4's.

Cash.

By amounts paid as follows:

Salaries.....	\$5672.61	
Rent.....	399.96	
Supplies, printing and stationery.....	748.69	
Postage.....	350.00	
Telephone.....	49.10	
Travelling expenses (including Washington Agency).....	1242.49	8462.85
By balance in Bank, December 12, 1912.....		1326.38
		\$9789.23

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES J. RHOADS,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

E. M. WISTAR,
HERBERT S. WELSH,
Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF C. J. RHOADS, TREASURER OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION

Dr.

1912					Brought forward ...	\$1,121.71
Dec. 14.	To balance	\$600.71	Jan. 9.	Henry Justice	5.00	
Dec. 20.	Mrs. Phebe A. Crafts	5.00		E. Y. Hartshorne	5.00	
	Mrs. H. S. Bisbing	10.00		Mrs. James M. Hubbard	5.00	
Dec. 23.	Miss Juliana Wood	10.00		John L. Cox	10.00	
Dec. 30.	6 mos. int. due 1-1-12			Mrs. Alexander W. Wistar	2.00	
	on \$3000 Reading Co.			Mrs. Lewis W. Francis	2.00	
	gen. 45	60.00		Alfred Jones	5.00	
1912				Miss Virginia Mackay-		
Jan. 3.	Mrs. Eckley B. Coxe	200.00		Smith	2.00	
	D. M. Riordan	5.00		Miss Gladys Mackay-		
	"F"	25.00		Smith	2.00	
	Rev. W. C. Gannett	2.50		Prof. Winthrop D. Shel-		
	Mrs. T. L. Gannett	2.50		don	2.00	
Jan. 4.	Mrs. Edward Coles	2.00		John B. Vreeland	3.00	
	E. M. Wistar	2.00		Dwight A. Jones	2.00	
	Mrs. E. M. Wistar	2.00		H. A. Wilder	2.00	
	Caspar Wistar	2.00		Miss Mary W. Henderson	3.00	
	Elizabeth C. Wistar	2.00		John Story Jenks	7.00	
	Thomas Wistar, Jr.	2.00		Mrs. J. B. Ames	27.00	
Jan. 6.	William Tatham	10.00		Miss Gertrude R. White	4.00	
	Mrs. John Crosby Brown	2.00		Mrs. John W. Carter	3.00	
Jan. 8.	Mrs. H. S. C. Birnie	10.00		Prof. Raphael Pumpelly	2.00	
	Herbert Welsh	10.00		Miss Emily J. Ladd	2.00	
	Mrs. Elizabeth L. Head	2.00		Mrs. Edward D. Toland	2.00	
	Joseph Elkinton	5.00		A. A. Outerbridge	4.00	
	Herbert S. Welsh	7.00		Miss Morton	2.00	
	Rev. Reese T. Alsop	2.00		Miss Clyde	2.00	
	Mrs. James O. Watson	2.00		Joshua L. Bailly	10.00	
	William Drayton	2.00		Richard S. Mason	2.00	
	Charles J. Rhoads	10.00		Mrs. George W. Lane	4.00	
	Miss Fanny A. L. Haven	2.00		Miss M. R. Peabody	2.00	
	Mrs. Zachariah Belcher	2.00		Miss Elizabeth Wain		
	Horace White	5.00		Vaux	2.00	
	John E. McElroy	4.00		Henry S. Pancoast	2.00	
	William N. Rice	2.00		Mrs. Frederic Cuning-		
	Madison Cooper	2.00		ham	5.00	
	Mrs. Anna G. DuBois	3.00		Rev. George L. Paine	5.00	
	Ellis D. Williams	5.00		Miss Mary C. Peabody	5.00	
	Mrs. Alex. Mackay-			Henry J. Davis	5.00	
	Smith	2.00		E. A. LeRoy	5.00	
	Rev. J. H. Dennison	2.50		Mrs. Francis R. Cope	2.00	
	Mrs. J. H. Dennison	2.50		Thomas P. Cope	2.00	
	Mrs. J. Breckenridge Gib-			Miss Margaret C. Maule	2.00	
	son	2.00		Miss S. S. Hopkins	3.00	
Jan. 9.	W. W. Goodwin	2.00		Miss Lucy S. Sampson	2.00	
	Mrs. W. W. Goodwin	2.00		George Harrison Fisher	5.00	
	Mrs. W. H. McDaniels	2.00		Samuel B. Capen	5.00	
	Mrs. Randolph	7.00		William P. Gest	2.00	
	Miss Anna Randolph	3.00		Miss Juliana Wood	4.00	
	Mrs. J. W. Steacy	2.00		Owen Wister, Jr.	2.00	
	Miss Sarah H. Hooker	4.00		Mrs. Owen Wister, Jr.	2.00	
	Rev. Charles Wood	2.00		Daniel S. Newhall	2.00	
	Miss Elise W. Balch	5.00		C. Edward Billquist	10.00	
	Finley Acker	2.00		Miss Elizabeth Gilman	2.00	
	Miss Fanny Chapman	5.00		Miss Ellen W. Egbert	2.00	
	W. F. Humble	5.00		William Burnham	10.00	
	L. E. Opdyke	3.00		Seth K. Humphrey	10.00	
	Miss Ellen K. Stevens	2.00		Miss Alice Ives Gilman	3.00	
	Miss Florence Bascom	2.00		Mrs. Edward B. Meigs	2.00	
	Rev. C. F. Dole	3.00		William H. Scott	2.00	
	B. Vaughan	2.00		Samuel Scoville, Jr.	2.00	
	Miss Bertha G. Brooks	5.00		John H. Storer	2.00	
	Miss E. H. Winsor	5.00	Jan. 10.	Mrs. Henry Villard	5.00	
	Miss J. Winsor	22.00		Miss Celeste Heckscher	3.00	
	Mrs. H. W. Page	3.00		Mrs. Harold Peabody	5.00	
	Abraham S. Schropp	5.00		Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden	2.00	

Carried forward....\$1,121.71

Carried forward....\$1,366.71

Brought forward ... \$1,366.71		Brought forward ... \$1,675.21			
Jan. 10.	Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen	5.00	Jan. 11. Miss Mary Drummond	5.00	
	Mrs. Leverett Bradley	2.00		Wm. T. Murphy	2.00
	Miss Olivia Y. Bowditch	3.00		Miss H. H. Outerbridge	2.00
	Mrs. Desmond Fitzgerald	2.00		Prest. Franklin Carter	5.00
	Charles Chauncey	5.00		Miss C. K. Meredith	2.00
	Mrs. Harriet L. Stevens	5.00		Mrs. Robert W. Smith	3.00
	Mrs. Jane R. Morris	5.00		Mrs. A. Sydney Logan	4.00
	W. W. Frazier	4.00		A. Sydney Logan	2.00
	H. G. Ward	2.00		Robert Logan	2.00
	Mrs. F. W. Whittemore	2.00		Mrs. E. B. Crowell	3.00
	Henry B. Cox	2.00		Miss A. A. Van Pelt	3.00
	Miss Cornelia Warren	5.00		Charles F. Jenkins	12.00
	Miss Alice P. Tapley	25.00		Mrs. W. C. Loring	3.00
	W. Graham Tyler	5.00		Gen. A. R. Buffington	2.00
	James Schouler	2.00		Mrs. A. R. Buffington	2.00
	Albert R. Meyer	4.00		Charles Evans	2.00
	Moorfield Storey	10.00		Mrs. J. M. Codman	2.00
	Rev. J. DeWolf Perry, D.D.	2.00		Miss L. S. Pechin	2.00
	Mrs. S. B. Griffen	10.00		Miss Eliza G. Peterson	3.00
	Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson	5.00		Asa S. Wing	5.00
	Jonathan M. Steere	5.00		Miss Mary Coates	2.00
	James Wilson Bayard	2.00		Miss Sarah H. Coates	2.00
	Miss Mary Newhall	2.00		Wm. F. Fell	2.00
	Miss Jane Graham Mason	5.00		Mrs. Sarah W. Rhoads	5.00
	A. B. Weimer	2.00		Mrs. Jonathan Evans	2.00
	Mrs. G. M. Chichester	4.00		Mrs. Armenia S. White	12.00
	George McAneny	5.00		Miles White, Jr.	5.00
	Mrs. C. Pardee	2.00		Mrs. Daniel R. Noyes	3.00
	Miss C. C. Biddle	7.00		Mrs. Francis W. Goddard	2.00
	Frederick Strauss	4.00		B. Frank Clapp	5.00
Jan. 11.	Charles Richardson	5.00		Prof. Charles E. Dana	5.00
	Mrs. Charles Richardson	5.00		Francis B. Reeves	5.00
	Miss Annie C. Stewart	7.00		Samuel Dickson	2.00
	Miss Hope Stewart	7.00		Rev. Alexander Henry	3.00
	Miss Lucy Stewart	7.00		Mrs. Mary Eustis Wister	2.00
	Miss Norma Stewart	7.00		Hon. M. Slusser	2.00
	Miss Anna Palen	2.00		Mrs. Ina M. Slusser	3.00
	John B. Garrett	2.00		Jos. L. Bittenweiser	2.00
	Charles E. Pancoast	2.00		The Misses Matlack	2.00
	Miss Lucy D. Gillett	2.00		Mrs. James S. Cox	5.00
	Miss Gertrude S. Ellis	2.50		Selah B. Strong	4.00
	A. Lawrence Lowell	2.00		Mrs. Wm. H. Reed	2.00
	Arthur A. Carey	2.00		Sydney R. Taber	4.00
	Miss A. S. Penfield	2.00		James P. Tolman	2.00
	Lincoln N. Kinnicutt	2.00		Mrs. Walter Aiken	3.00
	Miss Isabel Howland	5.00		Mrs. C. T. Ogden	4.00
	A. K. Smiley	2.00		Miss C. A. French	2.00
	Amory E. Rowland	2.00		Mrs. Theodore B. Stork	10.00
	Mrs. E. F. Garrett	2.00		Frederick W. Taylor	2.00
	Rev. J. A. Harris	2.00		Charles J. Bonaparte	2.00
	Mrs. Charles A. Miner	3.00		Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte	2.00
	Mrs. Henry Holt	5.00		A. Stein	2.00
	Mrs. Edward W. Clark	25.00		Miss Laura C. Outerbridge	4.00
	Jones Wister	2.00		Wm. Fellowes Morgan	2.00
	Mrs. Wm. B. Rice	2.00	Jan. 12.	Miss Emily Howland	2.00
	Mrs. Theodore F. Randolph	5.00		Mrs. E. E. Faulkner	2.00
	Mrs. Allston Burr	5.00		Wm. N. Allen	2.00
	Mrs. Edward W. Grew	2.00		Miss Anne Whitney	2.00
	Sidney R. Miner	2.00		Rev. James M. Taylor	2.00
	George D. Watrous	2.00		Dr. James J. Putnam	3.00
	Miss Sarah Newlin	4.00		Miss Bertha V. Appold	5.00
	Miss Kate Kelsey	2.00		Wm. H. Gladden	3.00
	Mrs. Brinton Cox	12.00		J. Montgomery Hare	5.00
	Edmund J. D. Cox	2.00		Rev. J. J. Joyce Moore	2.00
	Mrs. Charles Savage	3.00		James S. Hiatt	2.00
	William W. Justice	5.00		Charles P. Noyes	2.00
	J. G. Rosengarten	5.00		Hon. J. Willis Martin	5.00
	Mrs. Wm. Jay Schieffelin	4.00		W. W. Ellsworth	2.00
	Wm. Jay Schieffelin	2.00		Mrs. John H. Hall	5.00
	Mrs. Charles R. Talbot	4.00		Dr. G. M. White	2.00
				Miss M. T. Sedgwick	2.00
Carried forward ... \$1,675.21		Carried forward ... \$1,905.21			

	Brought forward ...	\$1,905.21		Brought forward ...	\$2,204.96
Jan. 12.	R. S. Douglass	2.00	Jan. 19.	Rt. Rev. Wm. Lawrence	2.00
	George M. Newhall	2.00		Miss C. M. Cammann	2.00
	Francis C. Haines	2.00		Rev. Wm. P. Lee	2.00
	Mrs. A. S. Quinton	2.00		Isaac H. Clothier	2.00
	Richard W. Davids	5.00		W. Frederick Snyder	2.00
	Mrs. Jonathan Evans	3.00		C. Cresson Wistar	5.00
	Theodore H. Morris	2.00		Edward T. Child	5.00
	G. H. Deacon	2.00	Jan. 20.	Miss Harriet Blanchard	25.00
	Miss Anna L. Dawes	2.00		Mrs. J. S. Howe	10.00
	Mrs. Alfred Winsor	2.00		Missionary Com., Welles-	
	Miss Alice N. Dox	2.25		ley College	5.00
	George E. Gamble	5.00		Edward F. Mason	3.00
	Estate of W. P. Miller	2.00		Stansbury Hagar	10.00
	Mrs. Joseph H. Brazier	5.00		Miss Adele Brewer	2.00
	R. H. Dana	5.00		J. Bertram Lippincott	2.00
Jan. 15.	Miss Mary P. Lord	3.00		Mrs. J. Bertram Lippin-	
	Mrs. Charles H. Russell	2.00		cott	2.00
	Mrs. Ferris Lockwood	5.00		George H. Perkins	2.00
	Miss Alice M. Longfellow	2.00		Miss A. L. Sears	2.00
	Samuel Huntington	4.00		Mrs. J. W. Edgerly	2.00
	Dr. John B. Roberts	2.00		Mrs. T. Fred Brown	2.00
	Cyrus H. McCormick	2.00	Jan. 23.	Ernest Briggs	3.00
	Joseph J. Janney	2.00		James Willhamson	2.00
	Baltimore Yearly Meeting	100.00		Miss Louisa L. Cheever	5.00
	Mrs. N. Dubois Miller	5.00		Mrs. E. L. Guild, Jr.	3.00
	Miss Annie Fuller	2.00		Efingham Perot	2.00
	Philip Webster	2.00		Henry V. Stillwell	2.00
	Mrs. H. W. Schiefelin	2.00		Mrs. Bryan Lathrop	2.00
	Mrs. H. S. Griffith	3.00		Miss Caroline W. Andrus	2.00
	Miss Elizabeth Ernst	2.00		G. H. Condict	2.00
	Mrs. C. F. Hutchins	2.00		Arthur B. Emmons	27.00
	Rev. H. Burt	2.00		Theodore Bullard	10.00
	Rev. W. C. Roe	2.00		Miss A. V. Spooner	3.00
	F. P. Prichard	2.00	Jan. 27.	Miss M. Boswell	3.00
	Mrs. Ralph B. Clayberger	3.00		Miss Ellen M. Tower	5.00
	Mrs. J. T. Rothrock	2.00		Miss Alice H. Southworth	7.00
	Mrs. John Lowber Welsh	52.00		J. DeLancey Verplanck	7.00
	Miss H. E. Fain	2.00	Jan. 20.	Mrs. Hannah D. Brown	2.00
	Mrs. Clement M. Biddle	5.00		Henry C. Mercer	2.00
	Mrs. Walter C. Cabot	2.00		Mrs. O. W. Means	2.00
	Miss S. C. Rogers	5.00		T. M. Osborne	2.00
	George W. Wickersham	10.00	Jan. 31.	Mrs. Isaac Sprague	5.00
	Dr. Charles F. Meserve	2.00		Mrs. Edward H. Coates	2.00
Jan. 16.	Francis Fisher Kane	2.00		Edward H. Coates	2.00
	John Gayton	2.00		Thomas C. Day	2.00
	Rev. H. B. Frissell	2.00		Col. J. S. Lockwood	2.00
	Miss C. R. Lowell	2.00		Rev. Sherman Coolidge	2.00
	F. H. Strawbridge	5.00		P. M. Church	2.00
	Theodore J. Lewis	5.00		D. B. Gamble	15.00
	Howard H. Williams	4.00	Feb. 2.	Joseph P. Brinton	2.00
	Mrs. Gorham P. Sargent	5.00		Walter Smedley	2.00
	Miss Margaret Rhoades	2.00		Miss Julia H. Thomson	5.00
	Miss Margaret A. Hayes	2.50	Feb. 3.	Mrs. Wm. Draper Lewis	20.00
	Rev. Lyman Abbott	2.00		Mrs. Charles S. Minot	12.00
	Miss Eleanor Ryerson	3.00		Edwin H. Brown	2.00
Jan. 17.	Charles L. Huston	10.00		Miss Mattie Jones	2.00
	Dr. Henry M. Fisher	2.00		M. A. DeW. Howe	2.00
	Mrs. Francis Wayland	2.00		Mrs. Phebe A. Crafts	5.00
	Miss Elizabeth K. Up-			Matthew Clarkson	10.00
	ham	2.00		Mrs. Frank M. Bird	10.00
	Joseph Lapsley Wilson	2.00	Feb. 6.	Miss L. D. Lovett	2.00
Jan. 18.	F. B. White	2.00		John E. Frenning	3.00
	Miss Emily Gray	3.00		A. C. Stohr	5.00
	Miss Mary Massey	2.00		Mrs. Walter Cope	3.00
	Mrs. A. D. Vorce	4.00		Miss Mary Osgood Hodges	4.00
	Mrs. Edward Hale	3.00		Herbert Marten	2.00
	Mrs. J. Campbell Harris	5.00		John G. Pacer	2.00
	Charles W. Cushman	2.00		Howard Comfort	2.00
	Alexander Cochrane	10.00		Mrs. C. George Currie	25.00
	Mrs. Henry Wharton	5.00	Feb. 9.	Charles C. Binney	2.00
	John Q. A. Whittemore	2.00		Miss Lucy Lowell	3.00
	Mrs. Z. Chaffee	25.00		Miss Anna C. Watmough	2.00
	Carried forward	\$2,294.96		Carried forward	\$2,633.96

Brought forward ...\$2,633.96		Brought forward ...\$3,193.60			
Feb. 9.	Miss Helen C. Butler	20.00	April 2.	Edward S. Buckley, Jr.	2.00
	Mrs. C. Stewart Wurts	2.00		Mrs. Randolph Sailer	2.00
	A. R. Perkins	2.00	April 3.	Miss Ellen Collins	25.00
	Herbert L. Clark	2.00		S. Davis Page	25.00
	Rev. H. W. Nelson, Jr.	2.00	April 6.	Mrs. H. DeC. Richards	3.00
Feb. 13.	Mrs. A. T. Cope	10.00		Reuben Haines	2.00
	Mrs. David M. Little	2.00		Miss Mary L. Carter	2.00
	Rev. C. E. Grammer	2.00		Miss Margaretta Hutchin- son	20.00
	Dr. Julius Silberstein	2.00		Mrs. Aldrich J. Pennock	25.00
	Mrs. A. L. Coolidge	2.00	April 12.	H. F. Wanning	6.00
Feb. 16.	John J. Rothermel	2.00		Dr. Henry B. Favill	2.00
	Thomas R. Nelson	2.00		Miss Florence B. Kane	4.00
	George S. Fiske	3.00		Charles H. Stephens	2.00
	Miss Emily Tuckerman	10.00		Clement L. Webster	2.00
	Mrs. George R. Mosle	2.00		Henry J. Thorron	2.00
Feb. 20.	W. P. P. Longfellow	2.00		Edward Webster	2.00
	Miss Annie Fuller	10.00		Mrs. John F. Keator	2.00
	J. V. Van Santvoord	10.00		Mrs. Marthew Semple	2.00
	Charles R. Saunders	20.00		J. C. Havemeyer	15.00
	Herbert Marten	10.00	April 13.	John C. Lowry	25.00
	S. Ashton Souder	2.00		M. Friedman	2.00
	Harry Allen Flint	2.00	April 16.	Mrs. Malcolm Lloyd	25.00
	Mrs. John Meigs	2.00		Charles F. Jenkins	25.00
Feb. 24.	Mrs. James M. Hubbard	20.00		Theodore J. Lewis	10.00
	Miss Helen W. Ludlow	10.00	April 19.	Col. C. R. Codman	10.00
	Mrs. Emma B. Stork	2.00		Howard Fuguet	25.00
	Mrs. E. L. Macmahon	2.00		Mrs. A. M. Boyd	12.00
	Mrs. G. L. Gates	2.00		Miss F. Arline Tryon	2.00
	Miss Mary Moss	4.00		Chas. Chauncey Savage	50.00
	Charles W. Cushman	2.00		George Burnham, Jr.	25.00
Feb. 27.	Albert S. Parsons	2.00		Mrs. J. H. Scattergood	2.00
	John R. Livermore	2.00		P. H. Strubing	2.00
	Lydia C. Biddle	10.00	April 22.	John Story Jenks	20.00
Feb. 29.	Miss Martha M. Brown	10.00		Mrs. H. Hessenbruch	25.00
	Lawrence Bull Bear	2.00		Daniel Goodvoice	2.00
Mar. 5.	Jacob W. Eyes	2.00	April 24.	Dr. George Woodward	10.00
	Charles Chipley	2.00		J. Rodman Paul	2.00
Mar. 7.	Herbert Welsh	25.00		Wm. Alexander Brown	10.00
	Miss Elizabeth S. Harrison	5.00		Mrs. Samuel Lawrence	5.00
	John H. Seger	2.00	April 25.	Richard S. Mason	50.00
	Edward Brown	1.00		Richard H. Dana	10.00
Mar. 14.	Guy W. Holmes	2.00	May 1.	A. Warren Kelsey	4.00
	J. W. Clendenning	2.00		Mrs. G. Y. M. Maule	2.00
	John J. Wilkinson	2.00		Mrs. Elizabeth Marsea	2.00
	Miss Virginia Butler	12.10		Samuel Scoville, Jr.	10.00
	Mrs. Theo. P. Gooding	5.00		Mrs. Eckley B. Coxe	200.00
Mar. 23.	Elliston P. Morris	20.00		Hon. Seth Low	25.00
	Miss L. G. Dietrick	2.00	May 3.	R. Fulton Cutting	100.00
	Mrs. T. B. Carter	2.00	May 4.	Herbert Welsh	25.00
	Miss Grace M. Dodge	20.00		Marriott C. Morris	2.00
	John Calombe	2.00	May 6.	Mrs. James S. Cox	10.00
	Miss Harriet Gray	25.00		John Lyman Cox	10.00
	Miss E. A. Hare	2.00		Pittsburgh Aux. Nat. Ind. Asso.	10.00
	G. A. Linscheid	2.00		Mrs. Edward A. Sibley	25.00
Mar. 26.	J. Randolph Coolidge	25.00		Mrs. John Gribbel	2.00
	Rev. Henry L. Beets	2.00		Miss Anna M. Heckscher	2.00
	Mrs. R. G. Shaw	2.00	May 11.	Charles Collins	25.00
	J. LeRoy White	10.00		Miss Ellen Collins	30.00
Mar. 29.	T. DeWitt Cuyler	25.00		Miss Anna M. Heckscher	10.00
	George J. Scattergood	10.00		E. Stanley Perkins	2.00
Mar. 29.	Thomas Martindale	2.00		Mrs. Henry Wharton	2.00
	Miss Cora Turbury	2.00		Mrs. T. Wm. Kimber	2.00
	Cash	2.00		Mrs. Morris K. Jesup	50.00
	Miss Maria D. Williams	2.00		Joseph Elkinton	15.00
Mar. 30.	F. Wallis Armstrong	25.00	May 17.	Eugene Delano	27.00
	J. Bunford Samuel	5.00	May 18.	Mrs. W. W. Farr	25.00
	Interest on deposit acct.	8.54		Mrs. Harry F. West	25.00
April 2.	Wm. F. Bancroft	70.00		Isaac Starr	10.00
	Prof. H. W. Farnum	20.00		Mrs. James N. Mohr	2.00
	John E. Carter	20.00	May 25.	Irving Fisher	2.00
	Mrs. Frank H. Rosengarten	2.00			
Carried forward ...\$3,193.60			Carried forward ...\$4,343.60		

Brought forward ... \$4,343.60		Brought forward ... \$5,362.60	
May 25.	John Story Jenks 25.00	June 5.	Dr. Edward B. Meigs 1.00
	Charles W. Cushman 10.00	June 6.	John D. McIlhenny 25.00
	Wm. Fellowes Morgan 10.00		Miss Sarah Newlin 20.00
	J. B. Murray 5.00		Miss Katherine Newlin 10.00
	Ellis D. Williams 5.00		Miss Mary S. Newlin 5.00
	Mrs. Samuel W. Duncan 2.00		Henry Hentz 15.00
	Prof. H. W. Farnam 25.00		Miss Elis. H. Wisner 10.00
	S. Davis Page 25.00	June 8.	Mrs. John Lowber Welsh 100.00
	Stansbury Hagar 10.00		John V. Farwell 20.00
	Francis Stokes 10.00		Mrs. Isaac Sprague 15.00
	Francis E. Woodruff 5.00	June 10.	Miss Anna M. Heckscher 25.00
	Charles H. Field 5.00		Mrs. J. B. Ames 15.00
	Rev. W. H. Vibbert 5.00		Miss L. S. Pechin 10.00
	"J.V.V.B." 5.00		Mrs. George W. Lane 5.00
	Raphael Pumpelly 5.00		Mrs. Mary B. Learned 5.00
May 29.	Col. C. R. Codman 25.00	June 11.	James J. Goodwin 25.00
	Mrs. Randolph 25.00		Mrs. S. B. Griffin 20.00
	A. S. Schropp 5.00		Mrs. Henry S. Lowber 10.00
	Miss S. H. Palfrey 5.00		John L. Cox 5.00
	Mrs. George Hollingsworth 2.00		Mrs. Frances B. H. Brown 5.00
	Miss Celeste Heckscher 25.00	June 12.	Mrs. Malcolm Lloyd 50.00
	Conyers Button 25.00		Mrs. Charlotte S. Lewis 10.00
May 29.	William G. Low 10.00	June 14.	Mrs. Philip C. Garrett 100.00
	E. R. Thayer 10.00		Miss Harriet Gray 50.00
	George H. Fisher 10.00		Wm. Tatham 15.00
	Mrs. H. W. Page 5.00		Mrs. Thomas J. Wattles 10.00
	Rev. J. S. Murrow 2.00		Wm. Redwood Wright 10.00
	Mrs. Amos P. Tayley 50.00		Mrs. W. B. Hoggatt 10.00
	Miss Isabel Howland 10.00		John E. McElroy 5.00
	Hetty B. Garrett 5.00		E. M. Wistar 20.00
	J. W. F. Podmore 2.00	June 15.	Exra R. Thayer 10.00
	Miss Theodora Sedgwick 5.00		Missionary Committee, Wellesley College 10.00
May 31.	Miss Sarah H. Hooker 10.00		Miss Emily Gray 5.00
	The Misses Stewart 100.00	June 20.	Ralph B. Williams 25.00
	Mrs. Francis Wayland 100.00		F. Gutekunst 2.00
	Rev. D. Stuart Dodge 50.00	June 22.	The Misses Mason (J. G. & M. T.) 25.00
	Mrs. David P. Kimball 25.00		Miss Letitia E. Wright 3.00
	Miss C. A. French 25.00		M. Elizabeth Hey 1.00
	Stuart Wood 25.00	June 24.	J. C. Havemeyer 20.00
	Miss Harriet Blanchard 25.00	June 25.	Herbert Welsh 100.00
	Miss J. Wisner 20.00		Mrs. M. S. Wood 2.00
	Alexander Cochrane 10.00	June 26.	"A Friend" 10.00
	Miss Elise W. Balch 10.00		Mrs. David E. Crozier 10.00
	Mrs. D. R. Noyes 5.00	June 28.	Charles Chauncey 50.00
	Miss Ada D. Southworth 5.00		J. Rodman Paul 25.00
	Mrs. Samuel W. Duncan 5.00	July 1.	6 mos. int. on \$3000 Reading, etc. 60.00
	John H. Seger 2.00	July 3.	Benjamin H. Miller 10.00
	Mrs. John Meigs 10.00		Thomas Wistar, Jr. 5.00
June 1.	Rev. H. W. Nelson 20.00		Mrs. H. C. Luders 2.00
	The Misses Loring 25.00		Miss Annie E. Luders 2.00
June 3.	Mrs. James M. Hubbard 10.00		Miss Emma B. Luders 2.00
	Edward Pennock 3.00	July 5.	Herbert Welsh 25.00
	Dr. Charles W. Eliot 10.00		Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan 25.00
	Mrs. A. A. T. Van Pelt 3.00		Mrs. W. Scott Fitz 25.00
	Mrs. E. B. Crowell 2.00		Wm. North Rice 3.00
	T. Broom Belfield 25.00		Mrs. Purves 3.00
June 4.	Mrs. Catherine E. Meehan 5.00		James Galligo 2.00
	W. Graham Tyler 10.00	July 8.	Rev. Charles Wood, D.D. 5.00
	Miss Margaretta Hutchinson 10.00		Miss Gertrude White 5.00
	Samuel Huntington 5.00	July 10.	"F" 50.00
	Mrs. Edward R. Sibley 5.00		Mrs. Theodore F. Randolph 10.00
	George E. Gamble 5.00	July 13.	Miss Celeste Heckscher 10.00
June 5.	Theodore H. Morris 5.00	July 15.	Miss Helen C. Butler 100.00
	Dr. F. P. Sprague 20.00	July 18.	Miss Amelia B. Hollenback 25.00
	Dr. G. Langmann 10.00	July 24.	Mrs. John Markoe 250.00
	Mrs. Phebe A. Crafts 5.00		Mrs. Louis C. Maderia, Jr. 25.00
	Rev. & Mrs. W. C. Gannett and friend 6.00		
	Francis B. Reeves 25.00		
	Emily Read Fox 10.00		
Carried forward ... \$5,362.60		Carried forward ... \$6,930.60	

Brought forward ... \$6,930.60		Brought forward ... \$8,340.60			
July 27.	Mrs. J. S. Howe	200.00	Sept. 27. Charles L. Huston	25.00	
	Miss Virginia W. McNeil	5.00	Sept. 30. Int. on deposit account	12.63	
	Miss Laura C. Outer- bridge	2.00	Oct. 12. Mrs. J. C. Rogers	200.00	
July 29.	Mrs. Paul C. Ransom	2.00		Miss Anna M. Heckscher	5.00
Aug. 2.	Edward F. Mason	5.00	Oct. 16.	Miss Ida M. Mason	1,000.00
Aug. 7.	Mrs. Charles A. Miner	5.00		Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer	25.00
Aug. 10.	Miss E. F. Mason	800.00		"A friend"	10.00
	Mrs. Edward W. Clark	100.00		Rev. Wm. Brewster Hum- phrey	2.00
Aug. 19.	Mrs. Z. Chafee	25.00	Oct. 22.	"C. G."	5.00
	Samuel R. Dorrance	20.00	Oct. 28.	Miss Helen Wheeler	10.00
	Mrs. A. S. Logan	2.00	Dec. 2.	John E. Parsons	50.00
Sept. 10.	Arthur B. Emmons	100.00		Arthur C. Parker	2.00
	Mrs. Thomas S. Kirk- bride	2.00		"F. G."	5.00
Sept. 18.	Edward H. Hance	5.00		Mrs. J. L. Ketosh	2.00
	Mrs. Eckley B. Coxe	100.00		George W. Field, Jr.	2.00
	Mrs. S. S. Drury	10.00		Otto C. Eagle	2.00
	Mrs. Phebe A. Crafts	10.00		Victor F. Lawson	35.00
	Thomas C. Day	10.00		Lynder Evans	2.00
Sept. 27.	J. Edward Taylor	2.00	Dec. 7.	Mrs. Stella J. MacColl	2.00
	Mrs. Samuel W. Duncan	3.00		Edward E. Ayer	50.00
	Edward Pennock	2.00		Henry DeFrias	2.00
Carried forward ... \$8,340.60			\$0,789.23		

Payments from December 15, 1911, to December 12, 1912.

Cr.	
Office rent	\$300.06
Postage	350.00
Telephone service	49.10
Phila. Automatic Addressing Co., stencils	6.03
Stationery and supplies	51.36
Lafferty-Macy Co., filing cabinet, and folders	20.00
Remington Typewriter Co., repairs	17.50
S. J. Nori, expenses attending annual meeting	7.75
A. F. MacColl, expenses	45.50
John T. Palmer Co., printing and process letters	67.80
Wm. F. Fell Co., printing	586.00
Salaries: S. M. Brosius	2,566.66
M. K. Sniffen	2,169.95
F. E. Mateer	936.00
S. M. Brosius, traveling expenses	489.03
M. K. Sniffen, traveling expenses	700.21
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Balance on hand, December 12, 1912.	\$8,462.85
	<hr/>
	\$0,789.23

LIST OF MEMBERS

of

The Indian Rights Association

Abbott, Dr. E. Stanley,.....	McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.
Agnew, Hon. Geo. B.,.....	22 William St., New York City.
Aiken, Mrs. Walter,.....	Hampton Falls, N. H.
Allen, Dr. Francis Olcott, Jr.,.....	2216 Walnut St., Phila.
Allen, Wm. N.,.....	557 Church Lane, Germantown.
Alsop, Rev. Reese F., D.D.,.....	96 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
American Missionary Association, .	153 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Ames, Mrs. J. B.,.....	Cambridge, Mass.
Andrus, Miss Caroline W.,.....	Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Appold, Miss Bertha V.,.....	904 W. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
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Ayer, Edward E.,.....	Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Babcock, E. L.,.....	Lower Brule, S. D.
Baily, Joshua L.,.....	30 So. 15th St., Phila.
Bainbridge, Miss Mary C.,.....	1320 Bolton St., Baltimore, Md.
Balch, Miss Catherine Holme, . . .	Plymouth, N. H.
Balch, Miss Elise Willing,.....	1412 Spruce St., Phila.
Baldwin, Mrs. Summerfield,.....	Warren, Balt. Co., Md.
Baltz, Harry R.,.....	Haverford, Pa.
Barlow, Mrs. Francis C.,.....	47 E. 64th St., New York City.
Barnes, Mrs. Harriette S.,.....	41 W. 51st St., New York City.
Bartol, Mrs. Emma J.,.....	1900 Spruce St., Phila.
Bascom, Miss Florence,.....	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Bayard, James Wilson,.....	1335 Land Title Building, Phila.
Beates, Miss Mary L.,.....	Ignacio, Colorado.
Beech, Mrs. Herbert,.....	186 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
Beets, Rev. Henry L.,.....	Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Belcher, Mrs. Zacariah,.....	145 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J.
Belfield, T. Broom,.....	1905 Spring Garden St., Phila.
Bennett, Mrs. Thomas Gray,.....	434 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
Biddle, Mrs. Clement M.,.....	Lansdowne, Pa.
Biddle, Miss Edith F.,.....	1821 Delancey Place, Phila.
Billquist, C. Edward,.....	11 Broadway, New York.

Cadwalader, Mrs. John,	1519 Locust St., Phila.
Cammann, Miss C. M.,	Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y.
Capen, Samuel B.,	85 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
Carey, Arthur A.,	Free Reading Room, Waltham Mass.
Carter, Mrs. F. B.,	Montclair, N. J.
Carter, Mrs. John W.,	West Newton, Mass.
Carter, Miss Mary L.,	42 Hollenbeck Ave., Great Barring- ton, Mass.
Carter, Pres. Franklin,	Williamstown, Mass.
Chace, George W.,	North Adams, Mass.
Chafee, Mrs. Z.,	5 Cooke St., Providence, R. I.
Chairman Indian Committee,	Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Chamberlain, M.,	202 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Chapman, Miss Fanny,	Doylestown, Pa.
Chase, Miss Alice M.,	Waterbury, Conn.
Chauncey, Charles,	251 South 4th St., Phila.
Cheever, Miss Louisa S.,	Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Chew, Mrs. Samuel,	1716 Walnut St., Phila.
Chichester, Mrs. G. M.,	820 Pine St., Phila.
Child, Edward T.,	Box 222, Rosemont, Pa.
Chiple, Charles,	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
Choate, Hon. Joseph H.,	60 Wall St., New York City.
Church, Dr. J. Wells,	Drummond, Michigan.
Church, P. M.,	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Clapp, B. Frank,	630 Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Clark, Herbert L.,	321 Chestnut St., Phila.
Clark, Mrs. Edward Walter,	Chestnut Hill, Phila.
Clayberger, Mrs. Ralph B.,	4709 Cedar Ave., Phila.
Claymore, Joseph,	Wakpala, S. Dakota.
Clendenning, John W.,	Tonkawa, Okla.
Clothier, Isaac H.,	801 Market St., Phila.
Clyde, Miss,	1906 Walnut St., Phila.
Coates, Miss Mary,	1616 Arch St., Phila.
Coates, Miss Sarah H.,	1616 Arch St., Phila.
Coates, Mrs. Edward H.,	2024 Spruce St., Phila.
Cochrane, Alexander,	40 Central St., Boston, Mass.
Coelnan, Miss Agnes,	4 East 35th St., New York.
Coelnan, Miss Elizabeth,	4 East 35th St., New York.
Codman, Mrs. J. M.,	Brookline, Mass.
Coffin, C. A.,	44 Broad St., New York City.
Coles, Mrs. Edward,	2010 DeLancey Place, Phila.
Colgate, Gilbert,	306 West 76th St., New York City.
Colgate, Mrs. Gilbert,	306 West 76th St., New York City.
Colgate, Richard M.,	55 John St., New York City.
Collins, Charles,	33 East 17th St., New York City.
Collord, George W.,	260 W. 73rd St., New York City.
Colombe, John,	Winner, S. Dakota.
Comer, Geo. P.,	Pine Ridge, S. Dakota.
Compton, L. M.,	Tomah, Wis.
Condict, G. H.,	922 Central Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
Conyngton, H. J.,	P. O. Box 102, Washington, D. C.
Coolidge, J. Randolph,	130 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Coolidge, Mrs. A. L.,	Hotel Ludlow, Boston, Mass.
Coolidge, Rev. Sherman,	Faribault, Minn.
Cooper, Madison,	Calcium, N. Y.
Cope, Miss C. E.,	"Awbry," Germantown.

- Cope, Mrs. A. T.,.....East Washington Lane, German-
town.
- Cope, Mrs. Francis R.,.....Chew St., Germantown.
- Cope, Mrs. Walter,.....E. Johnson St., Germantown.
- Cope, Thomas P., Jr.,.....Chew St., Germantown.
- Cox, John L.,.....1219 Locust St., Phila.
- Cox, Mrs. James S.,.....1219 Locust St., Phila.
- Coxe, Edmund J. D.,.....1515 Spruce St., Phila.
- Coxe, Henry B.,.....Franklin Bank Building, Phila.
- Coxe, Mrs. Brinton,.....1515 Spruce St., Phila.
- Coxe, Mrs. Eckley B.,.....Drifton, Pa.
- Crafts, Mrs. Phœbe A.,.....Oberlin, O.
- Craig, Neville B.,.....6324 McCallum St., Germantown.
- Cross, Prof. John M.,.....Kingston, N. Y.
- Crowell, Mrs. E. B.,.....342 Richmond Terrace, New Brigh-
ton, Staten Island, N. Y.
- Cunningham, Mrs. Frederic,.....135 Ivy St., Longwood, Mass.
- Currie, Mrs. C. George,.....12 Summit St., Chestnut Hill, Phila.
- Cushman, Charles W.,.....224 Walnut St., Phila.
- Cushman, Mrs. Charles W.,.....Rosemont, Pa.
- Cuyler, Thomas DeWitt,.....701 Arcade Bldg., Phila.
- Dagenett, Charles E.,.....U. S. Indian Service Washington.
- Dallin, Cyrus E.,.....Arlington Heights, Mass.
- Dana, Prof. Charles E.,.....2013 DeLancey Place, Phila.
- Dana, Richard H.,.....113 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
- Davids, R. W.,.....632 Land Title Bldg., Phila.
- Davis, Henry J.,.....606 Market St., Phila.
- Davis, Henry L.,.....401 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown.
- Davis, Miss Rebecca D.,.....1301 Bolton St., Baltimore.
- Dawes, Miss Anna L.,.....Pittsfield, Mass.
- Day, Thomas C.,.....812 Law Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
- Deacon, G. H.,.....McKean Ave., Germantown.
- De Bell, Dr. E. J.,.....West Point, Neb.
- De Freitas, Henry,.....7216 Yale Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Delano, Eugene,.....12 Washington Sq., New York City.
- Delano, Miss,.....12 Washington Sq., New York City.
- Dennison, Mrs. J. H.,.....Williamstown, Mass.
- Dennison, Rev. J. H.,.....Williamstown, Mass.
- Dick, Mrs. William A.,.....Chestnut Hill, Phila.
- Dickson, Samuel,.....141 South 4th St., Phila.
- Dietrick, Miss L. G.,.....The Hillside, Waltham, Mass.
- Dixon, Dr. Roland B.,.....58 Hastings Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
- Dole, Rev. C. F.,.....Jamaica Plain, Mass.
- Dox, Miss Alice,.....Geneva, N. Y.
- Drayton, William,.....904 Land Title Bldg., Phila.
- Drummond, Miss Mary,.....Spring Lane, Lake Forest, Ill.
- Drury, Mrs. S. S.,.....St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
- Dubois, Mrs. Anna G.,.....640 Madison Ave., New York City.
- Duncan, Mrs. Samuel W.,.....169 Freeman St., Brookline, Mass.
- Dupuis, J. O.,.....Polson, Montana.
- Dyckman, Rev. H. M.,.....Pottstown, Pa.
- Eagle, Otto C.,.....Kyle, S. Dakota.
- Eames, Wilberforce,.....476 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
- Eastman, Rev. John,.....Flandreau, S. Dakota.
- Edgerly, Mrs. J. W.,.....Irving St., Brookline, Mass.

Ediger, Rev. J. B.,	Clinton, Okla.
Egbert, Miss Ellen W.,	28 Ingersoll Grove, Springfield, Mass.
Elkinton, Joseph,	Moylan, Pa.
Ellsworth, W. W.,	33 E. 17th St., New York.
Elm, Horton G.,	Caledonia, New York.
Elwyn, Rev. Alfred,	1422 Walnut St., Phila.
Emerson, E. W.,	Concord, Mass.
Emmons, Arthur B.,	60 Park Avenue, New York City.
Ernst, Mrs. Elizabeth A.,	1321 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
Evans, Chas.,	Summerdale Station, Phila.
Evans, Lynden,	1240 Astor St., Chicago, Ill.
Evans, Mrs. Jonathan,	E. Washington Lane, Germantown.
Eyes, Jacob W.,	Kyle, S. Dakota.
Fain, Miss H. E.,	Anthony, Kans.
Farr, Mrs. William W.,	3902 Walnut St., Phila.
Farwell, John V., Jr.,	Lake Forest, Ill.
Farwell, Mrs. John V., Jr.,	Lake Forest, Ill.
Faulkner, Mrs. E. E.,	Keene, N. H.
Favill, Dr. Henry B.,	100 State St., Chicago, Ill.
Feather, James C.,	Cheyenne Agency, S. Dakota.
Fechheimer, C. M.,	Chickasha, Oklahoma.
Fell, William F.,	1220 Sansom St., Phila.
Field, Charles H.,	981 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.
Fielder, Allen C.,	Cheyenne Agency, S. Dakota.
Fields, Hon. George W., Jr.,	Grove, Okla.
Fisher, Dr. Henry M.,	1020 Clinton St., Phila.
Fisher, George H.,	308 Walnut St., Phila.
Fisher, Irving,	460 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
Fiske, George S.,	117 Trenton St., East Boston.
FitzGerald, Henry,	339 W. 23rd St., New York City.
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Desmond,	410 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.
Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott,	75 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Flint, Harry Allen,	604 Willis Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Forbes, Miss Edith E.,	Woods Hole, Mass.
Forgeus, Rev. S. F.,	Huntingdon, Pa.
Forsyth, Miss Ella,	Kingston, N. Y.
Foster, Mrs. J. B.,	216 Maine St., Waterville, Maine.
Fotterall, S. B.,	N. W. cor. 20th and Chestnut, Phila.
Fox, Miss Helen A.,	37 South 45th St., Phila.
Francis, Mrs. Lewis W.,	81 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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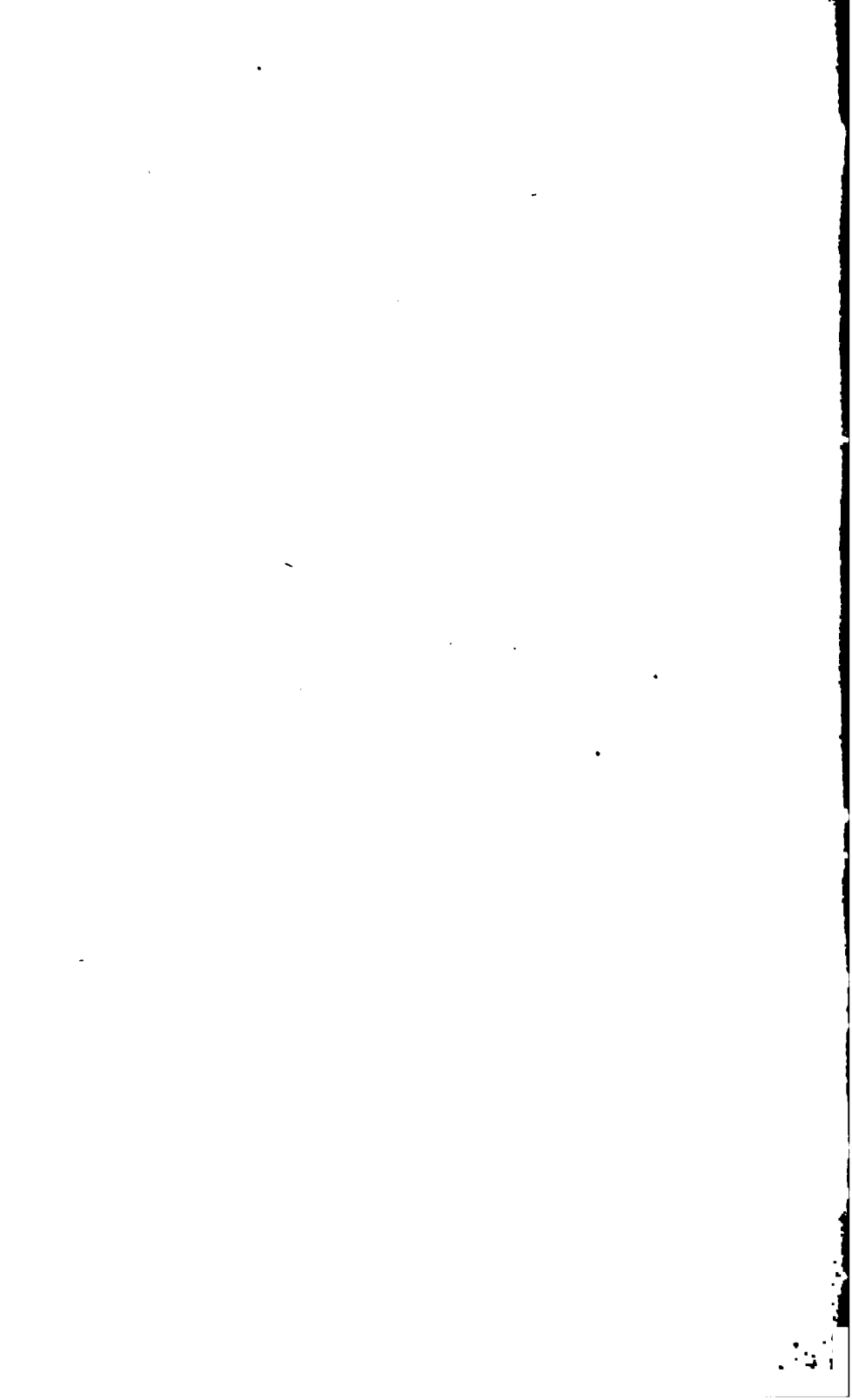
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The Indian Rights Association is a non-partisan, non-sectarian organization for promoting the civilization of the Indian and for securing his natural and political rights. To this end it aims to collect and collate facts, principally through the personal investigations of its officers and agents, regarding the Indian's relations with the Government and with our own race, concerning his progress in industry and education, his present and future needs. Upon the basis of facts, and of legitimate conclusions drawn from them, the Association appeals to the American people for the maintenance of such a just and wise policy upon the part of the Executive and Congress in dealing with these helpless wards of the Nation as may discourage fraud and violence, promote education, obedience to law, and honorable labor, and finally result in the complete absorption of the Indian into the common life of the Nation.

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THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,

For the Year Ending December 10, 1913.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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OFFICE OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,
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1914.

Persons desiring to become members of the Association should present their names and addresses to the Corresponding Secretary, who will submit them to the Executive Committee for election. An annual fee of two dollars is required of members, in return for which they are entitled to all publications of the society.

HERBERT WELSH,

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995 DREXEL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.



HON. CATO SELLS
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

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The Thirty-first Annual Report
of the
Executive Committee
of
The Indian Rights Association

The feeling of anxiety with which we began the present year has been dispelled by the attitude of the new administration toward the welfare of the red man. Immediately following President Wilson's inauguration, a score or more "booms" were launched by men who sought to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, regardless of their fitness for the place. The records of these aspirants were carefully investigated by our representatives, and the facts developed showed that the "undesirable class" was decidedly conspicuous. A large delegation of the Executive Committee was granted a most courteous hearing by President Wilson and Secretary Lane of the Interior Department, on March 15, 1913, when we emphasized the importance of selecting for Commissioner of Indian Affairs a man who would command the respect of the entire country. We also filed with the President a statement of our objections to a number of those candidates who had been publicly mentioned for the place. Both the President and Secretary Lane assured us that it was their desire to secure the best man possible for Commissioner; as Secretary Lane expressed it, "a man to whom the place would not be a *job*, but an *opportunity*."

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

Hon. Cato Sells, of Cleburne, Texas, was finally (about June 1, 1913) selected as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Mr. Sells assumed the office with a first-class equipment, having proved his ability as a skilled lawyer, a successful financier, a good organizer, and a capable administrator. Mr. Sells is a man of deeds rather than words, and instead of beginning his administration with an announced policy—excepting that it will be his aim to see that the interests of the Indian come *first* and not last—he has been making a thorough study of his office, and we believe he will correct its defects as rapidly as circumstances warrant. From our experience thus far, we have found Mr. Sells to be a good listener and a keen observer. He is of the type of those who *do* things and let their acts tell their own story. It appears to us at this writing that the President and Secretary Lane succeeded in finding for Commissioner of Indian Affairs a man who regards the place as an opportunity to do humane and sensible things.

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

On the occasion of the Committee's visit to the President and Secretary Lane, we suggested that if any one in the Service was to be selected as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, we knew of no one better equipped for the place than Mr. Edgar B. Meritt, for a number of years the Bureau's chief law clerk. It is gratifying to state that Mr. Meritt was appointed, October 24, 1913, as First Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

We feel that the outlook for the future is more hopeful than it has been for some years; that with Mr. Sells as Commissioner, and Mr. Meritt as the First Assistant Commissioner, the Indian Bureau will not be "a house divided against itself," as was the case under the preceding administration.

We hope the inspection force of the Indian Bureau will

soon be organized on a basis that will have the confidence of the public and of the service itself. It is "the eyes and ears" of the Commissioner, and there should be no occasion for characterizing it, in the words of Mr. Valentine (Mr. Sell's predecessor), as "weak in the head, weak-eyed and hard of hearing."

We have no doubt that Commissioner Sells will recognize the importance of having a thorough study made of all the reservations, by which the natural resources of each one, analyzed and charted, can be utilized to the fullest extent for the benefit of the respective tribes.

THE BATES CASE.

Reference was made in our thirtieth report to a case of "enforcing" the liquor law, where one of the Government employees (Charles Bates, Jr.) had been arrested for bringing liquor on the Pine Ridge reservation; his subsequent indictment by a Federal grand jury, and the manner in which his "pull" protected him from removal. When the case came up in the U. S. Court, Bates pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to serve sixty days in jail and to pay a fine of \$100. The Court suspended sentence for thirty days, and he was pardoned by President Taft. Acting Commissioner Abbott then answered the query put to him by Secretary Sniffen: "Will you keep Bates in the service if he is convicted?" by allowing him to continue in his accustomed place! When the new administration came into power, we brought this case to Secretary Lane's attention. Before he had time to act, however, Bates promptly resigned!

THE ALEXANDER CASE.

In the fall of 1913, another of the indictments against J. B. Alexander, former superintendent of the Pima Agency, was tried in the U. S. Court, at Phoenix, Arizona, which resulted in a verdict of "not guilty." The Government apparently had a strong case, but, as some of the jurors said, according to the Arizona Republican, "We couldn't

believe those Indians, and we could believe the testimony given by Alexander."

The result is not surprising; for it is commonly said of Arizona, that between a white man and an Indian in court the latter has no chance, no matter how just a case he has. It has also been asserted that no white man was ever convicted in Phoenix on Indian evidence. Alexander's defence sought to throw the responsibility for the wrong-doing charged upon his former subordinates—especially chief clerk John L. Snyder (now deceased) and his expert farmer, D. J. Landers, who was referred to during the trial as "a fugitive from justice." Even though acquitted, Alexander does not stand in the most enviable position. If he could be so readily deceived by his wicked subordinates, he was evidently very easy-going, to say the least, in his administration of affairs at the Pima Agency, when he could not detect the frauds being practised.

The remaining indictments against Alexander have been dismissed, but those against Jacob Roberts and D. J. Landers still remain. John L. Snyder, the former chief clerk, recently died, so his case is disposed of; but it is understood that an effort will be made to have Landers brought back from Canada (where he is said to be) for trial.

Much as we may regret the outcome of the trial, we believe that the case will have a salutary effect upon any government employees who have been disposed to "take a chance." The flight of Landers to a point beyond the jurisdiction of the U. S. Courts, and his failure to return for trial after being indicted, is apt to be considered a tacit admission of guilt.

FIELD WORK.

The success of our work is ultimately dependent upon our knowledge of conditions in the field. The information that comes to us from many confidential sources, we are accustomed to correct or confirm and enlarge, by sending our agents to the field. During the past summer and fall, extensive trips were taken on behalf of the Association by

Dr. Grammer, our President; Mr. Sniffen, the Secretary; and Mr. Brosius, our Washington Agent. These journeys are of vital importance, as they give us an accurate knowledge of reservation conditions. Our representatives do not make these trips hastily, but spend as much time as may be necessary, exploring the country, coming in direct contact with the Indians as they live, and learning of their needs, and also discussing conditions with Government employees, missionaries, traders—in fact, endeavoring to secure information from every available source. That this policy is a wise one is evident from our thirty-one years' existence, during which time our statements of fact on a given case have never been successfully controverted. Our record for thoroughness and accuracy in this respect is high.

An account of Mr. Brosius' trip is given in his Washington Agency report. Those of Dr. Grammer and Mr. Sniffen follow:

DR. GRAMMER'S REPORT.

Mr. Sniffen and I left Philadelphia for the West Tuesday, August 5th, and journeyed directly to Tulsa, in the north-eastern corner of Oklahoma. This portion of the State is rich in oil, and the country is covered with scaffolding of the pumps; and the great circular tanks. As seen from the train, nearly all the way to Holdenville, where we made our first stop, these lofty skeleton towers and great iron tanks resembled the conning towers and turrets of some vast fleet, outnumbering all the battleships in the world. It was a most impressive spectacle and showed an extraordinary development of the oil industry in this section.

The bearing of this wealth upon the condition of the Indians was soon made plain to us, as we learned that many of these wells were located on Indian land and the operators were paying royalties to the red men. The Indians' sudden accession to this wealth is quite a feature in the situation in Northeastern Oklahoma.

At Holdenville we found that Mr. Kelsey had informed the District Field Agent, Mr. L. B. Locke, of our intended

visit, and he was waiting for us at the hotel, and put himself at our disposal for our stay. He made a very favorable impression upon us both.

The next morning we went to Wewoka, where the Government was disbursing a two hundred dollar per capita payment to the Seminoles and their former freedmen. Unfortunately, most of the full-blood Indians had received their portion previously, and the chief recipients during our visit were the colored people.

The Government had a large staff of workers present, and we followed the system with considerable care. As far as we could judge, a real effort was made to protect the recipients from the unscrupulous people who were endeavoring to victimize them. We were much impressed, however, with the need of reclassification of the Indians who were born of full-blood parents belonging to different tribes. Such Indians are now classed as half-bloods and quarter-bloods, and have not the same protective limitations thrown around them as those technically known as full-bloods; that is to say, Indians whose parents are of the same tribe. The Government officials admitted the unwisdom of this strange classification, and an act of Congress ought to be secured, determining fullness of blood not by tribal but by racial distinctions.

One of the most interesting Indians whom we met was Okkosky Miller, a Seminole. The Snake Band, of which he is the chief, is a lodge of ultraconservative Indians, who still believe in the therapeutic skill of the medicine men, and cling to an idealized past. He was exercising a fatherly care over his people, seeing that their claims were presented, and bearing himself with impressive dignity and a somewhat trying reticence when we were first introduced. Later on, at the close of the day, just before we took the train, he threw himself across our path with a number of prominent Indians and the Government interpreter, and we had quite a satisfactory talk,—memorable to me as my first official interview with the Indians. Even through the medium of an interpreter, I could discern the eloquence of the Indian

chief and the propriety of his sentiments. He expressed much solicitude for the welfare of his people, and was evidently gratified that the white people of the country should send a deputation into their midst. Mr. Sniffen and I had a conference of about an hour with him. At the conclusion, in bidding us farewell, he took off his hat and shook hands. Mr. Gresham, the special representative of the U. S. Attorney-General, was particularly gratified with the manner of the Indians at the close of the conference, and with the removal of the hat, and told us of a previous occasion when the Rodman Wanamaker ambassador of patriotism called upon this same Indian to take off his hat to the American citizen and the salutation was bluntly refused.

During our stay in Wewoka we made a trip into the country and saw some of the Indian holdings. Some of the best of them, I regret to say, were being worked by white men.

Mr. James E. Gresham, the special attorney of the Department of Justice, in whose office in Wewoka we had our conference, was sent to this country by the Government on account of the numerous frauds that had prevailed in the administration of justice. We read the petition of the Bar, requesting the withdrawal of Mr. Gresham on the ground that he interfered with the legitimate practice of the Bar, and it was rather rich reading when one noticed that many of the signatories were of men who had just escaped the penitentiary by a hung jury. The Government refused to withdraw Mr. Gresham or limit his activities on the ground that he was discharging his proper functions. No one could hear his tales of the way in which the Indians were fleeced and their signatures obtained on false pretences, without realizing that the presence of a helpless and uneducated race like this is a temptation to weak and unscrupulous men, and may deprave a whole community.

Upon our return to Holdenville, we inspected the work of Mr. Locke, and we were impressed with the necessity of a larger clerical force for these field agents in order that they might spend more time among the people whose interests

they are to protect. This impression was still further deepened by our visit with Mr. Hunt, the district agent at Talequah. These District Agents impressed us as men of real zeal, who took a lively interest in their work.

Our next visit was to Talequah, the ancient capital of the Cherokee Nation. This village has long been one of the chief towns of Eastern Oklahoma. We were received at the station by one of the most intelligent Indians that I ever met,—Mr. W. W. Hastings, the tribal attorney of the Cherokee Nation,—a Cherokee half-blood. Mr. Hastings might be taken for a dark-complexioned Spaniard, but he never attempts to pass himself off for anything but an Indian, and is full of zeal for the tribal welfare and the preservation of the tribal traditions, literature and speech. His knowledge of the law is full and accurate, and he has obtained some important verdicts for his Indian clients.

We stopped at the National Hotel, kept by Mrs. Eliza W. Alberta, who was related to the former head chief of the Cherokees,—Bushyhead. She kept a typical Southern table and made us very comfortable. In the palmy days, many notable people were entertained under her roof.

We spent a day visiting the homes of the Indians to see the conditions under which they lived. It is a beautiful country, with wide and fast-flowing rivers and an abundance of timber. It is sparsely settled and far removed from the restraints of public scrutiny, and dissolute and weak Indians sink backwards rapidly. We saw the home of a "morphine fiend," which showed us with what dreadful power the vices of civilization can corrupt a primitive people.

On this trip we were accompanied by a subordinate field agent, Mr. R. B. Choats. When I thanked him for his courtesy, I shall never forget the earnestness with which he replied that it gave him pleasure to do anything for an Association that had conferred so many benefits upon his people.

On another day we went to a kind of camp-meeting, under the auspices of the Keetowah Society, at Hulbert, which re-

minded me very much of old-fashioned camp-meetings in the Virginia mountains. So far as I could see, the behavior of the boys and girls was fully up to the general level of such gatherings.

The Keetowah band is an association of Cherokee Indians who are opposed to the dominant policy of the tribe; a somewhat reactionary minority, under the lead of Judge Wolf. At his request Mr. Sniffen and I both made addresses, which were interpreted to the Indians. The Judge also made an oration, which was a long vindication of the Bourbon opposition of his organization. It is, however, a healthy sign that the Indians have critics of their policy, and are willing to tolerate them.

Much might be said about the interesting Indian village of Talequah, with its well-paved streets, its sewer system, its well-placed troughs for watering horses, abundant supply of water, its neat and well-kept homes, good roads and nicely dressed people, and above all, its great high school, which was erected by the Cherokees and sold by them to the State of Oklahoma.

Our longest stay in Oklahoma was at Muskogee, where Mr. Dana H. Kelsey, the superintendent, has his offices, with some 200 clerks and subordinates under him. Mr. Kelsey is clearly a man who would be competent for the highest position in the Indian service, if he could be spared from his present post. He has grown up in the service, and seems in every way admirably equipped for his responsible duty of helping these tribes adjust themselves to our civilization. The estate handled by him runs well up in the millions. He has, moreover, a real interest in protecting the people as well as their property. While we were in his office he was occupied in seeing that an Indian girl who had fallen heir to a considerable property was sent away to school and protected from the schemes of mercenary white men. Every facility was afforded us for a careful inspection of Mr. Kelsey's administration, both in the office and in the field. We also visited Mr. J. George Wright, who is charged with the duty of closing up the tribal affairs of the Five Tribes, where similar courtesies were extended to us.

Muskogee is a very flourishing town, and we found that some of its chief people had Indian blood in their veins.

From Muskogee we returned to Tulsa, and took the Frisco line west for Gallup, New Mexico.

At Gallup we left the railroad and plunged into the largest Indian reservation, which includes the wildest portion of our country. I had expected that here if ever it would be necessary to do some horseback riding. To my astonishment, the mail-routes were traversed entirely by automobiles, which not only rushed along the roads and were able to climb up and down the aroyas, but if need be, when the trail was lost, could make their way over the desert, crushing down the sage-bushes before them.

Our first visit on the Navajo reservation was to the Hospital of the Episcopal Church, under the management of Miss E. W. Thackara, located on a little ridge about three-quarters of a mile from Fort Defiance. This hospital is a monument to the indomitable courage and zeal of Miss Thackara. In tracing out the history of this notable charity, it was interesting to find that Mr. Herbert Welsh, our Corresponding Secretary, had played an important part. Miss Thackara is greatly handicapped by her lack of a competent interpreter, but she is singularly fortunate in her propinquity to the Government physician in charge at Fort Defiance, Dr. Wigglesworth, who has equipped himself by special courses in treating trachoma, and has made this hospital a special institution for such cases.

In visiting Fort Defiance, we were much impressed with the new Government Hospital that has been erected there, with the suitable club-building for the employees, and also with the kindergarten building, erected mostly by the Indians themselves, under the direction of their fatherly superintendent, Mr. Peter Paquette. Perhaps some of the pride that the Indians take in this superintendent is due to the fact that Mr. Paquette has much Indian blood in his veins. He is of the Chippewa stock, and a magnificent specimen of a man physically.

Who should visit Fort Defiance during our stay there,

but the then Assistant Commissioner Abbott, on his way to meet the superintendents of the various Navajo districts at Keam's Cañon. On being introduced to Mr. Abbott I explained that Mr. Sniffen and I were visiting this section with special reference to the condition of the Navajos off the reservation, and expressed our gratification that the Indian Bureau was resisting the effort to oust these Indians from their holdings. Mr. Abbott assured me that the number of Indians off the reservation was only about three thousand, and said the matter could be easily handled. He regretted that he could not talk the matter over with me at any length. Later on, under the shadows of the Hopi mesa, he had a meeting of the Navajo superintendents to discuss this very subject, and invited Mr. W. R. Johnston, the Presbyterian missionary, and Father Weber, the Roman Catholic missionary at St. Michael's, to be present. Colonel Roosevelt, who happened to be in the neighborhood, was also called into the conference. I could but think it inconsistent with Mr. Abbott's professions that he pointedly omitted Mr. Sniffen and myself from the conference, though our Washington agent, Mr. Brosius, had successfully opposed the efforts of the Arizona and New Mexico Senators to oust these non-reservation Indians from their homes.

On our way from Fort Defiance to Keam's Cañon, we stopped at St. Michael's Roman Catholic Mission, and had a most profitable conference with Father Weber. These Franciscan Fathers have done a great work in compiling a dictionary and grammar of the Navajo tongue. It is a matter of regret that their task could not have been performed in conjunction with other workers in the same field, so that agreement might be reached as to the translation of important words. It would be interesting to know whether the Indian specialists in the Smithsonian Department were called in as colaborers in any sense. It is very important in compiling a lexicon of these Indian tongues that conflict be avoided, and the task simplified by allowing the Smithsonian Institute to act as the unifying agency.

Father Weber estimated the Navajos off the reservation

at about 6,000. I believe that it is now agreed that the estimate given out by our office is the correct one—9,000.

On this long journey of ninety miles from St. Michael's to Keam's Cañon, we passed Hubbell's famous store and saw a splendid collection of Navajo blankets. Formerly, Mr. Hubbell employed many women to make these blankets, giving out the wool to women who set up their looms in his warehouses and worked under his supervision. The work is now done by the women in their hogans. These blankets are one of the chief articles produced in this region. The traders who plant themselves in these reservations have to live under very primitive conditions, and are deprived, of course, of all the comforts of life in more civilized regions, but they seem to make money very rapidly. In one case, which is said to be typical, a young man who came into the country seven years ago with only a good credit had accumulated a property of over fifteen thousand dollars.

In the Congressional debates this reservation is referred to as a fertile country. We circulated around over about three hundred miles of it, and can testify that it is correctly described by Colonel Roosevelt as a desert. Vegetation is chiefly sage-brush and bee-flower. The trees are gnarled and stunted cedars, or pinyon, with some cottonwood. According to general testimony, it is inhabited by as many people per square mile as the land will sustain, and the Indians show considerable ingenuity in gaining a livelihood in such an arid country.

At Keam's Cañon we found the capacity of the school was taxed to the utmost by the presence of the Navajo superintendents and a concourse of visitors, who had collected to see the Hopi dances on the mesa, some twelve miles away. The Superintendent, Mr. Leo Crane, received us courteously. We were very grateful for the entertainment we received at the school.

Although we could not see as much of the superintendents as we should have liked, because of their conferences, we were impressed with them as a body of public officials. We had conversations with Mr. W. T. Shelton, of Shiprock,

and Mr. W. M. Peterson, of Whiteriver, and liked their point of view exceedingly. They are men of recognized efficiency and high standing in the service. It was very interesting to talk over with Mr. Shelton the subsequent history of Byalille, for whom our Association had sued out a writ of habeas corpus and delivered him from confinement in a military prison under the order of a former commissioner of Indian Affairs. It will be recalled that at the time it was argued that it would be dangerous to turn loose these infuriated men upon the community. Mr. Shelton told us that on his liberation Byalille obtained permission to address the pupils at the Indian School at Shiprock, and made a public recantation of all his former claims, confessed that he had no medicine that would protect his people against the white man's bullets, and urged the younger generation to submit to the powerful government which was over them. Instead of bringing back a desperado, we had set free a missionary.

Mr. Shelton's success at Shiprock is a matter of pride to all the superintendents in that section of the country, and we could well understand his marked success in dealing with a dependent people, for he has the gifts of comradeship as well as dauntless courage and great ability.

Our visit to Keam's Cañon occurred at the time of the celebrated Hopi snake dance on the mesa twelve miles away. It had not been a part of our original program to see this pagan rite, but as Mr. Sniffen had never witnessed this spectacle, and I thought it an important indication of moral and spiritual condition, we went out to the mesa. Among the distinguished visitors present was Colonel Roosevelt. These rites have been frequently described; indeed, we had previously seen them in moving pictures; but the barbarism of the whole celebration exceeded everything that we thought possible on this continent. I do not believe that the heart of Africa could supply a worse exhibition of paganism. The Hopi village where the dance was held is situated about 800 feet above the plain, on a most picturesque mesa. All the ceremonies were marked by a

wealth of color that may well glorify the spectacle to the artist and the antiquarian; nor can such an exhibition be without attraction to those who love deeds of daring. I was glad to find, however, that most of the superintendents with whom I spoke looked upon the whole affair with disfavor. It is all very well for the antiquarian to speak of the necessity of preserving the ancient folk-lore of these people; but it is not by emphasizing these ancestral rites and diverse origin that the different races of this country can be moulded into one people. The superintendents realize this. It is a misfortune of the Indian that he resembles so much those personages described in Dante whose heads are set upon their shoulders in such a fashion that they look backwards. He must be given forward-looking thoughts and forget the things which are behind if he is to be uplifted.

From Keam's Cañon we went to the hospital, founded by the National Indian Association, at Indian Wells, and under the charge of Mr. W. R. Johnston and his wife. These heroic missionaries who have planted themselves, with their hospital, on a desert, are commending Christianity to the Navajo by their works of mercy. Mr. Johnston is also one of the staunchest defenders of their rights. Under his guidance we visited a number of hogans of the Indians.

Indian Wells is outside the reservation, and these Navajos are people that will be placed on the reservation if the Senators from New Mexico and Arizona are allowed their way. Mr. Sniffen took pictures of improvements that the Indians had made, showing how they had deepened wells, laid down pipes, etc. Many of the holdings of these Indians are in peril because they are situated upon the land that was granted to the railroad subsequent to the Indian settlement. In such cases Mr. Johnston contends that the Government ought to give the railroad some other holdings and respect the rights of the Indian settler, who was first on the ground; and especially should this be done where the Indian has made improvements. Some of these In-

dians have large flocks of sheep, herds of cattle and droves of horses.

After spending six days with Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sniffen and I journeyed to Holbrook, Arizona, where I took the train for home, while Mr. Sniffen travelled south to the country of the Apaches, Pimas and other Indians.

I shall attempt no generalization of this trip at this point, but one or two observations ought to be made. I was very much impressed with the futility of all efforts to civilize these Indians unless we give them the English language. In 1868, our Government promised the Navajos that they should have a school-house and a teacher for every thirty children. At that time the tribe numbered about 9,000; and if this promise had been fulfilled, the present generation would be speaking English. Congress failed to carry out this promise and the result is that we have 30,000 people who speak an exceedingly difficult tongue, and have very few members that can act as interpreters. It is, of course, very difficult to give proper schooling to nomadic or widely scattered tribes, but if the Government will throw itself into this task with a wise liberality, we could, in a generation or two, give these people the English speech.

My second impression is my sense of the great moral power possessed by this Association. This was cheerfully and thankfully recognized in Oklahoma; but it was just as plain in New Mexico and Arizona, where our reception by the officials was somewhat lacking in warmth, although not falling short in any essential courtesy. Under the shadow of the great mesa, Mr. Sniffen and I found a friendly reception at the bountiful table of Mr. Hubbell, who had not forgotten an important service Mr. Welsh had once rendered him in getting some claims before the Government. Riding in an automobile from one post to another, I found as my fellow passenger a former superintendent, who told me with glistening eyes and a tremulous voice how this Association had saved him from ruin when he had awakened, by his maintenance of the Indians' cause, the

enmity of the grafters. Mighty is the power of truth, especially when spoken by people who are not using it as an instrument for their own advancement. I venture to say that there is not an Indian agency in the United States that does not feel, to an appreciable degree, the influence for good of this Association. Nor can I forget how one of the Navajos threw his arm around my neck and welcomed me as a representative friend of his race, when he learned that I was president of this Association. From Indian, from trader, from Government employees, from men in all walks of life, I learned that the influence of our Association was felt in all that region as a power working for righteousness.

CARL E. GRAMMER.

MR. SNIFFEN'S REPORT.—THE APACHES OF WHITERIVER,
ARIZONA.

Leaving Dr. Grammer at Holbrook, Arizona, I proceeded to Whiteriver (90 miles overland) to visit one of the Apache reservations. The superintendent, Mr. W. M. Peterson, is a man of large experience in Indian affairs, with an excellent record for efficiency and honesty. Mr. Peterson has been in charge of this agency since June 1, 1913, and has no small task before him. A competent observer stated that the former superintendent had put these Apaches back about twenty years. The band, which numbers 2400, is very primitive, and it is divided into small groups of eight or ten families living in shacks but with no permanent homes. These Indians are much given to the making and consuming of "tulapai," an intoxicant made from corn. This evil Mr. Peterson is endeavoring to eradicate.

There is but little land on the reservation suitable for agriculture. It is, however, an ideal stock country, and Supt. Peterson wants to market some of the extensive supply of good pine timber (estimated to be about three billion feet) and turn the proceeds into cattle for the Indians. If this plan can be carried out, under proper supervision, these Apaches could be made financially independent of the Government within five or ten years. White men with grazing leases have been growing rich through these privi-

leges, and there is no good reason why the natural resources of the reservation should not be utilized for the benefit of the Indians to whom it belongs. At present the tribe receives about \$50,000 a year from grazing leases and permits; but if the reservation were to be stocked exclusively with Indian cattle, the returns would be much greater.

The care of the old and indigent Indians is a vexatious problem. Under ordinary conditions, the rations (which are issued only to the 146 in this class) are rarely used exclusively by the beneficiaries. There are always so many "friendly callers" around on issue day, that some steps should be taken to protect the real dependents. Supt. Peterson is anxious to establish a segregation camp, by which the needy ones can be properly cared for, and not be compelled to "entertain" their younger and able-bodied relatives. Then, the rations could be issued daily, instead of weekly or bi-weekly, and those who are unable to support themselves would be sufficiently nourished. This is a problem that has to be considered on all reservations where rations are issued to the dependents, and it is hoped that Supt. Peterson's plan can be tried as an experiment.

PIMA RESERVATION, ARIZONA.

From Whiteriver, I travelled overland with Superintendent Peterson (a distance of about 250 miles) to the Pima Agency, at Sacaton, Arizona. The superintendent, Mr. F. A. Thackery, we have long and favorably known, and we regard him as one of the best men in the Indian service. His administration is opposed in the extreme to that of the former incumbent, J. B. Alexander. Mr. Thackery is experienced, alert, and active in all proper directions to protect and advance the interests of the Indians under his care. He had, at the time of my visit, been in charge of the reservation just one year, but improved conditions were everywhere noticeable,—he has fully lived up to his past reputation as an efficient and honest administrator.

Probably the most pressing matter for the Pimas at this time is the question of water for irrigation. In addition

to having an able attorney employed to make a thorough study of the Indians' riparian rights, the Little Gila river (unwisely closed some years ago—NOT in the interest of the Pimas) has been reopened, and it is now possible to use the flood waters on the large acreage formerly fed by that stream, but which had to be abandoned, so far as agriculture is concerned, when its flow was purposely stopped. The progressive young Indians have eagerly taken hold of a co-operative plan to establish a farming colony to utilize the water brought on the reservation by the Little Gila river.

An experiment that has proved very successful, is one encouraging the pupils to work, on shares, ten-acre tracts of the school farm. The boys took hold of the plan very eagerly, and under the direction of the farmer, W. O. Hodgson, they have made excellent progress, and also earned sufficient money to open their eyes to the possibilities of agriculture.

The hospital building at the Agency is a disgrace to the Government; it is not only unsightly, but its condition is really a menace to the lives of those who are unfortunate enough to be kept there for treatment. The building is of adobe, and the disintegrating process has set in to such an extent that one can see through the large cracks in the walls. I took several photographs of this building as "documentary evidence" of its condition. Since my return, I learned at the Indian Bureau that Congress will be asked for funds with which to erect a new hospital at the Pima Agency.

The girls' dormitory is also in a bad state of repair, and authority ought to be promptly granted either to thoroughly repair it if that is possible, or to construct a new one. The present building is of adobe, but its usefulness is nearly over.

As Pima matters are also covered by Mr. Brosius' report (see pages 60-62), I will not further discuss them.

YUMA AGENCY, CALIFORNIA.

My next reservation point was Yuma, California, where L. L. Odle is superintendent; and from all accounts he is a

great improvement over the former incumbent,—who was demoted and transferred from that post because of extreme brutality to one of the school-children. The Agency had been allowed to deteriorate, and many necessary improvements were being made by Superintendent Odle.

The Yumas have taken a renewed interest in agricultural matters; quite a few of the younger Indians are working on the co-operative plan, and were, at the time of my visit, engaged in clearing their land to get it under cultivation. At Yuma the problem is not one of water, but of sufficient land to use all that comes down in their ditches. Although the main canal is completed and carrying an abundant supply of water, the system of ditches and laterals for the Indians is only about half finished. It is hoped that the Indian Bureau will take prompt steps to make these necessary extensions, in order that the Yumas may be given all possible encouragement in their agricultural activities.

At the time of my visit to this agency, a council was being held, and I was invited to be present and to address the Indians. There were at least a hundred in the gathering. They remembered the efforts of our Association to secure for them allotments of ten acres each, instead of the five acres proposed by the Indian Bureau, and they expressed appreciation for what we had done.

The main point discussed at this council related to educational affairs. Owing to the former brutal management, the Indians were slow to respond to the call for pupils, and they wanted some assurance of better treatment for their children before agreeing to send them to school. Superintendent Odle stated that he had three children, and he would see to it that the Indian pupils were treated as well as if they were his own kin. Finally, a formal statement was prepared and signed, by which the Indians agreed to send all children to school between the ages of six and eighteen years; that in case of any running away, the parents would promptly return the pupils to the superintendent, and the matter would be frankly discussed, so that if there was just cause for complaint, a remedy could

be applied. The boarding school has a capacity of 180, and the average attendance now is about 150.

There are 800 Indians on the Yuma reservation, the majority of whom are self-supporting; rations being issued to forty old or indigent members of the tribe. One-third of the Indians are located on their own allotments. Their homes are of a primitive type—thatched or adobe. They cremate the dead, and also burn the house and effects of the deceased, and so long as that custom is practiced, no improvement in their dwellings can be expected.

SAN XAVIER AGENCY, ARIZONA.

From Yuma, I went to Tucson, and drove nine miles south to the San Xavier Agency, located on the small original Papago reservation. I was courteously received by the superintendent, Mr. Henry J. McQuigg. The Indians on this reservation are industrious and classed as self-supporting. The land is, of course, in the arid belt, but with the water available these Indians raise fair crops. I saw a good example of their industry, when Mr. McQuigg took me out to where they were rebuilding the dam for their small reservoir, which had been washed out. The Indians were doing the work voluntarily,—furnishing labor teams, etc.,—the Government merely giving them lime with which to make their mortar. These people realized the value of this project, and did not need any urging to do their part. The work was being done in a substantial manner, with a view to withstanding the heavy flow of water that comes in flood-time.

The agency office is in a rented building, none too well adapted for the purpose. The reservation is a small one, containing 69,000 acres. In 1890, allotments aggregating 41,660 acres were made to some 300 Indians—mostly heads of families. The work was poorly done, however, and from the land received by some of the Indians one could readily believe that the allotting agent performed his task in his office by merely checking off quarter-sections to individuals, regardless of physical conditions. Various allotments

classed as agricultural land were hilly and much broken. There is also considerable uncertainty as to the boundary lines. The trust patents issued in 1891 will expire in 1916; but the period should be extended, as the Indians are in no condition to receive full title to the land. Furthermore, many Indians living on the reservation were not given allotments, and the land situation is unsatisfactory. It might be well for the Government to consider cancelling the trust patents already issued, and to re-allot the land to the Indians now living on the reservation.

The educational work is done at the Catholic Mission. Originally supported by that Church, its three classes were made part of the Government's school system for Indians when President Taft issued an order "covering in" to the service a number of ecclesiastical schools. The teachers of this San Xavier school (regular civil-service employees) are nuns, who wear at all times the Roman garb (as they, of course, have the right to do under a later order of President Taft); and I am informed that the Government pays a rental to the Catholic Church for that part of the Mission used as the day-school plant. I visited the school in company with Supt. McQuigg. In view of the Indian Bureau's regulations prohibiting religious instruction during school hours, I was surprised to see on one class blackboard part of a sentence for copy work about "Hail Virgin, Dearest Mary." When I was introduced to the Nun in charge of this room, she quickly turned to the blackboard and erased the sentence referred to, which would seem to be a tacit admission of a violation of the regulations.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL AT TUCSON, ARIZONA.

I spent a pleasant day at the Presbyterian school, in charge of Rev. J. F. Record, located about three miles out from Tucson. The equipment is excellent, the various buildings being well constructed, commodious and well ventilated. This school confines its work to the Pima and Papago Indians. Its capacity is 140, and not more than 70 from each tribe will be received. I met former pupils

from this school both on the Pima reservation and in the Papago country, and in nearly every case I found that they were exerting a real upward influence among their people. The final test of such an institution's effectiveness is the course taken by the students after they leave it, and from my observation, this school has made a record of which its management may justly be proud.

THE NON-RESERVATION PAPAGOS.

Scattered in the southwestern part of Arizona are upwards of 6,000 Papago Indians, living on the public domain. They are industrious and self-supporting, and have had practically no help from the Government. Recommendations to establish a suitable reservation for them were made in 1893, in 1908, and in 1912, but no action was taken by the Indian Office. Several years ago, when the homes of many Papagos were threatened by a "white invasion," this Association urged that they be given "fourth section" allotments, in accordance with the provisions of the Dawes Act of 1887. A representative of the Indian Bureau was sent to that section, and allotments were made to about 3,000 Papagos. That was a step in the right direction, but the allotments have not yet been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and these Indians are without any protection for their homes.

Most of the Papagos are in Pima county, Arizona, and about six of the forty-eight villages within the jurisdiction of the Pima Agency, and the balance nominally under the supervision of the San Xavier Agency. In company with Superintendent F. A. Thackery, I made a trip into the Papago desert to see these people and some of their villages. It is difficult to imagine a more desolate bit of desert country; yet these Indians have managed to eke out an existence from it. They have some cattle, which are sold from time to time, and their agricultural efforts (mostly "dry farming") produce a crop once in three or four years.

If ever a tribe of Indians deserved help and encouragement from the Government, these Papagos certainly do.

The struggle made by them, against adverse conditions, for a mere existence has been something heroic. At every available point, I found physical evidences of their efforts to conserve the limited amount of water that could be looked for; and they frequently carried water (when available) from the distant mountains to their fields, in an endeavor to realize at least a partial crop.

It is understood that a railroad is likely to be built through the Papago country, and that is a further reason why no time should be lost by the Government in taking steps to protect these Indians.

The needs of these Papagos are told, in a respectful and pathetic way, in a petition sent by them to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on January 10, 1912, which reads, in part, as follows:

"We the undersigned are the officers of the Papago Indian Good Government League, which represents the whole Papago tribe. Said League was organized eight months ago by the most progressive Indians of the Papago tribe. The plan of the League is to try to secure the co-operation of the Government in putting up day schools, and in helping us generally like it has helped other tribes.

"We Papago Indians have always been peaceable; as far back as can be remembered, we have never killed a white man. In the early days our forefathers and some of us helped to quiet the more bloodthirsty Apaches who put the Government to so much expense to keep them off of the war-path; and who are now getting a great deal of help from the Government. We have always been self-supporting and we want to continue to live so.

"The allotting work which is going on now is the first work that has ever been done for us by the Government. Said work is greatly appreciated by us. The people who are doing the work know that. We have shown our appreciation by helping them when they needed extra help. We have loaned them teams and wagons when they have needed them. We haul water for them when they are working in parts where we have nothing but stock watering ponds. The water out of these ponds is unfit for human beings to use, but we have been forced to use it all our lives as we have not any water where we can do our dry farming. The wells are far up in the mountains.

"There is one small reservation for the Papagos near Tucson, Arizona, and it will be a mistaken idea for your Honor to think that all the Papagos are on that San Xavier reservation. The Papagos occupy pretty nearly the whole western half of Pima County. There are also many Papagos in Pinal County south of the S. P. Railroad. * * *

"We are sadly in need of day schools. We feel we justly deserve to have them. We have been promised day schools ever since the San Xavier reservation was started, but to this day there is not a sign of a day school of any kind in any of the forty-eight villages that are scattered in the various parts of the valleys mentioned. We want to become good and useful citizens of our great country, but how are we to become so if means for securing an education is not provided? There is a boarding school in Tucson which is forty miles off of San Xavier; one boarding school at Phoenix and another one at Riverside, Cal. To these schools our children can go if they desire after they have attended these day schools we are begging for. We have found it is a mistake to send our children to the boarding schools while they are very young. They grow up in these schools and are weaned away from us when they return. They are ashamed of our simple ways of living and very often they go to some distant American city never to return. If our children are educated in our own villages they will help us to improve our ways of living and help us to live like our white brother. We petition your Honor to grant the day schools which we feel we justly deserve. We feel that it is quite unfair for our great government not to provide day schools for its people so as to make them good citizens. We see no reason why our government should not take up the matter right away and provide day schools for us at once.

"We feel that we have been neglected because we have lived here quietly supporting ourselves and never bothering the government for any help. In connection with this help that we are asking for now there will be many difficulties to overcome, but so great is the importance of the question that it certainly warrants your effort. We are glad to know the fact that time will be given to this letter because we join in applause with our Pima brother when your Honor stated 'We are there to hear all your troubles, that is what we are there for, and anybody in Washington or anybody on the reservation in the Indian Service who has not time to listen to the Indians ought to hunt some other job.'

"We are willing to assist the Government in every way to put up day schools for us. The villages are from forty to a hundred miles from the railroad. Of course lumber has to be freighted by wagon. We have good wagons and pretty fair horses, and we do a great deal of freighting. There is plenty of building stone in the country, lime can be gotten from the Indians. Adobes will be made by us. There are also carpenters among us.

"Wells must be considered with the day schools. As we stated before we have not wells where we have our dry farming down in the valleys. We use water out of the ponds. When they are dry we are forced to move back into the mountains, where we have wells but no farms. If wells are drilled it will enable us to stay on our farms and work them if we can get drinking water, which we could have if wells are drilled. Wells could be bored at a moderate cost but which is too much for us because a well-driller would be needed. Several of us have tried to dig wells down in the valley but have given up because we have not much money.

"There are forty-eight villages in the whole Papago country and in each of these villages there are from twenty to forty children of school age.

"We Papagos are willing to advance and live like white people, but how are we going to do it when we have no schools? A few of our children have attended a few of the various boarding schools in the country. Some that have gone east have come back sick with consumption and they don't live long among us and we do not learn much of the white man's ways from them.

"None of the school inspectors have gotten any further than the San Xavier reservation. And if your Honor decides to send an inspector, we will be glad to show him around the country. There will be no use for anybody to come if he has to hurry off to some other place. It will take a month to look over the country carefully. We will be very glad to help anybody you may send out."

This petition, as yet, has not been answered by the Government. Their request for schools can be better appreciated when it is known that there are 1600 Papago children who are without any educational opportunities whatever. The few who have been to school and returned to their homes are looked up to by the older Indians, and they usually exert a real influence for good.

Since my return from the West, I have learned that the Indian Bureau has directed Superintendents Thackery and McQuigg to make a joint report on the condition and needs of these non-reservation Papagos, and it is hoped that some efficient action will soon be taken by the Government giving them at least a white man's chance.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZONA.

My next point was the San Carlos reservation, on which are located 2362 Apaches. The superintendent, Mr. A. L. Lawshe, is a man of ability, vigor and breadth. He was formerly Third Assistant Postmaster-General, but on account of a serious physical breakdown, he went to New Mexico on sick leave, almost at the point of death. Mr. Lawshe recovered his health, and in order to live in the open as much as possible, he accepted a transfer to the Indian Service. As an evidence of his conception of duty, it is interesting to note that Mr. Lawshe was severely criticised by some whites in the vicinity of the reservation on the ground that he was applying business methods to the administration of his Agency! In other words, he was managing affairs in the interest of the Indians, whom he was expected to protect. From all accounts, these Apaches had previously been greatly neglected, and it must have been a decided shock to those who had profited by such neglect to see the reservation run on business principles. In the two years that Mr. Lawshe has been in charge, the grazing receipts have doubled, and the reservation is now practically self-supporting.

These Apaches, like those on the Whiteriver reservation, which adjoins it, are very backward, and most of them live in brush "shacks," or tepees. Mr. Lawshe hopes to improve this condition, and he has constructed a few model homes—two or three room frame houses. These can be supplied to such Indians as may want them, under the reimbursable plan. The reservation has a sawmill, and an abundance of good timber; so if the Indians desire improved habitations, the problem will not be such a difficult one.

Many of the Apaches seek employment off the reservation, at the various mining camps, and they are good workers.

The country is well adapted for grazing, and as is the case at Whiteriver, if the leasing system can be gradually eliminated and the reservation stocked with a sufficient quantity of cattle or sheep of the Indians, these Apaches would soon be financially independent.

There is not a great amount of agricultural land on the reservation, but recently the Indians living above the Agency, on the Gila river, have taken a renewed interest in farming, with fair success. This suggests a point that is entitled to serious consideration. About six miles below the Agency is the San Carlos dam site. At the time of my visit, the Army Board's engineer was boring in the Cañon to test the depth to bed-rock, and collecting other data, relative to the feasibility of constructing a reservoir at that point. If the Board should report favorably on the project, and the dam is authorized by Congress, it would mean taking from these Indians several thousand acres of land which is susceptible of irrigation under present conditions. As already stated, the amount of agricultural land is small, and it will be materially reduced if the reservoir is built. Under these circumstances, it is only just that proper damages should be paid to these Apaches for the loss of this land, and also for their improvements—including certain Agency buildings that would have to be abandoned. In discussing the value to others of this reservoir site, little, if anything, has been said about its effect on the San Carlos Indians. The fact remains, however, that the site is their property and, so far as I can ascertain, they have never been consulted as to its disposition.

A matter that had aroused these Indians considerably was a clause in the recent Indian Appropriation Act directing the Secretary of the Interior to build two bridges, one over the San Carlos river and the other across the Gila river,—ostensibly for the benefit of the Apaches, but in reality for the convenience of the automobilists and others who used the reservation as a public highway. But the

cost of this was to be charged against the Indians of the San Carlos and Whiteriver reservations. The plan as outlined, instead of being a help to them would be a detriment. The San Carlos Indians, on the opposite side, to make use of these bridges in time of high water, would have to travel over twenty miles to reach the Agency, which is only two or three miles by a direct route. They are willing to have bridges built and at their expense, but they want them at convenient points. Just why the Whiteriver Indians should be charged a share of this expense, it is difficult to understand; for they live eighty miles from the bridge sites, and would rarely have occasion to use them.

I wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs calling attention to this injustice to these Indians, and urged that action on the matter should be deferred until it could be more carefully gone into. On September 22nd (the day the bids were to be opened for constructing the bridges), I had a meeting with about fifty of the Indians, and on their behalf I sent a long telegram to Commissioner Sells, calling attention to my previous letter, and again urging delay to allow an adjustment of the matter in a way that would be satisfactory to these Apaches. A protest drawn up by the Indians at the same time, and signed by ninety of them, was also wired to the Indian Bureau. Upon my return East, I had an interview with Commissioner Sells on this subject, and it is gratifying to state that the project has been held up for further investigation.

Another imposition would seem to be found in an agreement entered into with the Government on February 25, 1896, by which the San Carlos Indians ceded a portion of their reservation, forty-five miles long and seven miles wide, supposed to be coal and mineral lands. It was stipulated that the "proceeds accruing from the disposal of such coal and mineral lands" would be accounted for annually to the Indians, and "paid to them in cash from time to time as the same shall become available, pro rata." The only sum ever realized, so far as can be ascertained, was \$785, collected by the Land Office; and as the expense of making

the surveys was charged against the Indians, to be paid from "the proceeds accruing from the disposal" of the land, there has been no surplus for a per capita distribution to the tribe. The Indians gave up this tract, and so far have received nothing from it, and do not even have the use of it for grazing purposes. The matter ought to be investigated to establish its exact status—number of occupants, how used, etc. If the land does not contain minerals, then it should be restored to the Indians.

A question that has caused a good deal of feeling on various reservations is that of taxation by the county officials. In some sections of the country, an effort is made to collect taxes not only from whites on the reservation, but Indians as well, and the money secured is used exclusively on outside improvements. When this question came up at San Carlos, Mr. Lawshe insisted that a fair share of this tax money should be turned back to him for improvement of the reservation roads, which were, by courtesy, free public highways for the convenience of the whites who used them in going west to Globe, or east to Solomonville and other towns. Mr. Lawshe carried his point, and the counties in which the reservation is located now help to maintain these main roads on the reservation. No wonder he has been accused of giving the Indians "a business administration"! What has been done in this respect at San Carlos should be followed on other reservations where the tax-collector receives recognition.

MESCALERO, NEW MEXICO.

From San Carlos, I went to the Mescalero Agency, New Mexico, where there are more Apache Indians. The nearest railroad point is Tularosa, eighteen miles distant. This reservation is in charge of Mr. C. R. Jefferis, who has been working conscientiously and effectively (but under some handicaps) on behalf of his Indians. The population was formerly 650, but as 187 of the erstwhile "prisoners of war" joined the tribe in April, 1913, the number is now 837. The reservation is a tract 30 miles long and 24 miles wide,

containing about 475,000 acres. Not more than 5,000 acres can be classed as agricultural land, but the balance is very well adapted for grazing purposes. White men who leased the range for a small rental have grown rich therefrom, while the Indians realized not more than \$8,000 a year,—and part of that was used for Agency expenses. The standing timber (fine pine) on the reservation is estimated to be worth \$3,000,000. There is a splendid opportunity to utilize the natural resources of this reservation in a way that would put these Indians in a very comfortable position financially. If a portion of the timber could be sold, or used as collateral for a loan from the Government, and the reservation stocked to its capacity with cattle or sheep (as has been strongly recommended by Supt. Jefferis) and put under competent management, these Indians would soon be on a self-supporting and prosperous basis. On my travels over the reservation, I met one of the lessees who was driving 5100 lambs to the railroad for shipment. This was one season's crop, and the purchase price was \$3.25 per head, representing a very tidy profit, from a single grazing district. It illustrates what could be done for the Indian.

Bills have been introduced in Congress, by Senator Fall and Representative Currie, proposing to create the Mescalero National Park out of this reservation. The measure ought to be vigorously opposed by all friends of the Indian. Its purpose is not to benefit them, but to make a playground for whites in the valleys below, and also to permit the exploitation of the country. There would be as much justice in a counter-proposition to create a National Park out of Senator Fall's ranch—said to adjoin the reservation—as is contained in this scheme. Senator Fall's opposition to the rights of Indians was made very clear in his recent endeavor to secure the suspension, or virtual repeal, of all laws authorizing them to settle on the public domain in New Mexico and Arizona. In 1910, an agreement was approved by the Interior Department by which Mr. Fall was authorized to construct a cement ditch on the "Three Rivers"



HON. EDGAR B. MERITT
Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs

section of Mescalero reservation, to bring water therefrom down to his own ranch. His interests are such, therefore, that his advocacy of any measures affecting the rights of these Indians might well be regarded with suspicion.

At the time of my visit Mr. Jefferis was wrestling with the problem of comfortably housing for the winter the 187 Apaches who came by invitation of the Mescalero band from Fort Sill, Okla. (where they had for years been held as "prisoners of war"). These former prisoners, by moving, automatically gained their freedom, and came under the supervision of the Interior Department. Of the original band, supposed followers of Geromino, "rounded up" in 1888 and taken East by the Army, all but five had died, and most of the present members—their children and grandchildren—had been born in captivity. It took several years' effort to secure any relief for them, and when the majority of the band voted to make their permanent homes on the Mescalero reservation, a great howl went up from New Mexico, and the local press predicted a vast amount of bloodshed when these Apaches entered that State. The removal from Fort Sill was accomplished, however, with no dire results,—to whites or Indians. On account of this threatened opposition, the "immigrants" were brought to Mescalero before proper arrangements could be made for their care, and they were camped in tents about a half a mile from the Agency. To make matters worse, Supt. Jefferis was greatly handicapped by official red tape and could not promptly go ahead with plans for housing these Indians on a permanent basis. The winters on the Mescalero reservation are severe, the average altitude being over 6600 feet, and to keep the Fort Sill contingent—accustomed to a milder climate—in tents during the cold weather would likely cause much suffering and sickness, to say nothing of discontent due to enforced idleness;—for these people had been accustomed to active work in Oklahoma.

Superintendent Jefferis was arranging to locate these people in the White Tail and Carisso districts about twenty miles from the Agency, giving to each family a small tract

of land available for agriculture, and to build for each a comfortable house. Since my return I learned that the red tape had been severed and Superintendent Jefferis was proceeding as expeditiously as possible with the work of erecting a house for each family. I visited the White Tail and Carisso districts and found the preliminary work progressing smoothly;—the arable ground was being broken, and a temporary sawmill had turned out sufficient lumber, up to that time, to build half the number of houses needed. The water resources were also being developed, and Superintendent Jefferis was doing everything in his power to make the Fort Sill band comfortable and contented.

A small element clung tenaciously to the idea that they still had a reservation west of the Rio Grande river, known as the Hot Springs country, and said that they were told, when once released from the jurisdiction of the War Department, they would have a right to go there. Some of them wanted me to visit the spot in question with them, so that I might help them return to it. Upon investigation, however, I found that while the Hot Springs section was once an Executive Order reservation, it had been restored to the public domain in 1877 by President Hayes, after the Indians were removed to Mescalero. Furthermore, I learned at El Paso, Texas, from General H. L. Scott, who accompanied the prospecting party that went from Fort Sill to look over Mescalero and other places, that when the Hot Springs site was reached, the Indians were unanimous in the opinion that it would never do; for a heavy flood had washed away practically all of the arable soil; there was no water, and the land was also within the limits of a Federal reservoir project, now under way. I therefore felt it was useless to make the trip, and so informed the Indians. General Scott told me that he expected to visit Mescalero, and he would be glad to confer with the restless element on the subject.

In their former homes the Fort Sill people had made considerable progress in cattle-raising. Prior to their leaving the herds were sold, and \$170,000 realized. This money will probably be put into stock.

The Mescaleros are of the primitive type, non-progressive and with few homes of a permanent nature, most of them living in brush shacks, or tepees. The Fort Sill people, however, were brought up under a different environment; they were accustomed to work, lived in comfortable cabins, and had made considerable progress in civilization. It will be interesting to see what effect they have, if any, upon their more backward brethren.

The missionary work on the reservation is being carried vigorously on by the Reformed Church, through its representative, Rev. R. H. Harper. The plant consists of a good-sized and well-built church, and a commodious and attractive "lodge," or club-house, where the people can assemble at all times for religious or social purposes. The Sunday services are very well attended, and partly conducted by the Indian elders and deacons. A mission is also maintained at the Agency by the Roman Catholics.

THE PUEBLO INDIANS.

Santa Fé, New Mexico, was my next point. I visited the large Government Indian School, located about two miles from the town. It is one of the important non-reservation schools in the Southwest, and those in direct charge of the work are of a type that it is a pleasure to meet in the Indian service,—especially Mr. Frederick Snyder, the principal. I also visited four of the Pueblos, or villages, under the Santa Fé jurisdiction, in company with the superintendent, Mr. H. F. Coggeshall. These Indians, for the most part, are very conservative. They live in a communal state, and are subject to the arbitrary whims of the governors, or head-men, who proclaim when and how the crops shall be planted, and when and how they shall be harvested. If any real progress is to be made, a way must be found to put those Indians who desire it on an individual basis.

Superintendent Coggeshall has done excellent work in this jurisdiction, and he should be given every possible support and encouragement by the Department in his efforts to advance the welfare of his Indians. At the time

of my visit, these Pueblos, according to Judge Pope's decision, were citizens, and not only was the liquor question a troublesome one, but the county authorities were preparing to tax the Indian lands. This Supt. Coggeshall and the Pueblo attorney, Mr. F. C. Wilson, were getting ready to resist by injunction proceedings; for the Indians are far from the point where they could either manage their own property, or pay taxes on the excessive valuations likely to be imposed. As will be seen from Mr. Brosius' report (page 77), Judge Pope's decision was reversed by the United States Supreme Court, which leaves the questions of property and liquor suppression under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Under the New Mexico law, any one living on a piece of land without interference for ten years can secure a title to it by right of "adverse possession." On some of the Pueblos, by paying a nominal rental to the local governor, or head-man, people have held such tracts for a decade, and then the courts would confirm their ownership. In this way a considerable amount of the Pueblo land has been alienated. Supt. Coggeshall hopes to put an end to such a system, and hold for the Pueblos what is still left of their original grants.

* * *

From Santa Fé, I went to Denver, Colorado, to attend the annual conference of the Society of American Indians,—an account of which appears on pages 46-49 of this report.

Owing to lack of space, there are many matters noted on my trip that cannot be referred to here, but the information obtained will be used, wherever possible, in an endeavor to help both the Indians and the service.

M. K. SNIFFEN.

THE NEW YORK INDIANS.

During the fall of 1913, our Secretary was invited to accompany a few friends on a visit to the New York Indian reservations. This he was unable to do, but Mr. Levi Chubbuck, Agriculturalist of the Bureau of Plant Industry

(Department of Agriculture), accompanied the party. Mr. Chubbuck was formerly an Inspector of the Interior Department, and as we know him to be an active, efficient and sympathetic friend of the Indian, we asked him for a brief statement on the New York situation. It is as follows:

An Indian problem in New York State? Yes, one of long standing, reaching back to colonial days, and it promises to remain unsolved for a long time to come unless there be an awakening of public conscience and a demand for its solution. To the writer the chief difficulty seems to be in a division of authority over the New York Indians between the State and Federal governments, each of which exercises only limited jurisdiction, leaving to the Indians a considerable measure of autonomous government, in accord with tribal law and regulation. Not infrequently these are radically opposed to the State laws and repressive of social and economic development.

The 1910 census shows that there are 6,046 Indians in the State of New York, about 200 of whom—the Montauks and Shinnecocks—live on Long Island. The Shinnecocks, of whom there are 150, have a reservation of 750 acres near Southampton, Long Island.

There are six other reservations in the State of New York: the St. Regis on the St. Lawrence River in the extreme northern part of the State, in which there are 14,640 acres; the Onondaga, with 6,100 acres, and the Oneida, with 350 acres, near Syracuse; the Tonawanda with 7,549 acres; the Tuscarora with 6,249 acres; the Cattaraugus with 21,680 acres; the Oil Spring with 640 acres; and the Allegany with 30,469 acres, all in the western part of the State. The total acreage in these reservations is 87,677.

Title in fee for this land runs back to the grant of the Massachusetts colony by the King of England, and became involved in the controversy between New York and Massachusetts growing out of a later grant to the New York colony that overlapped that of the Massachusetts colony. By a compromise between the two States, New York was given jurisdiction over the disputed area, while Massachu-

setts retained the pre-emption right to the lands occupied and claimed by the Indians. This pre-emption right was disposed of to Robert Morris and later was acquired by the Ogden Land Company, which now claims to own the fee to much of the land at present included in the New York Indian reservations, particularly the Allegany and Cattaraugus, the Indians having only the right to occupancy and that so long as they maintain tribal relations. The Indians, however, claim the absolute ownership of the land subject only to the right of the Ogden Land Company or its assigns to purchase whenever the Indians shall elect to sell. The Tonawanda reservation of 7,549 acres is an exception in that the Indians acquired the title to this by purchase and the title is held in trust by the Comptroller of New York. The Tuscaroras also have absolute title in fee to their 6,249 acres.

On none of the reservations, excepting the Oneida, has there been any allotment of land in severalty. Individual Indians acquire and dispose of tracts of land among themselves, but the land still remains the property of the tribe.

The New York Indian problem is emphasized by the fact that the Indians are segregated from the rest of the population of the State by State statutes, and allowed to maintain a separate political status, and that the status of the lands is such as to greatly hinder development and progress.

The State of New York is maintaining 34 schools, one of which is a boarding school, for Indian children, and there are two mission schools maintained for their benefit. Excellent work is being done in these schools, judging by what the writer saw on a recent visit, but in the opinion of those in charge of the work, much of the good is nullified by conditions resulting from having a code of laws on the reservations different from that prevailing elsewhere in the State, and entrusting the administration of these laws to the Indians regardless of whether they are efficiently or inefficiently, justly or unjustly, enforced. The State and county officials hold aloof from Indian reservations and affairs on the plea that the Indian lands pay no taxes, and,

consequently, the State cannot afford to enforce law on Indian reservations.

Economic progress will be hindered so long as land is held in tribal ownership, and the Ogden Land Company claim, hanging as a cloud over much of the Indians' land, is an effectual bar to individual ownership in fee. The present distribution of the land seems to be very uneven. Considerable areas are being leased to and cultivated by white farmers, usually at very low rentals and under conditions that are a detriment to the land. Some good farming is done by the Indians, but for the most part the land is inefficiently handled. There are several thousand acres of excellent tillable land covered, for the most part, with brush and small timber, of which no use is made except as a source of a meagre supply of firewood.

Formerly there was much fine timber on the reservation, which was the source of cash income from the sale of lumber, and of building material for home improvements, but the good milling timber is now gone. While it was available, many excellent sets of farm buildings were built, but as one rides through the reservations and sees many large well-built barns and houses in bad state of repair and notes the small returns the Indians are getting for their lands, one can but ask, what has the near future in store for these people? They have in their soil abundant resources if those are developed and conserved. There are individuals on all the reservations who are keeping up their buildings, erecting new ones, and farming efficiently enough to prove what can be done.

The Oneidas furnish an illustration of the effect of owning land in severalty. Speaking of those who remained in New York (in 1822 and 1833 there were considerable emigrations of Oneidas to Wisconsin), Dr. F. B. Hough, in his monograph on the New York Indian, says: "Those who remained, having made commendable progress in civilization, the State has, from time to time, granted possessions in severalty to families as they appear proper subjects for this favor. Finally, in 1842, a treaty was held, by which a

survey and partition of the remainder (except a mission and a church lot) was agreed upon. This transaction was confirmed by law at the next session, and these people have since enjoyed their lands as private owners, with full liberty to sell and convey the same as citizens. The office of Attorney for the Oneidas was abolished after two years, and they have since enjoyed their separate estates, with increased motives for permanent improvements. The State continues to maintain two separate schools for their use. They are mostly Methodists, and they have a good church. Their settlements present ample evidences of plenty and prosperity, with well-improved farms, good buildings, and an abundance of farm stock and improved agricultural implements. As a class they are an industrious, frugal, and worthy people, most of them speaking the English language, and in their dress showing little that a stranger would notice, beyond their dusky features, as differing from the generality of people among whom they dwell."

Dr. Hough's monograph gives further interesting information as to agricultural developments one hundred years ago among the New York Indians.

SUPPORT OF SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

The present status of the use of Indian trust and treaty funds for the support of sectarian schools is set forth in some correspondence between Dr. Grammer and Commissioner Sells, viz.:

INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,
995 DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, July 25, 1913.

HONORABLE CATO SELLS,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: We understand that contracts are about to be entered into between the Government and certain religious organizations providing for the education of Indian children in sectarian contract schools.

Included among the number of Indians in whose behalf these contracts have heretofore been made, and which we

believe are sought to be renewed for the present fiscal year, on account of which it is claimed public funds of the United States will be expended, are the different bands of Sioux Indians in the State of South Dakota, and the Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians in Montana.

We ask a thorough investigation of the practice of using, first, trust funds, and second, treaty funds, of the Indians in support of sectarian schools under the authority of the Quickbear decision, 210 U. S. 79, by means of petitions for such use of such funds by any of their beneficiaries.

We protest against the use of any of the so-called treaty funds for such a purpose, holding that they are no longer treaty funds, but outright appropriations of public money by Congress either for education or subsistence of the Indians benefited by them, and are therefore gratuities. We hold that under any canon of interpretation of treaties, the treaties in question have long since expired, and under no interpretation of the law of contracts could they be revived or extended simply by an act of Congress. Moreover, the Supreme Court of the United States in the Quickbear decision, 210 U. S. 79, says:

"This limitation, if it can be given effect as such, manifestly applies to the use of public moneys gratuitously appropriated for such purpose, and not to moneys belonging to the Indians themselves * * * The declaration of the settled policy of the Government is found only in the acts of 1896 and 1907, and was entirely carried out by the deductions provided for. Since 1899 public moneys are appropriated under the heading 'Support of Schools,' 'for the support of Indian and industrial schools, and for other educational purposes,' without saying anything about sectarian schools. This was not needed, as the effect of the legislation was to make subsequent appropriations for education mean that sectarian schools were excluded in sharing them, unless otherwise provided."

This is the authoritative and final interpretation, and on its face states that the appropriation for "support of schools" in the Indian service cannot be used for sectarian schools, but solely for government schools.

The practice for some time followed in the Indian service in respect to these sectarian schools is not based upon any law, but upon the erroneous conclusions of subordinate officials; and apart from this fact the practice is unwarranted, since it obviously mixed up separate appropriations,

including one which is plainly not intended for educational purposes at all, with the income on the trust funds, one-half of which is applicable to any kind of school to which it may be devoted by the Indian beneficiaries.

As to the income of this trust fund, one-half of which is applicable to education in any form which those entitled to it may determine, we believe that the current practice is wrong in that it does not require an affirmative expression of opinion by every beneficiary at every period of renewal of contracts with the sectarian schools, but on the contrary, expressly provides in the official announcement to the Indian service that unless a signer of the petition for the devotion of trust fund money to sectarian schools cancels his signature it shall be considered as having been made anew to a new petition for that purpose. This is obviously contrary to the law of contracts and ought not to be countenanced.

The very segregation of a part of the trust fund income to sectarian schools is an exception which ought to be carefully guarded and made to conform in every particular to the requirements of the law and of the circumstances.

For the same reason the most careful scrutiny ought to be given to the signatures in order that none that are not genuine may be received. It goes without saying that the Indians should be left entirely free from any pressure by the officials of the Indian Service in the interest of any sectarian school, and that on the contrary they should be protected in the exercise of their discretion from any undue influence from without the Indian Service. The choice of the Indians in this matter should be absolutely their own and therefore entirely free and uninfluenced.

Moreover, every opportunity should be given for a thorough and intelligent consideration before the choice is made, and a thorough understanding that it is to be an affirmative voluntary free choice. There must also be ample provision for protest on the part of those who do not wish the money in question to be so diverted.

We also hold that in principle and in practice the Government school at any particular point *must first be amply provided for before money is diverted* to the sectarian school; and that, in cases where the contract schools are first provided for and by reason thereof public funds are required to carry on the Government school, that in such cases the law is being perverted, and in principle, public funds are being used for sectarian purposes.

We further hold that the per capita amount required from any Indian for the support of the Government school should be deducted before he is allowed to vote away his money to another school;—just as every tax-payer is required to contribute to public schools first, even though he may subsequently prefer to send his children to a private school, whether it be sectarian or non-sectarian.

These principles would seem so plainly evident that it is not apparent why they have been disregarded in the treatment of this matter in the past. It is believed that it is only necessary to bring the matter to your attention to secure, upon a consideration of all the facts and the law, a new practice which shall conform to the requirements of the law.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) CARL E. GRAMMER.
President Indian Rights Association.

To this letter, Commissioner Sells replied as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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100333-13
A V S

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1913.

REV. CARL E. GRAMMER, S.T.D.,
*President Indian Rights Association, 995 Drexel Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

My dear Mr. Grammer: I have your letter of July 25, relative to contracts that are about to be entered into between the Government for the education of the Sioux, Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian children in certain sectarian schools, on account of which, you claim public funds of the United States will be expended.

In answer to your objection to the method now employed in making up the petitions of the Indians which have heretofore been the basis for the contracts with mission schools situated on our various Indian Reservations, you are advised that as it is now late in the season and arrangements for a full term of school must be completed immediately, it seems unwise to materially change the plan of renewing contracts for those mission schools with which we have had contracts, and where there appears to be a sufficient number of petitioners to justify the contracts in question for the

fiscal year 1914. However, in order to avoid further criticism in this respect, I have directed the Superintendent to present the matter of future contracts anew to the Indians. This will answer your criticism that the petitions recently presented to the Indians contained names which had been placed there several years before, and which the Office assumed would remain unless the signers should take positive action to remove them. In other words, the instructions to the Superintendent will convey to him clearly that he must ascertain in a manner above question, the positive wish of the Indians with respect to the renewal of contracts for these schools.

It is noted that you say the treaties with these Indians have expired and consequently appropriations made in pursuance to them are virtually gratuities. I do not care to enter into this phase of the matter further than to say it appears proper from an administrative point of view for this Office to assume that these funds are intended by Congress to be applied in fulfillment of treaties until Congress otherwise directs.

As to the use of trust funds for the sectarian schools, the petition of Indians to continue certain contracts will be considered justification for such action. In other words, if say one-third of the Indians on a reservation clearly indicate that it is their desire that their trust funds be used for the education of their children in sectarian schools, this Office will be justified in entering into contract for them provided the amount expended in this manner would not exceed one-third of the total amount used for educational purposes on the reservation during the year.

For your further information I am sending you a copy of the instructions which I have sent to the Superintendent with reference to the preparation of a petition for the fiscal year 1915, which petition will be used when consideration is given to the renewal of contracts for the mission schools for that year, should renewals be requested by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

THE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

The thirty-first Annual Conference of the Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples was held at Lake Mohonk October 22-24. The Association was officially

represented by Mrs. John Markoe, Mr. Herbert Welsh, Prof. Warren K. Moorehead, Mr. M. K. Sniffen, and Mr. S. M. Brosius. Addresses were made by Messrs. Welsh, Moorehead, Brosius and Sniffen. A complete stenographic report of the proceedings has been issued, and copies can be secured upon application to Mr. Henry C. Phillips, secretary, Mohonk Lake, N. Y. That portion of the platform adopted referring to Indian affairs is as follows:

Our work for the American Indian is not yet completed. To be sure, the great principles have been established. It is the policy of the government to break up the tribal system, to give the Indian land in severalty, and to protect him in the possession of his holdings until he can be so far incorporated into the community about him that he can be trusted with their entire control. There are those who would take advantage of his ignorance to rob him. We particularly oppose and condemn national or state legislation which would hastily remove protection given by the laws, and make it easier to separate the Indian from his land and livelihood. * * *

We accordingly make the following recommendations:

1. That a vigorous campaign be waged against tuberculosis, trachoma and other diseases among the Indians, by the provision of medical supervision and care.

2. That the campaign against the liquor traffic be effectively carried on; and we note with pleasure the increase of appropriations in Congress for this purpose.

3. That the suggestion made at this conference, which is reported as advanced by the Secretary of the Interior, that all Indian affairs, including care of property valued at nearly a billion dollars, should be placed under the entire control of a national non-partisan commission to serve during long terms or during good behavior is worthy of serious consideration.

4. For the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma we favor ample Congressional appropriations to secure:

- (a) A vigorous educational policy, including care of individual health and preparation for self-support.

- (b) The payment to all competent Indians of their equitable share in all tribal property, and the final closing of the door against the horde of applicants who are seeking a share in this distribution.

- (c) Continued protection to uneducated full-bloods and others in the restricted class by state and national legislation.
- (d) Aid given by the Federal Government to supplement the effort of the State of Oklahoma in probate matters to protect the estates of helpless Indian children.
- (e) Prevention of further removal of restriction from the sale of Indian holdings except in individual cases approved by the Department of the Interior.
- (f) The modification of the present law which allows restricted Indians to lease not only their additional lands but their homesteads, which in a multitude of cases has led to the loss of their home and a life of vagrancy and beggary.

5. Vigilance should be exercised to prevent ill-advised action concerning the lands of the Navajos, who have signally prospered, that their right to allotment on the public domain may be carefully safeguarded. Their own lands should be classified and units established suited to conditions of agriculture, grazing and irrigation. In view of the demand of white settlers in Arizona and New Mexico, it is imperative that definite steps be taken immediately to settle the status of the Navajo Indians in their lands.

6. The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico need special protection from the government in the settlement of questions affecting title to their lands. We favor the acceptance by the United States from these Indians of their proffered trusteeship, in the event that it is finally decided that they are citizens, with a view to their better education for the duties of citizenship and allotment of their lands.

7. We recommend continued attention to the Indians of New York and their reservations, to the end that as soon as possible, with entire justice to the Indian, the reservations may be abolished and the Indians admitted to full citizenship.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

The third annual Conference "of Indians for Indians" was held in Denver, Colorado, October 14th to the 20th, 1913, and its sessions were well attended. Our Washington Agent, Mr. Brosius, and our Secretary, Mr. Sniffen, were present. By invitation, the latter made an address at one of the sessions.

The Society had some important questions to settle, relating to its official personnel—"separating the sheep from the goats," so to speak—and they were disposed of in a manner that was highly creditable to those responsible for avoiding the threatening shoals.

This organization has passed beyond the experimental stage, and we hope it may continue to develop in strength and increase in usefulness. It is affording an opportunity for the Indian to demonstrate that his race has real leaders. The platform adopted is as follows:

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS, assembled in Third Annual Conference, in the City of Denver, re-affirms those principles of devotion to the race and to the nation which have been its guiding star from the beginning. With a membership of one thousand in equal representation of native and white Americans, the Society is increasingly impressed with the responsibility resting upon it. The anomalous situation in which the race finds itself and the serious evils which threaten its happiness, integrity and progress are such as to compel the following expression of our beliefs and wishes. We trust that Congress and the nation will consider seriously the requests we make and grant them in full measure. We appeal to the intelligence and to the conscience of the nation.

1. Of all the needs of the Indian one stands out as primary and fundamental. So long as the Indian has no definite or assured status in the nation; so long as the Indian does not know who he is and what his privileges and duties are, there can be no hope of substantial progress for our race. With one voice we declare that our first and chief request is that Congress shall provide the means for a careful and wise definition of Indian status through the prompt passage of the CARTER CODE BILL.

2. Our second request is based on the second great legislative need of our race. Many of our tribes have waited for many years for money owed them, as they believed, by the United States. Without a standing in court, our tribes have waited for years and decades for a determination and settlement of their claims through Congressional action, and the hope of justice has almost died within their hearts. They ought to know soon, and once for all, what their claims are worth. We urge upon Congress the removal of a great

source of injustice, a perpetual cause of bitterness, through the passage of the amended Stephens Bill, which will open the United States Court of Claims to all the tribes and bands of Indians in the nation.

3. Realizing that the failure of the Indian to keep pace with modern thought is due to the inadequacy and ineffectiveness of the Indian Schools, we demand the complete re-organization of the Indian School system. The School system should be provided with a head in a superintendent of education, of the broadest scholastic attainments. To his knowledge and special sympathy should be joined the authority and power to improve and to standardize the system in its every part.

The failure thus far on the part of the Government to provide schools for more than 6,000 Navajo and Papago children is only indicative of an educational situation which cannot be overlooked; and the California situation points out further needs for reform and assistance.

4. For reasons long evident and incontrovertible and in harmony with the policy of land allotments, we urge the prompt division in severalty upon the books of the nation of all funds held in trust by the United States for any and all Indian Tribes. We further urge that these individual accounts be paid at as early a date as wisdom will allow. Annuities and doles foster pauperism and are a curse to any people that intends to develop independence and retain self-respect as men.

5. In view of the unusual dangers threatening the ownership of the lands in case the courts shall shortly and finally affirm the citizenship of the Pueblo Indians, we urge that the United States accept the trusteeship of these lands, as requested by the Pueblos, until such time as a better means shall be devised, to prevent the loss or alienation of such lands. We re-affirm our belief that the Pueblo Indians are, and of right ought to continue to be, citizens of the United States.

6. We reiterate our belief that the data concerning Indians gathered by the United States Census Bureau are so essential to Indian progress that failure to complete the tabulation and publication would be a calamity to our race, as well as a great extravagance to the nation.

7. We recommend more adequate sanitary inspection of Indian communities, and urge that the Federal inspectors secure the co-operation of local authorities in the enforcement of the health law. Definite steps must at once be

taken to educate and impress Indian communities with the vital relation between sanitation and health. A sick race cannot be an efficient race.

8. Much more of importance might be said, but we are constrained to make one final statement. We realize that hand in hand with the demand of our rights must go an unwavering desire to take on new responsibility. We call upon our own people to lay hold of the duties that lie before them, to serve not only their own race as the conditions of the day demand, but to serve all mankind.

Our final appeal in submitting this, our third annual platform, is to our own race. We have no higher end than to see it reach out towards a place where it will become an active, positive, constructive factor in the life of the great nation. We call upon every man and woman of Indian blood to give of himself to the uttermost, that his people may live in a higher sense than ever before, and regain in that same sense a normal place in this country of free men.

PUBLIC ADDRESSES.

BY MR. HERBERT WELSH.

Dec. 12, 1912, Thirtieth Annual Meeting, Philadelphia.

Oct. 22-24, 1913, Indian Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

Nov. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.

Nov. 19, Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pa.

BY DR. GRAMMER.

Dec. 12, 1912, Thirtieth Annual Meeting, Philadelphia.

Aug. 12, 1913, Indian Picnic, Hulbert, Oklahoma.

Oct. 28, Witherspoon Hall, Philadelphia.

Dec. 4, National Indian Association, New York City.

BY MR. SNIFFEN.

Jan. 18, Graduate Class, University of Penna., Phila.

Feb. 11, Women's Missionary Society, Second Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Phila.

March 17, Missionary Society, First Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Phila.

April 1, Haverford, Pa., Indian Association.

June 4, North Broad Street Central Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Aug. 12, Indian Picnic, Hulbert, Oklahoma.

Sept. 28, Indian Church, Mescalero, New Mex.

Oct. 16, Denver, Colo., Society of American Indians.

Oct. 22, Indian Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
 Oct. 28, Witherspoon Hall, Philadelphia.
 Nov. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Nov. 21, Presbyterian Church, Lansdowne, Pa.
 Nov. 21, New Brunswick, N. J., Camp Fire Girls.
 Nov. 23, Camden, N. J., State St. M. E. Church.
 Dec. 4, New York City, National Indian Association.

BY MR. BROSIUS.

Dec. 12, 1912, Thirtieth Annual Meeting, Philadelphia.
 Oct. 24, 1913, Indian Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
 Oct. 28, Friends' Meeting, Baltimore, Md.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Thirtieth annual report.....	2,800
"Strong Fight in Senate for Indian Rights," re- print from New York <i>Herald</i>	2,500
The Record of Thirty Years (revised edition)	10,000
Mid-summer Progress report.....	1,500
	<hr/> 16,800
Copies of publications issued prior to 1913.....	635,250
	<hr/>
Total to date.....	652,050

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON AGENCY.

It is not extravagant to say that *extraordinary* interest has been shown in Indian Affairs during the past year. Numerous investigations which have been made have revealed undesirable conditions in the Indian Service.

The political control of the Senate has been changed so that the Committee on Indian Affairs of that body is now in harmony with the administration. Many new members have been added to the Committee who have not heretofore been closely identified with Indian needs.

The great danger to which the novice is always subject is that of the influence of persons with ulterior motives. Under these circumstances, unusual care and discernment are necessary in considering matters coming to the atten-

tion of the Committeemen. As a rule, untrustworthy persons are persistent and resourceful in presenting their claims, so that their efforts become a menace to the best interests of the Red Man. The personnel of the Congressional Committees lends encouragement to the hope that Indian interests will be safeguarded during the present administration, by carefully weighing the reliability of the evidence presented to them.

The appropriation act supplying funds for the Indian Department for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914, authorized the appointment of a Joint Commission of three Senators and three Representatives—

“For the purpose of making inquiry into conditions in “the Indian service, with a view to ascertaining any and all “facts relating to the conduct and management of the “Bureau of Indian Affairs, and of recommending such “changes in the administration of Indian Affairs as would “promote the betterment of the service and the well-being “of Indians,” * * *.”

This Commission, of which Hon. Joe T. Robinson is chairman, has already devoted some time to investigating affairs relating to several Indian reservations. Intelligent action can best be followed in Congress after securing first-hand information, so that the work of the Joint Commission promises to be beneficial in behalf of these wards of the Nation.

The Hon. Cato Sells, who has assumed the duties of the post of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, comes well equipped for the arduous task. Long experience in a judicial position, added to a successful business career, renders Judge Sells admirably fitted for a position requiring both judicial and executive ability.

The present needs for the betterment of the Indians and the Indian Service have been considered in previous Annual Reports of the Association. As they cannot be too strongly emphasized, a summary of the most important points is here presented:

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE INDIANS, AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

THE COMMUNAL INTEREST IN INDIAN PROPERTY SHOULD CEASE.

Perhaps the greatest hindrance to advancement of the Indians is the continuance of the system whereby they hold a *communal* interest in property, so that the children born to members of a tribe secure a patrimony from the *tribal* estate, rather than from their *parents*, as an inheritance. This condition fosters a feeling of inactivity on the part of the Indian parents to prepare their offspring for the duties of life, and a continued reliance upon the Government to care for their future needs.

The communal interest in Indian property should cease at a fixed time to be determined by law, after which time all the lands, funds and other assets of the tribe should be credited in pro rata shares to the definite membership entitled at such fixed time to participate. All unexpended shares at the death of the beneficiaries should be disposed of by inheritance under the general laws of the States. The various Indian associations, Indian missionaries and the Indians themselves almost unanimously favor this move.

WATER RIGHTS SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

The principles embodied in the Winter's Decision (207, U. S. 564) and in the case of Winan's (198, U. S. 381) should be applied in prompt determination of the Indian right before the appropriation of water by outsiders further jeopardizes that right.

SAFEGUARD INDIAN FUNDS.

Moneys belonging to Indian tribes should not be used in the construction of large irrigation enterprises where the lands are thrown open to settlement, and outsiders receive the benefits of irrigation on lands sold on long terms to reimburse the Indian fund. The Government should advance *Government* funds to benefit the *public*. A notable instance is the Flathead irrigation scheme.

INDIVIDUAL INDIANS SHOULD PAY FOR IRRIGATION.

The cost of irrigating Indian lands should be charged to those Indians who receive the benefits of irrigation, and not to members of a tribe receiving no advantages therefrom.

EDUCATION OF NAVAJO AND PAPAGO INDIANS.

The Navajo and Papago Indians in Arizona and New Mexico should be educated through liberal appropriation for that purpose. By the terms of the treaty of 1868, with the Navajos, the Government contracted to furnish a school-house and a teacher for every thirty children of school age. According to careful estimates there are six thousand Navajo and sixteen hundred Papago children who have had no school privileges.

DEVELOP THE WATER SUPPLY FOR THE NAVAJOS.

Water for irrigating Navajo reservation lands should be developed, so that this self-supporting tribe may continue their industries.

COURTS SHOULD DETERMINE INDIAN CLAIMS.

A jurisdictional act should be adopted by Congress providing for the determination of claims of Indian tribes against the Government. The United States Court of Claims is believed to be the proper tribunal to consider these claims, with right of appeal to either party to the Supreme Court.

SANITATION OBLIGATORY.

The evident unsanitary conditions existing among Indians and in Indian schools demand immediate and radical change, to check the ravages of disease, notably tuberculosis and trachoma.

ENCOURAGE INDUSTRY.

Industrial work among Indians should be vigorously encouraged. Increased liberality should be shown to Indians who are inclined to be industrious, and to all members of the tribes as an incentive to industry. Any available funds should be advanced (with discretion) which belong to individual Indians. In other words—Help the Indians to help themselves.

ADVANCE REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

In cases where tribes of Indians have property which can later be converted into money, liberal advances should be made of public funds for rendering their lands immediately profitable by purchasing herds of sheep and cattle for stocking the grazing lands. The advances of public funds to be reimbursed from the sale of the lands or other property.

Individual Indians should be encouraged to self-support by proper advance of funds, to be reimbursed from the increase of property purchased, or other source.

PURCHASE STOCK WITH INDIVIDUAL SHARES.

Authority of law should be secured to permit the Government to expend the pro rata shares of tribal funds in the purchase of stock for grazing allotted lands.

HOLD THE COMMISSIONER RESPONSIBLE.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs *should be given control* of the Indian Service, and be *held responsible* for the management of the Service. We suggest as the alternative of the foregoing plan that a commission of three officials be clothed with authority to have full charge of Indian affairs; these officials being the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with his First and Second Assistant Commissioners; the Second Assistant Commissioner should be a high-grade official of great learning and administrative experience in school management who should have particular charge of the educational department among Indians.

The nine hundred millions of dollars in value in funds and properties belonging to our Indian tribes make it incumbent upon the Government to secure the best men to render the best service in the management of that property.

FUNDS FOR EDUCATING NAVAJOS.

A special appropriation of \$100,000 was secured for the present fiscal year to inaugurate the work of educating the Navajo Indians, in Arizona and New Mexico, as promised in the treaty of 1868. This meets in part a long over-due specific obligation of the Government. The moral obligation to enlighten the dependent people under Federal guardianship is even more binding. Will not the lesson taught by the disaffected Navajos near Shiprock, New Mexico, impress this duty upon us? Had our Government fulfilled in good faith the obligation of the treaty of 1868, to provide a schoolhouse and teacher for every thirty children between the ages of six and sixteen years, it is altogether improbable that detachments of our military force would be requested to subdue the ignorant and recalcitrant members of the tribe.

Now that the work of education has been inaugurated among the Navajos, it is the duty of the friends of the Indians to insist upon developing this need until all the Navajo children shall have school privileges.

JICARILLA APACHES.

During the past winter, an appeal was made to friends of the Indians to render assistance in caring for needy Indians within the Jicarilla Apache Reservation, New Mexico; the claim being made that they were in need of the bare necessities of life. Quite a sum of money and many boxes of clothing were sent for distribution and relief of these Indians by reason of the appeals which were made, and temporary relief was afforded to that extent. While contributions of money or other benefits bring temporary relief, it is always wise to seek to remedy the cause of existing evil. With this object in view, I visited the reservation of these Indians during the past year. It was claimed on behalf of the Indians that the Government was allowing an inadequate wage of those of them who were engaged in the cutting of timber, chiefly ties, for use on the railroad traversing the reservation. This work is classed by those familiar with it as difficult, and requires skilled workmen to enable them to earn a fair average wage.

It was found that the Indians were so discouraged by reason of the hardships in cutting and delivering ties to the railroad, owing to the difficulties encountered, that they readily accepted employment in irrigation work on the adjacent reservation of the Utes at Ignacio, where they were allowed \$1.50 per day. Even this compensation did not more than enable the workers to meet their necessities in a country where food products command high prices. Especially will this be understood when they were obliged either to leave their families at Jicarilla, or move them to their place of employment, all of which is attended with great expense. After securing quite full information upon the subject, appeal was made to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to increase the amount allowed for cutting ties, and we are advised that an increase of approximately fifteen per cent. has been made over the former prices for standard red spruce ties of standard gage. We trust that this increase will have the effect of inducing the Indians to again

engage in the work in their own reservation. We believe, however, that if it is shown a reasonable recompense for a day's labor cannot be secured under the new schedule, then a further increase should be granted.

The Indians who are willing to engage in this class of work are of the industrious element of the tribe and should be encouraged, especially under the circumstances of this case, in which they are being paid from funds derived from the timber taken from their own reservation. In all such cases it is believed that if any discrimination is made it should be in favor of the industrious Indian.

THREATENED LAND GRAB.

The Jicarilla Apache reservation being located in New Mexico, alike with other Indians in that State, they may soon be threatened with the loss of lands. Their reservation was established by executive order, and has been added to from time to time in like manner, the most recent executive order being November 11, 1907. The portion of the public domain thus reserved embraces the southern part of the reservation, and is desired chiefly for grazing purposes, there being considerable tracts which afford ample winter grazing grounds for stock, while the older portions of the reservation to the north provide a summer pasture in addition to extensive timber. The reservation of these Indians has been styled the "Backbone of the Continent," and upon it frost is usual during every month of the year. It is stated that there is not a living stream on the reservation, excepting the Navajo River which flows across the extreme northern corner.

There seems to be a persistent clamor raised by stockmen and politicians in New Mexico urging that the lands recently reserved by executive order shall be restored to the public domain. The reason assigned for making this demand is that the Indians are not making beneficial use of the pasture lands, and that so valuable a grazing ground should be made available for public benefit.

STOCK NEEDED.

Every consideration in the interests of the Jicarilla Apaches points to the need of securing stock to utilize this valuable grazing ground. Many of the Indians have had experience in the stock industry, and are naturally inclined to be herders. It is believed that under proper supervision they will become expert in this line of work. As there are pasture lands within the reservation on the southern portion and these are adapted for large herds during the winter months where the animals secure the necessary moisture by reason of the heavy snowfall, and in the northern portion during the summer months from the springs and lakes, their reservation seems peculiarly suited for grazing. A few individual Indians of the tribe have been quite successful in raising sheep, several thousand head being owned by various members. Indeed, the Government for several years has been promising these Indians that their reservation should be stocked with sheep for tribal benefit, but no definite action has been taken. The sheep industry promises the best results for these Indians, and I am advised that 20,000 head could be grazed on the reservation lands without reaching their grazing capacity. This herd of sheep would give employment to forty or more Indians in properly caring for the different bands, and render a net profit to the tribe of possibly \$20,000 annually through the increase in the herd.

The Indians are not without funds from which the cost of procuring the sheep would be provided. Under an existing contract which has been made on behalf of these Indians, at least \$400,000 will be available for their benefit from the proceeds of timber to be cut from their reservation, and it is estimated that their vested right, chiefly in timber values, amounts to more than a million, five hundred thousand dollars.

The existing contract for cutting of the timber provides for the erection of sawmills within the reservation and the employment of Indian labor whenever practicable. The

construction of the mills will no doubt be undertaken during the season of 1914, but active cutting operations are to begin in the spring of 1915. The contract provides that \$2,500 shall be paid quarterly for the benefit of the Indians until the actual cutting is undertaken.

There has been some question raised regarding the applicability of the fund secured from the sale of timber for the benefit of the whole tribe. The Act of March 4, 1907, authorizing the sale of the timber provides:

“ * * * That the Secretary of the Interior may dispose of all merchantable timber on allotments herein authorized during the term these are held in trust and on the surplus lands for twenty-five years, the proceeds therefor to be expended under his direction for purposes beneficial to the individual allottees hereunder and their heirs, or for families, as he may deem best, and no part of such proceeds shall be expended for community or common benefits other than irrigation, but shall be equitably apportioned as near as may be among the Indians entitled.”

If it is definitely determined that this legislation prohibits the use of a portion of the funds derived from the sale of timber for purchase of a herd which shall belong to the tribe, evidently additional legislation should be secured to meet the present need. While we favor individual holding of property by Indians rather than tribal title, it would seem unwise to purchase sheep and issue them to the individual members of the tribe at this time, since it would be impracticable to properly care for them. At a later period, however, in the industry, it is believed that the individual ownership might well be undertaken.

RE-IMBURSABLE APPROPRIATION.

We have urged that the necessary funds for the purchase of not less than 20,000 head of sheep be secured by a reimbursable appropriation, the Government to be repaid from the proceeds of the existing timber contracts. As already stated, early action seems necessary to put at rest the demand now being made by stockmen and politicians

for the restoration of these lands to the public domain, by reason of the Indians not making proper beneficial use of the same. We believe the Indian Bureau is impressed with the need of immediate action in this matter, and that good results will proceed therefrom.

TITLE TO SCHOOL SECTIONS AT BAD RIVER.

Real progress was noted during the past year when the Department of Justice directed that suit be brought against all claimants to Sections 16 within the Bad River Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, to quiet title. The Twenty-eighth Annual Report gave a history of attempted legislation in behalf of the J. N. Stearns Lumber Company to secure a settlement in their interest of the contentions of the Indians that they own Sections 16 under authority of the Treaties of 1846 and 1854.

In 1848, by the Enabling Act, Sections 16 within the State which were "not sold or otherwise disposed of" were granted to the State for the support of schools. The valuable pine timber is the chief asset.

After steps were taken to cut timber on lands allotted to members of the tribe on Sections 16, which were intended as test cases, the J. N. Stearns Lumber Company instituted suits on September 26, 1908, to enjoin the cutting of the timber. The litigation was no doubt instituted to secure delay. Rather than prosecute the suits the Lumber Company endeavored to secure the legislation which would have resulted in abating the Court cases.

Three bills in successive Congresses were sought to be enacted into law to authorize the withdrawal of these suits outlining a plan of settlement of the differences by Congress, indicating a desire to secure determination of the issues by political rather than judicial processes. We successively and industriously opposed the passage of these bills. They failed of adoption.

The Department of Justice, tiring of the irksome delay by the Lumber Company, instituted suit as first above stated, and we may now hope with confidence that the causes will

be prosecuted to speedy judgments. We are fully convinced that the Courts will sustain the Indians in their claim of right.

THE PIMA INDIANS.

General conditions among the Pima Indians of Arizona under the supervision of Frank A. Thackery continue to improve. These are manifested particularly by vigilance in protecting the water rights of the Indians. Outside interests have commenced the construction of what is known as the Florence Canal, intended for taking waters from the Gila River, a short distance above the town of Florence, Arizona, and conveying it to the lands in the Casa Grande Valley, outside the Pima Reservation. Judging by the large capacity of this canal it is evident that its promoters intend to appropriate the greater part, if not all, of the waters of the Gila River. Superintendent Thackery is championing the Indian right to this water, and we have been insistent in supporting his request that the Indian Department take immediate steps to enjoin the appropriation of any water of the Gila River by outside parties, in support of the Pimas' claim that they are entitled to the water for irrigation by reason of prior appropriation and first settlement in that territory. We are glad to say that the Superintendent is being well supported by the Indian Department. Funds have been provided to further develop the distribution of water through the internal canals of the reservation so that early beneficial use can be made in applying water to the land. Authority has been given by the office of the Attorney-General to ascertain the claim of right of all water-users, at least in the lower Gila Valley, and as far as possible to those settlers occupying lands near the headwaters of the river. These are necessary preliminary steps to prepare for protection of the water rights of the Indians. It will be recalled that two years ago we supported the adoption of a joint resolution by Congress directing the Attorney-General to institute suit to determine the Pima water right. To the influence of the Reclamation

Service, however, may be attributed the holding of the Secretary in that case that he should be accorded full authority to deal with all the questions affecting the interests of the Indians, and declining to favor the institution of the suit.

The Board of Army Engineers, which was authorized two years since to investigate and report upon the feasibility of constructing what is known as the San Carlos Reservoir for impounding the waters of the Gila River for the benefit of irrigation of the Pima Indian lands, it is believed, will render their report in December (1913), and it is confidently hoped that from the findings they will recommend the construction of the reservoir.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. E. B. Meritt, former Law Clerk in the Indian Office, for standing out against great opposition and reporting against the request of the railroad interests to secure a right of way through the narrow defiles of the Gila River at San Carlos, which, had it been granted, would have prohibited the development of this great natural asset to be harnessed for the benefit of the Pima Indians, and other settlers of Arizona. This reservoir site, commanding as it does the problem of irrigating the fertile lands of the Gila Valley, is valued in round numbers at twenty millions of dollars. We are glad to note that Mr. Meritt's vigilance in protecting the Indians in this case has been rewarded. His ability and alertness have been recognized by the Hon. Cato Sells, the present Commissioner, in calling Mr. Meritt to his aid as Assistant Commissioner.

CLAIM ATTORNEY SEEKING CONTRACT.

The work of the Association for some years past, in its effort to protect the Pima Indians in their water rights, is well known. Large expenditures both in time and money have been given to this work without charge to the Indians. Those who are familiar with the various steps which have been taken by the Association will no doubt be surprised to learn that an effort was made during the past summer by

a person who is known to many as an advocate of justice to the Indians, to secure a contract with the Pima Indians for the protection of their rights. The proposed contract, no doubt, like others of its kind, provided for the payment of stipulated or contingent fees for any service which might be rendered. The claim of a right to hold a council with the Indians for the purpose of securing their approval of such a contract was promptly vetoed by Superintendent Thackery, who was supported in his effort by the Indian Office. We believe the action of Superintendent Thackery was altogether proper, under all the circumstances.

THE PAPAGOS.

Superintendent Thackery, of Pima Agency, has also been given certain supervision over the interests of the Papago Indians located on the public lands in Arizona. From the information which the Indian Bureau has been able to secure, not less than 6,000 Papago Indians reside on the public lands in Arizona. These Indians have never been within a reservation. They have no title to their lands. Three years ago, after an extensive visit among this people, the Indian Rights Association, through its Agent, urged that their homes be allotted to them under authority of law. Prompt action was taken by the Indian Bureau, and since that time about 3,000 of these Papagos have been scheduled for allotment of 160 acres each from the public land. The schedule of allotment has not been approved, hence no title has thus far vested in the allottees.

It is noted elsewhere in this report how the effort of the politicians of Arizona and New Mexico was defeated in the Senate, wherein they hoped to suspend all laws providing for the allotment of lands to Indians on the public domain in the States named. Had they succeeded, these 6,000 Papago Indians would, no doubt, have soon been so pressed by prospective settlers and land-grabbers that they would have been rendered homeless. Fortunately the friends of the Indians rallied, and through appeals to Senators from various States the legislation was defeated, although no

funds are available for further work of allotment during the present fiscal year, and the allotting agents have been directed to discontinue this work. Had it not been for the prompt action of the Indian Rights Association we fear the contemplated suspension of the laws providing for allotment would have been adopted. It may be queried why the Government was not active in endeavoring to prevent this attempted wrong through legislation. By reason of the aggressiveness through political channels of those who seek to secure the lands now occupied by the Papagos, it will be necessary for the friends of the Indians in the future to be on the alert.

Just now there is a special need for protecting the right of 100 or more families of Papagos in the use of water for irrigating purposes. We understand that a large canal is being constructed at Indian Oasis by a white man who settled in that section for the purpose of conducting trade with the Indians. Appeals have been made to both the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Attorney-General to take immediate steps to enjoin the appropriation of any water through this canal, under the claim that the Indians have a prior right thereto. The claim of right in behalf of the Indians in this case is undoubted, and it is hoped that a special representative of the office of the Attorney-General will be instructed to institute proper proceedings without delay.

The matter of securing approval of the schedule for allotment to 3,000 Papagos is one of deep concern and interest by the friends of the Indians, and it is believed it can only be accomplished by supporting the action of Commissioner Sells in seeking to have the schedule approved.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE OSAGE INVESTIGATION.

Reports upon the investigation of charges filed more than three years ago affecting the administration of the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, were not such as to impress

us with the thoroughness or unbiased nature of the work. While the charges indicated a grave condition of affairs, the Superintendent was practically vindicated, since it is understood that but a slight reprimand was recommended, no doubt to "save his face." As is usual in these cases where officials show unfitness, he was soon retired from the service.

Osage is charged with being the hotbed for persons bent upon exploiting the Indians. As a result of alleged manipulations between certain oil syndicates and the Osage Council, the Secretary of the Interior removed the Osage councillors from office, and their successors, chosen at an election ordered by the Secretary, indicate a positive victory for better government. A member of the former counsel, together with the President and attorney for the Oil Company and lobbyists, numbering ten or more persons, are now awaiting trial, under indictments returned by the United States Grand Jury, for alleged irregularities in connection with the execution of the rejected leases.

New and more advantageous leases for the Indians have been entered into between oil companies and the new council, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. While the Uncle Sam Oil Company had leased 201,600 acres, for a bonus of \$201,600, contingent on production, and a royalty of one-eighth of the production, under the leases made by the newly-elected council and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, 35,083 acres have been leased on a royalty of one-sixth of the production and a bonus of \$544,228.40 cash. It should be noted that this increase is realized from about one-sixth of the acreage attempted to be secured by the Uncle Sam Company.

It is not unreasonable to assume that if proper action had been taken on the conditions as revealed in the investigation referred to, the sensational situation developed since that time would not have existed. It is readily understood how persons bent upon crime are encouraged by the action, or lack of proper action, by the Government in cases where wrongdoing seems to be sanctioned.



SENATOR JOE T. ROBINSON

Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee to investigate the administration of
Indian Affairs



THE McMURRAY CONTRACTS AGAIN.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Report related at length the history of the so-called "McMurray Contracts," whereby one J. F. McMurray, of Oklahoma, was seeking to secure payment of ten per cent. of the value of properties of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians, Oklahoma. The coal lands alone belonging to these Indians are estimated to be worth from thirty to fifty millions of dollars.

The contracts with individual members of these tribes provided in part that:

"Said J. F. McMurray is to receive as his compensation therefor 10 per cent. of all funds derived by us from the amounts collected from the United States Government in settlement of the various claims, and *also 10 per cent. of the amount received by said Choctaw and Chickasaw people for all property of whatsoever kind, held in common by them, when said property shall be sold.*"

Mr. McMurray appeared before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs during the past spring in support of these contracts. After a very full hearing of the conditions in the case it was enacted by Congress that:

"No contract made with any Indian, where such contract relates to the tribal funds or property in the hands of the United States, shall be valid, nor shall any payment for services rendered in relation thereto be made unless the consent of the United States has previously been given."

It will be observed that this Act does not affect moneys in the possession of individuals. Hence, any Indian may dispose of property exclusively under his control, at will. The Statute is regarded as a step in the right direction.

THE APACHE PRISONERS AT FORT SILL.

During the past year an additional appropriation of \$100,000 was provided for continuing the relief and settlement of the Apache Prisoners of War confined at Fort Sill Military Reservation, Oklahoma. One hundred and eighty-

nine members of this band of Indians chose to remove to Mescalero Reservation in New Mexico, while seventy-five members remained in Oklahoma. For the latter, lands are now being selected for them in Oklahoma, under the agreement that each head of a family is to be allotted one hundred and sixty acres of improved agricultural land, valued at not less than \$3,000; each of the remaining members are to be allotted one hundred and sixty acres agricultural land valued at \$2,000, or more.

It was understood by those members of the tribe who chose to remain in Oklahoma, and their friends who have interested themselves in their behalf, that the foregoing settlement as to acreage and quality of land was fully agreed upon so that no radical departure from this plan of equipment of these respective allottees should be thought of. The Oklahoma band has been recently perturbed by reports that they would be limited to an eighty acre allotment, but we cannot believe that this proposed violation of the agreement will be seriously considered. It is probable that a small additional appropriation will be required to complete the purchase of lands in Oklahoma.

As a result of the frequent failure of crops in Oklahoma a large number of white farmers of the State have been compelled to give up their homes. Indians with less equipment for the work should be encouraged by fair treatment under such unfavorable conditions. Indeed, the best class of lands available for purchase for these Apaches is primarily suitable for grazing only.

Hon. E. M. Frost, President of the Cameron State School of Agriculture, Lawton, Oklahoma, in addressing Rev. Henry Roe Cloud, under date of October 14, 1913, on the need of allotting not less than one hundred and sixty acres of land to the Apache Indians to locate in Oklahoma, says:

"It is my candid opinion and firm belief that the average farmer cannot, nor does not, make a living on a farm of 160 acres in this southwestern country. Not only does the average farmer fail to make a living, but fully three-fourths of them do not in this section. This is truly a stock-raising

country and not well adapted to agricultural or farming pursuits. * * * *

"Any attempt to decrease the size of the farm to 80 acres is sure to result in more deplorable conditions of our people, unless it can be arranged for all to irrigate their land under cultivation. While this is true of the white man, my experience and observation with and of your people forces me to the conclusion that to confine your people, with their lack of knowledge of farming conditions, to an 80 acre tract and require them to make a living thereon would result in starvation, for your people absolutely could not make a living on an 80 acre tract in this section."

The Honorable Cato Sells is alert to secure justice for the Indians, and has secured the agreement of the War Department to allot 160 acres of improved agricultural land to each head of a family and single adult member of the Apache band remaining in Oklahoma, provided the cost is not to exceed \$3,000; and to each married woman whose husband is living and each minor child 160 acres of land worth not to exceed \$2,000.

The members of the band who removed to Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico, are to share equally in the property of the Mescalero Apaches. The condition and environment of this portion of the band are considered elsewhere in the Annual Report. (See pages 31-35.)

SEGREGATE COMMUNAL PROPERTY.

More than sixteen years ago, while the writer was sojourning with the Indians belonging to the Iowa Tribe of Indians in Kansas, they petitioned the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to cause a division of their tribal moneys to be made, and the pro rata shares to be credited to the individual members entitled to participate. This plea was, perhaps, the first of its kind coming from a tribe of Indians. The petitioners stated that no portion of their tribal lands remained after allotments, and it was their desire that the tribal interests in any funds held by the Government should be merged into individual holdings, and that these should be paid to the beneficiaries as rapidly as prudence would

dictate. In brief, the Iowas' request was that the individual members should be given a vested interest in this manner, so that provision would thereby be made for their children through inheritance under the laws of the State, in like manner as allotted lands descend to their legal heirs.

Having been clothed with the rights of citizens through allotment of lands, the Iowas claimed that the tribal interest in funds was detrimental to their individual progress, that it would continue to foster a reliance upon the Government caring for their families in the future.

The plea of the Iowas is in line with the desire of other Indians who are now urging that their tribal property be divided. This view is supported by students of the Indian problem.

The Indian Rights Association has long advocated the allotment of tribal property in pro rata shares to the credit of individual members of the tribes as an essential move in the Indian uplift, to aid in the effort to instill a spirit of independence and self-reliance so necessary for progress of the Indian toward intelligent citizenship. The principle has been favored by the Mohonk Conference and friends of the Indian generally. A bill is now pending in the House of Representatives (H. R. 10542) "Providing for the segregation and apportionment of Indian tribal property," which provides for a pro rata division of the tribal or communal interest in all property of the tribes, and where these shares are not paid to the beneficiary they shall be inherited by his heirs in similar manner as property of citizens of the State is disposed of.

NAVAJOS AND PAPAGOS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Within the past year there has been a sentiment developed in Congress against the policy of allotting lands to the Indians located in Arizona and New Mexico who are living on the public domain. While this agitation was no doubt inaugurated by the cattlemen and other interested parties in these States, it was reflected in the action of the Indian Committee of the Senate in reporting from that Committee

as an amendment to the Indian Appropriation Act on June 10, 1913, the following clause:

"Provided: That no part of said sum, or any other sum, shall be used for survey, resurvey, classification, appraisal, or allotment of any land in severalty upon the public domain to any Indian of the Navajo or other tribes, within the State of New Mexico and the State of Arizona under the provision of any act of Congress now in force until such survey, allotment, and so forth, shall hereafter be authorized by act of Congress."

It will be readily understood by those interested in these Indians that enactment into law of such a provision would be fatal to the future welfare of the Indians living on the public domain in these States. While no great harm would probably have been done had the prohibition as to the use of funds for the current fiscal year only been adopted, the other provisions of the proposed legislation are most dangerous. The words "or any other sum" prohibited the use of any balance remaining from former appropriations, but the suspension of the law contemplated by the other provisions of the bill rendered its adoption most pernicious. Realizing that immediate action would be necessary to inform the Senate of the character of legislation in order that we might hope for its disapproval when the bill was being considered in the Senate, we appealed to friends of the Indians to urge their representatives in the Senate to oppose this legislation. This effort was most successful, and when the item was taken up for consideration by the Senate, various Senators questioned the advisability of approving it, and desired full information regarding the operation of the proposed act, and on points of order raised by Senators Pomerene, of Ohio, and Bristow, of Kansas, the most objectionable features of the Committee amendment were stricken out. The current appropriation, however, to which the limitation applied, is not available for expenditure in continuing the work of allotting Indians on the public domain in Arizona and New Mexico. While this prohibition of the use of funds is greatly to be regretted, it is only

applicable during the present fiscal year, and we will hope that when the next appropriation bill is being considered in Congress that the work so well begun by the Indian Bureau in securing title for the Indians on the public domain in these States will be continued.

In reporting, June 24, 1913, upon an inquiry from the Chairman of the Indian Committee of the House, the Secretary of the Interior stated that it is estimated there are 6,000 Papago Indians located on the public domain in Arizona, and of these 3,000 have been scheduled for allotment. The report shows that the Navajos living on the public domain in Arizona and New Mexico number upwards of 10,000, and that possibly 5,000 of these are scheduled for allotment. Had the amendment reported by the Indian Committee of the Senate been adopted into law, these 16,000 Indians, which includes the 8,000 noted as being scheduled for allotment, would have been denied the right to secure title to their homes.

THE RIGHT UNDER THE LAW.

It has long been the policy of the Government to disintegrate tribal relations, and inducements have been held out to Indians to leave their reservations. The Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 402), authorized Indians to abandon their reservations and locate on public lands under the homestead act, and provided:

"That any such Indian shall be entitled to his distributive share of all annuities, tribal funds, lands, and other property, the same as though he had maintained his tribal relations."

This privilege and guaranty were extended by the Act approved July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 76), whereby it is provided that any such Indian, or his heirs, shall receive a patent in fee at the termination of a trust period of twenty-five years free of all charge or incumbrance whatever. Similar or enlarged guaranties were approved in the General Allotment Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), and the amendments thereto, so that there seems to be no doubt

in the minds of all who are well informed on Indian matters and the policy of the Government that the Indians, having accepted the promises of the guardian Government to its ward, are entitled to such protection as the law can give.

There seems to have been a disposition on the part of the few persons, evidently not well informed regarding the protection to Indians on the public lands which these various acts afford, to question the right of the Navajo or other Indians to demand of the Government that they be allotted lands upon which they are located on the public domain, and by which they have been enabled to become a self-supporting people. This sentiment was voiced by a speaker at the recent annual Conference of Friends of the Indians at Lake Mohonk, when the claim was made that the right of the Navajo Indians to secure title to their homes on the public domain was "academic." This is believed to be of so great importance at this time that we quote from the various acts to show the right of the Indians in the matter. Section 6 of the Act approved May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), provides:

"Every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up within said limits his residence, separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property;"

Section 4 of the Act approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 359), provides:

"That where any Indian entitled to allotment under existing laws shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her and to his

or her children in manner as provided by law for allotments to Indians residing upon reservations, * * * *"

These Statutes make it plain that the Navajo Indians who have taken up lands on the public domain are entitled to have their homes secured to them through allotment, and the Indian Department has allotted many thousand Indians on the public domain by authority of these Acts.

As will be seen from the various provisions quoted from the law, the extra inducement was held out to the Indians who should abandon their tribal relations that they would be deprived of no portion of their rights as members of the tribe, since these rights are specifically referred to as being retained by this class of Indians.

There is an apparent lack of cohesive effort in defense of the Indians by those who abhor injustice towards this dependent people, so that we find a comparatively limited number who are in any manner associated with organized movement for the protection and uplifting of the Indians. The *need is imperative* that the friends of the Indians should organize in every State of the Union, so that they can with promptness exert a greater influence in cases where necessary for the protection of the Indians.

THE YAKIMAS.

The question of protecting the water rights of the Yakima Indians has been considered in our previous annual reports.

The Yakimas hold title to their reservation under authority of the treaty of 1855, negotiated with the then Governor Stevens of the Territory of Washington. Their lands are almost worthless for agricultural purposes without water for irrigation. They have been allotted 120,000 acres of the most desirable lands in the Yakima Valley. In a recent report, issued jointly by the Reclamation Service and the Indian Department, it is shown that these Indians are entitled to the use of water free for not less than 65,000 acres of the allotted lands. The Reclamation Service has been hostile to the interests of the Indians, and

urged the limitation approved by the Secretary of the Interior, of free water to less than twelve thousand acres. Indeed, it was sought by the act of December 21, 1904, to deny the Yakimas the use, free, of *any* water for irrigation. The Indians very sensibly refused to accept the terms of the legislation. They have refused to accept a later proffer of free water for twenty acres each.

For the past three years we have taken a very active interest in behalf of these Indians in upholding their claim for water. In the 62d Congress we urged that not less than forty acres should be provided for each Yakima with a *free* water right; the Senate adopted this view as a compromise measure. The House of Representatives failed to agree to this increase but favored an investigation to determine the right of the Indians in the matter.

AN INVESTIGATION AUTHORIZED.

A provision of the act, approved June 30, 1913, authorized the appointment of a Joint Commission to investigate and report upon the rights and needs of these Indians in the matter of securing water for irrigation of their allotted lands. I was present during the time the Joint Commission of Congress visited the Yakima Reservation in September last. The Commission, of which Honorable Joe T. Robinson is Chairman, made a thorough investigation of the claims and rights of the Yakimas. The report of this Commission was made to the Senate, December 20, 1913, and fully sustains the claim of the Indians as set out in the various reports of the Indian Rights Association, that the Yakimas have been wrongfully deprived of their just share of water for irrigation, and that the Government is in duty bound to provide them with the amount they are entitled to, free of charge.

The findings of fact and recommendations of the Commission in part are:

"1. That the limitation of 147 cubic feet per second by the former Secretary of the Interior was then, and is now, inadequate, inequitable and unfair to the Yakima Indians.

"2. * * We therefore believe the United States should provide water to which the Indians were equitably entitled, free of storage cost and storage maintenance cost. * * * and should be not less than one-half of the natural flow of the Yakima River, and should be sufficient to irrigate one-half of each allotment of irrigable land on said reservation * * *.

"3. As to the portion of the irrigable allotments in excess of the area to be furnished water free, the allottees may be permitted, but should not be required, to sell the same, or any portion thereof, * * *.

"4. As to all allottees on the said Yakima Indian reservation, the equitable proportionate cost, both as to storage water in addition to such amount as shall be furnished free and as to the cost of maintenance and distribution of all water furnished for said irrigable lands on said reservation, shall be charged to the allottees respectively and payable from their proportionate individual shares of tribal funds when distributed.

"5. * * The repair and extension of the irrigation distribution system for the Yakima Indian reservation and the maintenance of the same should be under the control of the Indian Service."

The Commission was materially aided in its investigation by Hon. Carroll B. Graves, of Seattle, Washington, who was engaged on behalf of the Indians to present their claims before the Joint Commission. By reason of Judge Graves' high standing as an attorney, and his wide and favorable acquaintance, he became at once a formidable ally in defending these Indians. Judge Graves was Chairman of the Board appointed by authority of the State of Washington to codify the irrigation laws of that State; this, together with his extensive experience in irrigation litigation, peculiarly fits him for protecting the rights of the Indians in this case.

It is due to the Indian Bureau to say that its officers have supported the claim of the Yakimas in their effort to secure a just settlement of their contentions. Mr. E. B. Meritt,

as Chief Law Clerk, in a brief submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1912, defining the legal status of the case, presented forceful and logical reasons for protecting the Yakima water right. The action of the Indian Bureau, however, was reversed by the Secretary of the Interior.

During the hearings of the Joint Commission with the Yakimas, dramatic incidents occurred. Klickitat Peter, an aged and veteran defender of his people, who was present at the council convened by Governor Stevens, in 1855, in the Walla Walla Valley, told of how the promises were made to the Yakimas that—

“As long as the sun is still in the sky; as long as the streams are full; as long as yonder mountain is still there, as long as that sun and that mountain and as long as the streams run, so long your rights will be maintained and supported for you.

“We red people never made a law that the water was ours, but Governor Stevens made that law that the water was ours and everything connected with it. But we never had any idea that after awhile, in the future, we would be contested over these water rights. The sun has perhaps died; maybe the streams have gone dry; maybe that mountain has gone out of existence is why we are having some little trouble. But they are still there yet.”

Such incidents renew the fire of determination to see justice done in our dealings with the red man.

PUEBLO LAND TITLES.

In former annual reports more or less detailed accounts have been given showing the danger of the loss of lands to the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, by reason of their peculiar status and tribal relations. One instance has been recited wherein more than 8,000 acres of land in a single tract was lost. Representatives of the Santa Clara Pueblos, having entered into a contract with one or more persons for an alleged lease, found, when too late, that they had conveyed title to the land, and in a recent holding of the courts

in this case, no recovery can now be had. It may be said in brief that all of the twenty different Pueblos have met with more or less loss by reason of having been overreached, and through adverse possession which, under the laws of New Mexico, grants title to the occupant after ten years.

PROTECTED BY THE ENABLING ACT.

The Association took an active interest in securing the inclusion of a clause in the Enabling Act of Congress admitting the territory to Statehood to prohibit the traffic in intoxicants, and to protect title to the Indian lands. The second section of the Enabling Act provides:

"First. That * * * the sale, barter or giving of intoxicating liquors to Indians and *the introduction of liquors into Indian country, which term shall also include all lands now owned or occupied by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, are forever prohibited.*

"Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title * * * to all lands lying within said boundaries owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, the right or title to which shall have been acquired through or from the United States *or any prior sovereignty*, and that until the title of such Indian or Indian tribes shall have been extinguished the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition and under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; * * * but nothing herein, or in the ordinance provided for, shall preclude the said State from taxing, as other lands and other property are taxed, any lands or other property outside of an Indian reservation owned or held by any Indian, save and except such lands as have been granted or acquired as aforesaid or as may be granted or confirmed to any Indian or Indians under any Act of Congress, but said ordinance shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said State so long and to such extent as Congress has prescribed or may hereafter prescribe * * *

"Eighth. That whenever hereafter any of the lands contained within Indian reservations or allotments in said proposed State shall be allotted, sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of, they shall be subject for a period of twenty-five years after such allotment, sale, reservation, or other

disposal to *all the laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of liquor into the Indian country; and the terms 'Indian' and 'Indian country' shall include the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and the lands now owned or occupied by them.*"

It was held by the Federal District Court in the Sandoval case that the Pueblo Indians are citizens of the United States, and therefore subject to State rather than Federal laws, so far as it affects the police power of the State in regulating the introduction of intoxicants. Had this decision been affirmed the title to the Pueblo lands would have been jeopardized by possible alienation by the Indians and taxation by State authorities. To meet this threatened danger we vigorously supported the effort of the Indians to secure the acceptance by the United States of the position of trustee of the various Indian Pueblos, in order to protect title to their lands. It was also thought that although the lands might not be relieved from taxation under Government supervision, funds might be more readily secured from increased beneficial use of the lands to meet payments due for taxes.

The recent annual conference of the Society of American Indians, which convened in Denver, Colorado, and the friends of the Indians at the annual meeting at Lake Mohonk, New York, adopted resolutions favored by the Indian Rights Association urging the appointment of the United States as trustee. We are glad to say, however, the necessity of adopting this course is not now so pressing by reason of the decision of the higher court.

THE DISTRICT COURT REVERSED.

The Supreme Court of the United States, on October 20, 1913, reversed the Federal District Court in the Sandoval case, and after reciting that the Pueblos are living in communal relations as tribes, the Court says:

"If they are a tribe of Indians, then, by the Constitution of the United States, they are placed, for certain purposes, within the control of the laws of Congress. This control

extends, as we have already shown, to the subject of regulating the liquor traffic with them. This power residing in Congress, that body is necessarily supreme in its exercise.

* * * *

"It is said that such legislation cannot be made to embrace the Pueblos, because they are citizens. As before stated, whether they are citizens is an open question, and we need not determine it now, because citizenship is not in itself an obstacle to the exercise by Congress of its power to enact laws for the benefit and protection of tribal Indians as a dependent people. *Cherokee Nation v. Hitchcock*, 187 U. S. 294, 308; *United States v. Rickert*, 188 U. S. 432, 445; *United States v. Celestine*, 215 U. S. 278, 290; *Hallowell v. United States*, *supra*.

"It is also said that such legislation cannot be made to include the lands of the Pueblos, because the Indians have a fee simple title. It is true that the Indians of each Pueblo do have such a title to all the lands connected therewith, excepting such as are occupied under executive orders, but it is a communal title, no individual owning any separate tract. In other words, the lands are public lands of the Pueblo, and so the situation is essentially the same as it was with the Five Civilized Tribes, whose lands, although owned in fee under patents from the United States, were adjudged subject to the legislation of Congress exacted in the exercise of the Government's guardianship over those tribes and their affairs. *Stephens v. Cherokee Nation*, 174 U. S. 445, 488; *Cherokee Nation v. Hitchcock*, *supra*; *Heckman v. United States*, 224 U. S. 413; *Gritts v. Fisher*, *id.* 640; *United States v. Wright*, *supra*. Considering the reasons which underlie the authority of Congress to prohibit the introduction of liquor into the Indian country at all, it seems plain that this authority is sufficiently comprehensive to enable Congress to apply the prohibition to the lands of the Pueblos.

"We are not unmindful that in *United States v. Joseph*, 94 U. S. 614, there are some observations not in accord with what is here said of these Indians, but as that case did not turn upon the power of Congress over them or their property, but upon the interpretation and purpose of a statute not nearly so comprehensive as the legislation now before us, and as the observations there made respecting the Pueblos were evidently based upon statements in the opinion of the Territorial court, then under review, which are at variance with other recognized sources of information, now available, and with the long-continued action of the legis-

lative and executive departments, that case cannot be regarded as holding that these Indians or their lands are beyond the range of Congressional power under the Constitution."

By reason of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court the Indian Department no doubt will be enabled to exercise greater jurisdiction over the Pueblo Indians, and it may be that their welfare will be materially advanced in the near future, not only along educational and sanitary lines, but in the moral uplift of the people.

ALARMING SPREAD OF DISEASE—NEED FOR HOSPITALS.

The recent Act making appropriation for the annual expenses of the Indian Service provided for the appointment of a joint commission, to be composed of two Senators and two Representatives, to investigate and report upon the "necessity and feasibility of establishing, equipping and maintaining a tuberculosis sanitarium in New Mexico for the treatment of tubercular Indians." The Commission thus authorized has been engaged in their investigation in New Mexico, and under authority to investigate general conditions of the Indian Service the Commission has been securing facts showing the need of a more efficient medical department for the service, and increased appropriations for meeting its needs. Special attention has been given to investigating the statements charging the alarming spread of trachoma and tuberculosis among our Indian population. Statistics recently compiled by the Indian Department, by reason of the general interest in the subject, are inserted here.

"VITAL STATISTICS, AND STATISTICS OF DISEASE AMONG INDIANS AND WHITES.

Death-rate from Tuberculosis:

Among WHITES (Registration area, U. S.),. 1.73 per 1000

Among NEGROES (Registration area, U. S.),. 4.85 per 1000

*Among INDIANS (Registration area, U. S.),. 10.98 per 1000

*Taken from statistics reported by Indian Service physicians for fiscal year 1913.

STATISTICS ON PIMA RESERVATION.

Vital Statistics:

Total population	4096
Total deaths from all causes.....	201
Death-rate per 1000—all causes..	49 (15 in Registration Area U. S.)

TUBERCULOSIS:

Number of known cases.....	472
Estimated total number on reservation	645
Deaths due to tuberculosis.....	116
Death-rate per thousand.....	28
(Compare death-rate per thousand for Indians of State of Arizona.....23).	

TRACHOMA STATISTICS:

Public Health reports 943 Pima Indians examined, and 326 cases of trachoma found (34%).

The percentage of trachoma found in Arizona by the Public Health Investigation was 24.90%, 10% lower than the percentage for the Pima Reservation."

A recent report of the ravages of trachoma at the Pima Indian School, at Sacaton, Arizona, shows that over fifty per cent. of the pupils are afflicted with trachoma.

The lack of proper sanitary precautions must be charged with this increase of disease. Deficient and improper supply of towels in the lavatories, and lack of general interest in the work is alleged. By reason of lack of proper supplies, trachomatous pupils are compelled to resort to the use of filthy towels taken from among those used and discarded by other pupils in the wash-rooms.

The Commission will, no doubt, conclude that it will be unwise to establish large hospitals to accommodate Indians in the various reservations. The testimony is conclusive that Indians do not wish to go far away from their reservations to receive treatment in hospitals. The same objection has always been made by them to sending their children to distant places to attend schools. There always exists

the fear that climatic conditions may result in fatal sickness.

By reason of the publicity attending the alarming increase of disease among our Indian wards Congress is being interested as never before, and we are hoping that ample remedial work will be assumed by the present Congress.

The first consideration in protection of the Indians should be better living conditions. It is a waste of money and effort to educate a people, if, through neglect, they sicken and die. The personnel of the Congressional Committee is such that intelligent action will no doubt be recommended to Congress.

S. M. BROSIUS.

*In Memoriam***CHARLES CHAUNCEY BINNEY, Esq.**

The Executive Committee records, with deep regret, the death of Charles Chauncey Binney, Esq., which occurred on July 10, 1913. Mr. Binney was president of this Association for three years. His memory will long be preserved among us, not only by his picture that adorns a place in our office and seems to admonish us with gentle earnestness to be thorough and certain of our ground, but also by the ability of his statement of our case in the effort to prevent what was deemed the improper diversion of Indian trust and treaty funds for the support of sectarian schools, and in our contentions against former Inspector Dalby's report upon the Crow Agency, in Montana.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES J. RHOADS, TREASURER OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 10, 1913.

DR.

Investments.

To \$3,000 Reading Co. & Philadelphia & Reading Coal &
Iron Co. General Mortgage 4's.

Cash.

To Balance, as per Treasurer's statement, Dec. 12, 1912	\$1326.38
To amounts received as follows:	
Dues and contributions	8429.98
Refund of excess expense money	171.09
Interest on investments and deposit account	146.47
	\$10,073.92

CR.

By \$3,000 Reading Co. & Philadelphia & Reading Coal &
Iron Co. General Mortgage 4's.

Cash.

By amounts paid, as follows:	
Salaries	\$5342.00
Rent	699.99
Supplies, printing and stationery	821.61
Postage	417.46
Telephone	57.30
Travelling expenses (including Washington Agency)	2056.82
Expense of moving offices	71.35
	\$9,466.53
By balance in bank, December 10, 1913	607.39
	\$10,073.92

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES J. RHOADS,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF C. J. RHOADS, TREASURER OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

Dr.

1912		1913		
Dec.	12. To balance.....	\$1,326.38	Jan. 20. Brought forward...\$1,882.55	
	18. John C. Shaffer.....	10.00	Charles Chauncy.....	5.00
	H. N. Stillman.....	5.00	Herbert S. Welsh.....	5.00
	Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler.....	2.00	A. A. Outerbridge.....	2.00
	Miss Georgina Schuyler.....	2.00	Rev. J. Andrews Harris.....	2.00
1913	2. 6 mos. int. on \$3000		Mrs. Harriet L. Stevens.....	5.00
Jan.	Reading Co. Gen. 4's	60.00	Mrs. Hannah D. Brown.....	2.00
	Rev. Warren S. Archibald.....	2.00	Miss Elise W. Balch.....	5.00
	8. Edward M. Wistar.....	2.00	Henry L. Davis.....	2.00
	Mrs. Edward M. Wistar.....	2.00	Mrs. N. Dubois Miller.....	5.00
	Thomas Wistar.....	2.00	Mrs. G. M. Chichester.....	4.00
	Casper Wistar.....	2.00	Miss Ellen K. Stevens.....	2.00
	Elisabeth C. Wistar.....	2.00	S. B. Fottrell.....	4.00
	Mrs. Virginia U. McNeill.....	2.00	Wm. W. Justice.....	5.00
	Mrs. Edward Coles.....	5.00	Horace White.....	5.00
	Herbert Welsh.....	12.00	Wm. P. Gest.....	5.00
	Mrs. J. H. Brasier.....	2.00	Rev. J. J. J. Moore.....	2.00
	Rev. W. C. Gannett.....	2.50	Jo. Lapsley Wilson.....	2.00
	Mrs. W. C. Gannett.....	2.50	Mrs. J. M. Codman.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. Crosby Brown.....	2.00	Miss Mary Osgood.....	2.00
	Twentieth Century Club, Smyrna.....	2.00	Hodges.....	2.00
	Mrs. Albert Keep.....	2.00	Miss A. L. Sears.....	2.00
	A. S. Grant.....	2.00	Miss Harriet E. Freeman.....	5.00
	John H. Seger.....	2.00	Rev. C. F. Dole.....	3.00
13. Cambridge, Mass., Branch.....	107.08		Miss Olivia Y. Bowditch.....	4.00
	Mrs. Allston Burr.....	5.00	Miss S. S. Hopkins.....	2.00
16. Mrs. Z. Chaffee.....	25.00		Mrs. James M. Mohr.....	4.00
	John D. McIlhenny.....	2.00	Miss Anna Randolph.....	3.00
	Mrs. John D. McIlhenny.....	2.00	Mrs. Clement M. Bidle.....	5.00
	M. K. Sniffen, refund expense acct.....	151.09	Joshua L. Bailey.....	12.00
20. Oswald Garrison Villard.....	10.00		Ellis D. Williams.....	5.00
	Wm. F. Fell.....	5.00	Henry C. Mercer.....	2.00
	Edward Webster.....	2.00	Mrs. J. B. Gibson.....	2.50
	J. G. Rosengarten.....	2.00	John Story Jenks.....	7.00
	Miss E. P. Smith.....	2.00	Mr. and Mrs. John Cadwalader.....	6.00
	Mrs. Eckley B. Cox.....	27.00	Miss L. S. Pechin.....	2.00
	Frederick Strauss.....	4.00	Henry J. Davis.....	3.00
	Rev. Reese F. Alsop.....	2.00	D. S. Newhall.....	2.00
	John E. McElroy.....	2.00	Mrs. J. H. Scattergood.....	3.00
	Mrs. Wm. Howell Reed.....	10.00	E. Y. Hartshorne.....	5.00
	Wm. F. Humble.....	5.00	John L. Cox.....	10.00
	Mrs. C. George Currie.....	27.00	Miss Caroline W. Anderson.....	2.00
	Mrs. Jonathan Evans.....	5.00	Mrs. Randolph.....	7.00
	Dr. James J. Putnam.....	3.00	Henry Justice.....	5.00
	Franklin Carter.....	5.00	Jas. Wilson Bayard.....	2.00
	Rev. G. A. Linscheid.....	2.00	Miss Kate Kelsey.....	2.00
	Miss Sarah H. Hooker.....	4.00	George H. Fisher.....	5.00
	Miss A. A. VanPelt.....	5.00	Mrs. Walter Cope.....	3.00
	Miss E. B. Crowell.....	3.00	Miss H. H. Outerbridge.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott.....	4.00	Miss Josephine Wisner.....	15.00
	Mrs. Mary B. Saunders.....	4.00	Miss E. H. Wisner.....	5.00
	Rev. Charles Wood, D.D.....	2.00	Miss A. S. Penfield.....	3.00
	Wm. H. Scott.....	2.00	Mrs. C. Pardee.....	5.00
			Mrs. John H. Hall.....	5.00
			Asa S. Wing.....	5.00
			John B. Garrett.....	2.00
			Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson.....	5.00
			Mrs. Sarah W. Rhoads.....	5.00
			Miss Mary Massey.....	2.00
Carried forward...\$1,882.55			Carried forward...\$2,126.05	

1913	Brought forward ..	\$2,126.05
Jan.	20. Miss Fanny A. L. Haven	2.00
	Misses Matlack	2.00
	Mrs. Robert W. Smith	2.00
	B. Frank Clapp	5.00
	21. Charles J. Rhoads	15.00
	Wm. Drayton	2.00
	Miss Juliana Wood	2.00
	Mrs. Jane R. Morris	5.00
	Mrs. H. W. Page	2.00
	Edward S. Buckley, Jr.	5.00
	Mrs. Chas. W. Cuahman	3.00
	Prof. Raphael Pumpelly	2.00
	Mrs. George W. Lane	2.00
	Jos. L. Bittenweiser	2.00
	Mrs. James M. Hubbard	10.00
	Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden	2.00
	Jos. J. Janney	2.00
	Miss Bertha G. Brooks	5.00
	Charles Richardson	5.00
	Mrs. Charles Richardson	5.00
	H. G. Ward	5.00
	F. B. Reeves	5.00
	Miss Alice Ives Gilman	3.00
	Theodore Bullard	10.00
	Stansbury Hagar	10.00
	Mrs. Ralph B. Clayberger	7.00
	Miss Fanny Chapman	5.00
	Mrs. Walter Aiken	3.00
	Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen	5.00
	Miss Mary C. Peabody	2.00
	Mrs. Alex. W. Wister	2.00
	Prof. Chas. E. Dana	5.00
	Mrs. James S. Cox	10.00
	Gen. A. R. Buffington	2.00
	Mrs. A. R. Buffington	2.00
	Theodore J. Lewis	5.00
	Miss Cornelia Warren	5.00
	Miss Emily Tuckerman	2.00
	Mrs. Henry Villard	2.00
	Miss Annie C. Stewart	22.00
	Miss Norma Stewart	2.00
	Miss Lucy Stewart	2.00
	Miss Hope Stewart	2.00
	Mrs. Owen Wister	2.00
	Albert R. Meyer	3.00
	Thomas Martindale	2.00
	Miss Sarah Newlin	5.00
	Miss Morton	2.00
	Mrs. Ferris Lockwood	7.00
	Miss Anna G. DuBois	3.00
	Miss Mary W. Henderson	3.00
	W. Henry Sutton	4.00
	Prof. Irving Fisher	2.00
	Mrs. Edw. D. Toland	5.00
	Mrs. Edward Grew	2.00
	Mrs. Edward Hale	2.00
	22. Wm. Jay Schieffelin	4.00
	Mrs. Wm. Jay Schieffelin	2.00
	Mrs. A. Sydney Logan	2.00
	A. Sydney Logan	2.00
	Robert Logan	2.00
	Mrs. Matthew Semple	5.00
	Samuel Scoville, Jr.	10.00

Carried forward...\$2,393.05

1913	Brought forward ..	\$2,393.05
Jan.	22. J. S. Bonbright	8.00
	W. P. P. Longfellow	2.00
	Miss Rebecca D. Davis	2.00
	Charles C. Binney	2.00
	Mrs. Henry Wharton	3.00
	Miss M. T. Sedgwick	2.00
	C. Edward Billquist	10.00
	Finley Acker	2.00
	Miss Eleanor Ryerson	2.00
	Rev. J. M. Taylor	2.00
	Dr. James Darrah	12.00
	Miss Elisabeth Gilman	5.00
	Samuel Dickson	2.00
	Miss Margaret A. Hayes	2.50
	George D. Watrous	2.00
	P. H. Strubing	2.00
	M. C. Morris	2.00
	Mrs. E. E. Faulkner	2.00
	Miss A. V. Spooner	3.00
	Mrs. Mary Eustis Wister	2.00
	Mrs. A. S. White	8.10
	Mrs. M. S. Wood	2.00
	Mrs. J. B. Ames	27.00
	Mrs. J. W. Edgerly	3.00
	Mrs. J. W. Steacey	2.50
	Mrs. Daniel R. Noyes	5.00
	23. Abraham S. Schropp	5.00
	Wilberforce Eames	6.00
	Mrs. S. B. Griffin	5.00
	Hon. J. Willis Martin	2.00
	Mrs. J. Campbell Harris	2.00
	Owen Wister, Jr.	2.00
	Miss Isabel Howland	5.00
	Mrs. W. D. Lewis	2.00
	F. P. Prichard	2.00
	S. K. Humphrey	10.00
	S. R. Miner	2.00
	Dr. John B. Roberts	2.00
	Wm. Fellows Morgan	2.00
	Dr. H. M. Fisher	2.00
	L. E. Opdycke	2.00
	Charles Chipley	2.00
	Mrs. F. W. Goddard	2.00
	Wm. T. Murphy	2.00
	Mrs. E. G. Shaw	2.00
	F. B. White	2.00
	Mrs. W. W. Goodwin	2.00
	Moorfield Storey	10.00
	Miss Alice P. Tapley	25.00
	Miss Elizabeth Wain Vaux	2.00
	William N. Allen	2.00
	Miss Gertrude White	4.00
	Rev. J. S. Murrow	2.00
	George Burnham, Jr.	25.00
	Miss Lucy Lowell	2.10
	M. K. Sniffen, refund excess payment	20.00
	24. J. Montgomery Hare	5.00
	Mrs. Frank H. Rosengarten	2.00
	Mrs. John Meigs	2.00
	Mrs. John Markoe	27.00
	Cyrus H. McCormick	1.00
	C. Cresson Wistar	5.00
	Mrs. Francis R. Cope	5.00
	Thomas P. Cope, Jr.	2.00
	Mrs. A. S. Quinton	2.00
	Mrs. Charles R. Talbot	2.00

Carried forward...\$2,719.25

1913		Brought forward .. \$2,719.25	1913		Brought forward .. \$2,062.35
Jan.	24.	Mrs. Gorham P. Sar- gent.....	Jan.	29.	Charles F. Moserve.....
		5.00			2.00
		Miss Virginia Butler.....			Mrs. Charles Howland
		10.10			Russell.....
		Miss Anna L. Dawes.....			2.00
		2.00			Dr. G. M. White.....
		Miss M. Boswell.....			2.00
		3.00			Henry S. Pancoast.....
		M. A. DeWolfe Howe.....			2.00
		2.00			Miss Carrie L. Richard- son.....
		Rev. H. Burt.....			4.00
		2.00			E. A. LeRoy.....
		Samuel Huntington.....			2.00
		4.00			Lawrence Bull Bear.....
		Mrs. Amory E. Row- land.....			3.00
		3.00			Mrs. Phebe A. Crafts.....
		Charles Phelps Noyes.....			4.00
		2.00			Mrs. Paul C. Ransom.....
		Miss C. M. Cammann.....			2.00
		2.00			Francis Fisher Kane.....
		Henry B. Coxe.....			2.00
		2.00			John H. Storer.....
		Mrs. F. D. Spencer.....			2.00
		2.00			Jonathan M. Steere.....
		Mrs. Wm. B. Rice.....			5.00
		2.00			30. A. Lawrence Lowell.....
		Miss Helen W. Ludlow.....			2.00
		1.00			Miss Emily Howland.....
		The Misses Blanchard.....			2.00
		25.00			J. Bertram Lippincott.....
		Mrs. Alfred Winsor.....			2.00
		3.00			Miss Ellen W. Egbert.....
		Mrs. Edward B. Meigs.....			2.00
		3.00			Rev. Alex. Henry.....
		Charles F. Jenkins.....			2.00
		2.00			Miss L. D. Lovett.....
		Harry R. Balts.....			2.00
		8.00			Miss Mattie Jones.....
		Henry V. Stilwell.....			2.00
		2.00			31. Miles White, Jr.....
		Sydney R. Taber.....			5.00
		2.00			Mrs. F. B. Carter.....
		Miss Mary Moss.....			5.00
		2.00			Miss Laura C. Outer- bridge.....
		Dwight A. Jones.....			4.00
		2.00			Rev. J. H. Dennison.....
		Reuben Haines.....			2.50
		2.00			Mrs. J. H. Dennison.....
		Mrs. T. Wm. Kimber.....			2.50
		2.00			F. Gutekunst.....
		Miss Clyde.....			2.00
		2.00			Rev. Sherman Coolidge.....
		George H. Deacon.....			2.00
		2.00			Miss H. E. Fain.....
		Joseph Elkinton.....			2.00
		2.00			1. Selah B. Strong.....
		Thomas C. Day.....			5.00
		4.00			Miss Emily Gray.....
		George E. Gamble.....			5.00
		2.00			Edward Pennock.....
		Miss F. Arline Tryon.....			2.50
		2.00			Miss Mary L. Carter.....
		Mrs. T. Fred Brown.....			2.00
		2.00			George McNaney.....
		Herbert Marten.....			5.00
		2.00			3. Mrs. J. S. Howe.....
		Samuel B. Capen.....			100.00
		2.00			William A. Margrave.....
		27. John J. Rothermel.....			6.00
		2.00			Mrs. Theodore F. Ran- dolph.....
		Miss Emily J. Ladd.....			8.00
		2.00			Theodore H. Morris.....
		Edward F. Mason.....			2.00
		3.00			Mrs. J. T. Rothrock.....
		James Schouler.....			2.00
		4.00			Rev. W. P. Lee.....
		W. M. Griffiths.....			2.00
		10.00			T. M. Osborne.....
		Miss Margaret C. Maule.....			2.00
		2.00			Effingham Perot.....
		George H. Perkins.....			2.00
		2.00			Charles E. Pancoast.....
		Rt. Rev. Wm. Lawrence			2.00
		Charles J. Bonaparte.....			Miss Alice N. Dor.....
		2.00			2.00
		Mrs. Charles J. Bona- parte.....			Hon. M. Shusser.....
		2.00			2.50
		Miss Julia H. Thomp- son.....			Mrs. M. Slusser.....
		5.00			2.50
		Arthur A. Carey.....			6. Mrs. A. M. Boyd.....
		2.00			5.00
		Miss Anne Page.....			Francis C. Haines.....
		4.00			5.00
		Miss Florence Bascom.....			R. W. Davids.....
		2.00			5.00
		J. W. Clendening.....			Miss Louisa S. Cheever.....
		2.00			10.00
		Miss Annie Fuller.....			Miss Edith F. Biddle.....
		2.00			2.00
		Mrs. Charles Savage.....			Mrs. Randolph Sailer.....
		3.00			2.00
		Miss Eliza W. Peterson.....			Miss C. A. French.....
		3.00			2.00
		28. Miss Mary B. Landell.....			E. W. Emerson.....
		2.50			4.00
		Miss Helen Landell.....			Prof. W. K. Moorehead.....
		2.50			4.00
		W. Frederick Snyder.....			Rev. W. C. Roe.....
		2.00			2.00
		Chas. H. Stephens.....			Wm. North Rice.....
		2.00			2.00
		Miss Lucy S. Sampson.....			Mrs. James O. Watson.....
		3.00			5.00
		A. Stein.....			J. E. Frenning.....
		2.00			2.00
		John Gribbel.....			Clement L. Webster.....
		2.00			2.00
		Mrs. Harold Peabody.....			J. V. Van Santvoord.....
		5.00			10.00
		John J. Wilkinson.....			Jacob White Eyes.....
		2.00			5.00
		Herbert L. Clark.....			Miss Grace P. Trumbull.....
		2.00			1.00
		Mrs. W. C. Loring.....			7. Rev. C. E. Grammer.....
		3.00			2.00
		Edward T. Child.....			Mrs. S. G. M. Maule.....
		5.00			2.00
		Jan. 29. Mrs. A. T. Cope.....			A. B. Welmer.....
		10.00			2.00
		Miss Helen C. Butler.....			Rev. H. W. Nelson, Jr.....
		25.00			2.00
		Miss Jane G. Mason.....			Miss S. C. Rogers.....
		5.00			3.00
					8. Mrs. Wm. H. Schiefele- lin.....
					2.00
		Carried forward... \$2,962.35			Carried forward... \$3,266.85

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

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1913	Brought forward	\$3,366.85
Feb.	8. Miss Lucy D. Gillett	2.00
	Miss Mary Newhall	2.00
	Miss Mary P. Lord	2.00
	Frederick W. Taylor	2.00
	John Gayton	2.00
	F. H. Strawbridge	5.00
10.	Mrs. Brinton Cox	12.00
	Edmund J. D. Cox	2.00
	Miss Mary Drummond	5.00
	Charles L. Huston	2.00
	James P. Tolman	2.00
	Mrs. Frederick Cunningham	2.00
13.	Mrs. Lewis W. Francis	2.00
	Richard H. Dana	10.00
	Miss Agnes Cochran	6.00
	Miss Elizabeth Cochran	6.00
	James Williamson	2.00
	Eugene Delano	27.00
	J. Q. A. Whittemore	2.00
	Mrs. A. L. Coolidge	2.00
	Miss C. R. Lowell	2.00
	Edwin H. Brown	2.00
	Mrs. Frank M. Bird	5.00
	James S. Hiatt	2.00
	Miss Ellen M. Tower	5.00
	S. Ashton Souder	2.00
	Miss E. A. Hare	2.00
	Mr. Porcupine	2.00
	Johnson Iron Bull	2.00
	Whirlwind Man	2.00
	Peter Stands	2.00
14.	Thomas R. Nelson	2.00
	J. DeLancey Verplanck	4.00
	John B. Vreeland	2.00
	Mrs. C. F. Hutchins	2.00
	John Calombe	2.50
15.	Mrs. Henry S. Bisbing	5.00
	George M. Newbold	2.00
17.	Christian Ass'n of Wellesley College	5.00
	Mrs. James McConaughy	2.00
	Mrs. C. E. Guild, Jr.	3.00
	W. W. Ellsworth	2.00
	Mrs. Edward Walter Clark	52.00
	Howard H. Williams	2.00
	Mrs. A. D. Vorce	2.00
20.	Miss Annie Fuller	10.00
	Mrs. Charles R. Miner	3.00
	J. W. F. Podmore	2.00
	Mrs. Leverett Bradley	2.00
	G. H. Condict	2.00
	A. C. Stohr	5.00
	Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Gamble	15.00
	Mrs. Theo. P. Gooding	2.00
	Mrs. F. W. Whittemore	3.00
21.	Mrs. Jones Wister	2.00
24.	W. W. Frazier	2.00
	Mrs. Zacariah Belcher	2.00
25.	Isaac H. Clothier	2.00
	Miss Maria D. Williams	2.00
	Miss Bertha V. Appold	2.00
	John G. Pacer	2.00
26.	Miss Anna Palen	2.00
27.	Arthur B. Emmons	27.00
	George S. Fiske	2.00
28.	J. C. Rencontre	4.00
March	3. Miss Alice M. Long- fellow	5.00

Carried forward...\$3,577.35

1913	Brought forward	\$3,577.35
March	3. Mrs. John W. Carter	3.00
	Miss Margaret Rhodes	2.00
4.	E. Stanley Perkins	2.00
	Mrs. C. T. Ogden	2.00
	Herbert Welsh	12.00
6.	Winthrop D. Sheldon	2.00
	Rev. George L. Paine	5.00
7.	H. L. Keefe	2.00
17.	P. M. Church	2.00
	A. R. Perkins	2.00
	Rev. H. L. Beets	2.00
	Col. J. S. Lockwood	2.00
	Simond Redbird	4.00
22.	W. Graham Tyler	2.00
	Mrs. Chas. S. Minot	2.00
	William Burnham	10.00
	M. Friedman	2.00
24.	Mrs. E. F. Garrett	2.00
28.	Elliston P. Morris	20.00
29.	Mrs. G. L. Gates	2.00
31.	Interest on deposit ac- count	16.60
April	1. George D. Knife	2.00
	3. William P. Bancroft	70.00
	Prof. H. W. Farnam	20.00
	Miss Margaretta Hut- chinson	20.00
	Miss Grace H. Dodge	20.00
	John E. Carter	20.00
	Herbert Welsh	12.00
	Walter Smedley	2.00
5.	Mrs. E. deP. Hooser	10.00
8.	Miss Anna C. Wat- mough	2.00
	Rev. Luke C. Walker	2.00
	Miss Laura L. Johnson	2.00
	Miss Georgie M. Parr	2.00
	Miss Martha M. Brown	10.00
11.	Miss Anna M. Hecks- cher	10.00
	Miss Adele Brewer	2.00
14.	Mrs. Talcott Williams	4.00
	Cyrus E. Dallin	2.00
	C. A. L. Richards	5.00
15.	Charles Chauncey Sav- age	75.00
	J. Randolph Coolidge	25.00
19.	Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn	4.00
	Miss Florence B. Kane	2.00
22.	Mrs. Elisabeth S. Harri- son	5.00
24.	Mrs. David M. Little	2.00
25.	Cleveland H. Dodge	25.00
	Rt. Rev. F. Courtney, D. D.	25.00
26.	Mrs. John E. Parsons	25.00
	Stephen Black Body	2.00
29.	Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer	25.00
	Mrs. Seth Low	2.00
30.	R. Fulton Cutting	100.00
May	2. Hon. Seth Low	25.00
	Miss V. M. White	5.00
	Mrs. Arthur S. Wiener	2.00
5.	Mrs. Elizabeth Ernst	2.00
6.	Charles Collins	25.00
	Miss Jane E. Bell	5.00
	James Douglas	2.00
9.	Mrs. Morris K. Jesup	50.00
10.	J. LeRoy White	20.00
	Miss Gertrude Lansing	2.00
14.	Herbert Welsh	12.00
	Miss Julia M. Fox	5.00

Carried forward...\$4,364.95

1913		Brought forward ..	\$4,364.95	1913	Brought forward ..		\$5,466.92
May	14.	Miss Caroline A. Fox ..	5.00	May	30.	Miss White, Jr.	10.00
	16.	James R. Clark	50.00			Miss Mary L. Carter ..	1.00
	19.	Mrs. R. Aldrich	25.00			Mrs. Ada D. South-	
		Miss A. Convers	2.00			worth	5.00
		Miss C. B. Convers	2.00			Mrs. Philip C. Garrett ..	15.00
	20.	E. P. Dutton	5.00			Mrs. J. Henry Scatter-	
		Lenox Banks	10.00			good	5.00
	22.	Miss R. C. Boardman ..	5.00		31.	The Misses Stewart	50.00
		Lockwood de Forest ..	2.00			Mrs. John Binney	5.00
	23.	Joseph H. Choate	100.00			Edward Pennoek	2.00
		Mrs. Charles B. Coxe ..	50.00			Miss A. A. T. VanPelt ..	5.00
		The Misses Blanchard ..	25.00			Dr. Charles F. Meserve ..	5.00
		Mrs. Hannah D. Brown ..	25.00			Mrs. James N. Mohr	2.00
		Mrs. Thomas G. Ben-				Mrs. Jonathan Evans	10.00
		nett	25.00			Mrs. P. A. Crafts	8.00
		Joshua L. Bailly	20.00			Mrs. John Gribbel	5.00
		J. C. Havemeyer	20.00			Miss Alice Ives Gilman ..	3.00
		Rev. Charles Wood	3.00			George E. Gamble	5.00
		Thomas J. Battery	2.00	June	6.	W. H. Arnold	2.00
		Mrs. Benj. R. Smith	5.00			Mrs. S. B. Griffin	10.00
		Miss E. P. Smith	2.00			Mrs. W. Scott Fitz	25.00
		Mrs. F. L. Macmahon ..	2.00			Miss Emily Gray	5.00
	24.	Francis E. Woodruff ..	5.00			Miss Sarah Newlin	20.00
		Rev. J. M. Taylor	5.00			Mrs. Ezra R. Thayer	20.00
		H. A. Wilder	2.00			Charles G. Field	5.00
		Mrs. David P. Kimball ..	25.00		3.	Mrs. Wm. W. Farr	10.00
		Mrs. Charles R. Miner ..	10.00			Milton S. Erlanger	2.00
		Mrs. Samuel Lawrence ..	5.00		4.	Mrs. Sarah W. Rhoads ..	25.00
		Mrs. James M. Hub-			5.	Mrs. Wm. Howell Reed ..	25.00
		bard	10.00		6.	Mrs. Woerishoffer	25.00
		Miss L. C. Outerbridge ..	2.00			Miss Virginia Butler	10.10
		Mrs. A. M. Boyd	5.00		7.	Charles J. Rhoads	25.00
		Rev. H. W. Nelson	15.00			Arthur A. Carey	5.00
		Miss S. H. Palfrey	5.00		9.	Ezra R. Thayer	10.00
	26.	C. A. L. Richards	10.00			Mrs. B. Vaughan	2.00
		Mrs. John Cadwalader ..	25.00			John R. Livermore	2.00
		Mrs. George C. Ward	25.00		10.	A. C. Stohr	10.00
		Mrs. Albert Keep	10.00			Miss Sarah H. Hooker ..	10.00
		Prest. Charles W. Eliot ..	10.00			Mrs. R. B. Clayberger ..	5.00
		Horace Berry	20.00			Mrs. Charlotte S. Lewis ..	10.00
		Miss Josephine Wisner ..	20.00		11.	James J. Goodwin	25.00
		Miss E. H. Wisner	20.00		12.	Mrs. E. O. Perrin	55.00
		Stuart Wood	25.00			Anna M. Drayton	10.00
		Mrs. G. S. Harwood	10.00			Lucretia S. Heckscher ..	5.00
		Mrs. A. W. Martin	5.00			Helena B. Croser	1.00
		Mrs. George Hollings-			13.	Chairman Indian Com.,	
		worth	2.00			Wellesley College	10.00
		John J. Rothermel	5.00		16.	Ralph B. Williams	25.00
		Mrs. F. Dawson Spen-				D. M. Riordan	10.00
		cer	2.00			John E. McElroy	5.00
		Dr. Henry B. Favill	2.00		18.	P. H. Strubing	5.00
	27.	Mrs. Eckley B. Coxe	200.00		19.	Mrs. M. C. Verplanck ..	5.00
		Dr. F. P. Sprague	20.00		23.	Mrs. H. W. Page	5.00
		W. Graham Tyler	8.00			Miss Susan J. Allen	2.00
		Miss F. Bascom	2.00		24.	Chas. F. Jenkins	10.00
		The Misses Loring	25.00			Henry Hents	10.00
		Mrs. Samuel W. Dun-			26.	Mrs. James S. Cox	5.00
		can	10.00			John L. Cox	5.00
		Rev. and Mrs. W. C.			28.	Dr. George Woodward ..	10.00
		Gannett and Friend	5.00			Wm. North Rice	3.00
		Mrs. Randolph	10.00			Miss Evelina duPont	25.00
	28.	Rev. D. Stuart Dodge ..	50.00			Charles Evans	2.00
		Mrs. J. B. Ames	15.00		30.	J. Bunford Samuel	10.00
		William Tatham	10.00			Geo. J. Scattergood	10.00
		Mrs. E. deP. Hosmer	10.00			Mrs. Henry S. Lowber	10.00
		Miss Emily Howland	5.00			W. E. Johnson	2.00
		J. V. Van Santvoord	5.00			6 mos. interest on \$3000	
		Miss Hetty B. Garrett ..	5.00			Reading Co. bond	60.00
		Mrs. A. S. Logan	2.00	July	2.	J. Rodman Paul	15.00
	29.	George Burnham, Jr.	25.00			Harold A. Sweetland	6.00
		Miss Ethel L. Paine	25.00		7.	Mrs. Wm. Pierson	
		Wm. Fellowes Morgan ..	5.00			Hamilton	52.00
Carried forward ..			\$5,466.92	Carried forward ..			\$6,264.95

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

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1913	Brought forward ..	\$6,264.05	1913	Brought forward ..	\$9,055.92
July	7. Joseph Lee	15.00	Oct.	27. Rev. C. F. Dole	5.00
	Miss Anna Heckscher	15.00	Nov.	3. John E. Parsons	50.00
	Dr. E. J. DeBell	10.00	21. Herbert Welsh	25.00	
	Miss Eliza G. Peterson	1.00		J. Rodman Paul	2.00
10. Indian Com., Baltimore				Dr. A. E. Marden	2.00
	Yearly Mtg.	100.00		Miss Anna M. Richards	2.00
	Arthur B. Emmons	100.00		Miss L. Jean Richards	2.00
	Mrs. C. M. Hyde	25.00		Mrs. John Hay	25.00
	Edmund E. R. Daub-			Joshua L. Baily	20.00
	mann	2.00		Moorfield Storey	20.00
11. Col. C. R. Codman	25.00			Rev. Charles Wood	5.00
	Mrs. W. Bayard Cut-			Mrs. Clement M. Bid-	
	ting	25.00		dle	5.00
18. Geo. Harrison Fisher	10.00			Ellis D. Williams	5.00
23. Miss E. F. Mason	800.00		26. Scheyichbi Camp Fire		
	Mrs. J. S. Howe	100.00		Girls	2.00
	Dr. John W. Elliot	2.00		Mrs. J. Pierpont Mor-	
	Mrs. John W. Elliot	2.00		gan	25.00
28. Miss H. Meyer	2.00			Richard M. Colgate	200.00
	Chas. C. Savage	50.00		Miss Mary Coles	25.00
	Miss Hannah D. Brown	10.00		Mrs. Walter Cope	20.00
	Miss S. H. Palfrey	5.00		Mrs. Philip C. Garrett	20.00
	Francis E. Woodruff	5.00		Wm. G. Low	10.00
29. Miss Josephine Wiener	20.00			Mrs. Calvin Pardee	10.00
	Miss Lucy Lowell	10.00		Charles L. Huston	5.00
	Miss A. M. Boyd	5.00		Alex. Cochrane	5.00
	Mrs. F. B. Carter	5.00		Charles Chauncey	25.00
	Mrs. Ellen W. Gray	10.00		Charles C. Savage	25.00
30. Charles Chauncey	25.00			Mrs. George McClellan	5.00
31. Mrs. Seth Low	50.00			Missy. Soc., Lansdowne	
Aug.	1. Mrs. T. K. Lothrop	25.00		Presb. Ch.	5.00
	Mrs. C. George Currie	20.00		H. H. Barton, Jr.	4.00
	Dr. F. P. Sprague	10.00	28. "Boston"		25.00
	8. Miss Harriet Gray	25.00		E. M. Wistar	20.00
	12. Mrs. Mary H. Loines	10.00		Miss Edith F. Biddle	15.00
	Henry L. Davis	10.00	Dec.	2. A. W. Kelsey	5.00
	Mrs. W. H. Forbes	25.00		Mrs. E. O. Perrin	5.00
	15. Thomas H. Powers	25.00		3. Mrs. Jane Rhoads Mor-	
	Edward Pennock	1.00		ris	15.00
	The Misses Loring	25.00		John D. McIlhenny	25.00
19. Mrs. James S. Cox	10.00			James S. Hiatt	5.00
21. Miss Edith F. Biddle	25.00		5. Mrs. Arthur W. Sewell	10.00	
26. Miss L. G. Dietrick	2.00			Chas. F. Jenkins	25.00
Sept.	12. Indian Com., Baltimore			Wm. Alex. Brown	10.00
	Yearly Meeting	100.00		Mrs. Eckley B. Cox	100.00
	23. Wm. Alex. Brown	5.00		Geo. Burnham, Jr.	50.00
	27. Miss Louise S. Cheever	10.00		Mrs. Francis C. Barlow	25.00
	30. Interest on Deposit ac-			Miss Grace H. Dodge	50.00
	count	9.87		8. "Cash"	25.00
Oct.	10. Miss Ida M. Mason	1,000.00		Herbert Welsh	27.00
	24. Miss Amelia B. Hollen-			T. Wistar Brown, 3rd	2.00
	bach	25.00		9. Herbert Welsh	25.00
	Carried forward ..	\$9,055.92			\$20,073.92

Payments from December 13, 1912, to December 10, 1913.

Cr.

Office rent.....	\$699.99
Postage.....	417.46
Telephone service.....	57.30
Stationery and supplies.....	60.40
Phila. Automatic Addressing Co., stencils.....	38.77
A. F. MacColl, expenses.....	9.50
Dr. J. Leonard Levy, expenses attending annual meeting.....	35.00
A. P. Fraim, carpenter—removing shelves.....	25.00
Penn Storage & Van Co., moving expenses.....	39.00
Emma F. Rihl, clerical services.....	6.00
Strawbridge & Clothier, window-shades.....	7.35
Wm. F. Fell Co., printing.....	628.56
John T. Palmer Co., printing.....	93.88
Salaries: S. M. Brosius.....	2,200.00
M. K. Sniffen.....	2,200.00
F. E. Matcer.....	936.00
S. M. Brosius, travelling expenses.....	1,046.74
M. K. Sniffen, travelling expenses.....	714.85
Rev. C. E. Grammer, travelling expenses.....	250.73
	<hr/>
	\$9,466.53
Balance on hand, December 10, 1913.....	607.39
	<hr/>
	\$10,073.92

Audited and found correct.

HERBERT S. WELSH,
Auditor.

LIST OF MEMBERS

of

The Indian Rights Association

Abbott, Dr. E. Stanley,.....	McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.
Agnew, Hon. Geo. B.,.....	22 William St., New York City.
Aiken, Mrs. Walter,.....	Hampton Falls, N. H.
Aldrich, Mrs. R.,.....	Barrytown, N. Y.
Allen, Dr. Francis Olcott, Jr.,.....	2216 Walnut St., Phila.
Allen, Miss Susan Janney,.....	Moorestown, N. J.
Allen, Wm. N.,.....	557 Church Lane, Germantown.
Alsop, Rev. Reese F., D.D.,.....	96 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ames, Mrs. J. B.,.....	Cambridge, Mass.
Andrus, Miss Caroline W.,.....	Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Appold, Miss Bertha V.,.....	904 W. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
Armstrong, F. Wallis,.....	North American Bldg., Phila.
Arnold, William Harris,.....	Nutley, N. J.
Ayer, Edward E.,.....	Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Babcock, E. L.,.....	Lower Brule, S. D.
Baily, Joshua L.,.....	30 So. 15th St., Phila.
Bainbridge, Miss Mary C.,.....	1320 Bolton St., Baltimore, Md.
Balch, Miss Catherine Holme, ...	Plymouth, N. H.
Baldwin, Mrs. Summerfield,.....	Warren, Balt. Co., Md.
Baltz, Harry R.,.....	Haverford, Pa.
Barlow, Mrs. Francis C.,.....	47 E. 64th St., New York City.
Barnes, Mrs. Harriette S.,.....	41 W. 51st St., New York City.
Bartol, Mrs. Emma J.,.....	1900 Spruce St., Phila.
Barton, H. H., Jr.,.....	Holmesburg, Phila.
Bascom, Miss Florence,.....	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Bayard, James Wilson,.....	1335 Land Title Building, Phila.
Beates, Miss Mary L.,.....	Ignacio, Colorado.
Beech, Mrs. Herbert,.....	186 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
Beets, Rev. Henry L.,.....	Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Belcher, Mrs. Zacariah,.....	145 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J.
Belfield, T. Broom,.....	1905 Spring Garden St., Phila.
Bennett, Mrs. Thomas Gray,....	434 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.

Cabot, Mrs. Walter C.,	Brookline, Mass.
Cadwalader, John,	1519 Locust St., Phila.
Cadwalader, Mrs. John,	1519 Locust St., Phila.
Cammann, Miss Elizabeth O.,	Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.
Capen, Samuel B.,	85 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
Carey, Arthur A.,	Free Reading Room, Waltham, Mass.
Carter, Mrs. F. B.,	Montclair, N. J.
Carter, Mrs. John W.,	West Newton, Mass.
Carter, Miss Mary L.,	42 Hollenbeck Ave., Great Barrington, Mass.
Carter, Pres. Franklin,	Williamstown, Mass.
Chace, George W.,	North Adams, Mass.
Chafee, Mrs. Z.,	5 Cooke St., Providence, R. I.
Chairman Indian Committee,	Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Chamberlain, M.,	202 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Chapman, Miss Fanny,	Doylestown, Pa.
Chase, Miss Alice M.,	Waterbury, Conn.
Chauncey, Charles,	251 South 4th St., Phila.
Cheever, Miss Louisa S.,	Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Chew, Mrs. Samuel,	1716 Walnut St., Phila.
Chichester, Mrs. G. M.,	820 Pine St., Phila.
Child, Edward T.,	Box 222, Rosemont, Pa.
Chipley, Charles,	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
Choate, Hon. Joseph H.,	60 Wall St., New York City.
Church, P. M.,	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Clapp, B. Frank,	630 Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Clark, Herbert L.,	321 Chestnut St., Phila.
Clark, Mrs. Edward Walter,	Chestnut Hill, Phila.
Clark, James E.,	164 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
Clayberger, Mrs. Ralph B.,	4709 Cedar Ave., Phila.
Claymore, Joseph,	Wakpala, S. Dakota.
Clendening, John W.,	Tonkawa, Okla.
Clothier, Isaac H.,	801 Market St., Phila.
Cloud, Rev. Henry Roe,	Colony, Oklahoma.
Clyde, Miss,	1906 Walnut St., Phila.
Coates, Mrs. Edward H.,	2024 Spruce St., Phila.
Cochrane, Alexander,	40 Central St., Boston, Mass.
Cochran, Miss Agnes,	4 East 35th St., New York.
Cochran, Miss Elizabeth,	4 East 35th St., New York.
Coffin, C. A.,	44 Broad St., New York City.
Coles, Mrs. Edward,	2010 DeLancey Place, Phila.
Colgate, Gilbert,	306 West 76th St., New York City.
Colgate, Mrs. Gilbert,	306 West 76th St., New York City.
Colgate, Richard M.,	55 John St., New York City.
Collins, Charles,	133 East 36th St., New York City.
Collord, George W.,	260 W. 73rd St., New York City.
Colombe, John,	Winner, S. Dakota.
Comer, Geo. P.,	Pine Ridge, S. Dakota.
Compton, L. M.,	Tomah, Wis.
Condict, G. H.,	922 Central Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
Convers, Miss A.,	Englewood, N. J.
Convers, Miss C. B.,	Englewood, N. J.
Conyngton, H. J.,	P. O. Box 102, Washington, D. C.
Coolidge, J. Randolph,	130 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Coolidge, Mrs. A. L.,	Hotel Ludlow, Boston, Mass.
Coolidge, Rev. Sherman,	Faribault, Minn.

Cope, Miss C. E.,	"Awbry," Germantown.
Cope, Mrs. A. T.,	East Washington Lane, Germantown.
Cope, Mrs. Francis R.,	Chew St., Germantown.
Cope, Mrs. Walter,	E. Johnson St., Germantown.
Cope, Thomas P., Jr.,	Chew St., Germantown.
Courtney, Rt. Rev. Frederick, D.D.,	New York.
Cox, John L.,	1219 Locust St., Phila.
Cox, Mrs. James S.,	1219 Locust St., Phila.
Coxe, Edmund J. D.,	1515 Spruce St., Phila.
Coxe, Henry B.,	Franklin Bank Building, Phila.
Coxe, Mrs. Brinton,	1515 Spruce St., Phila.
Coxe, Mrs. Eckley B.,	Drifton, Pa.
Crafts, Mrs. Phoebe A.,	Oberlin, O.
Craig, Neville B.,	6324 McCallum St., Germantown.
Cross, Prof. John M.,	Kingston, N. Y.
Crowell, Mrs. E. B.,	342 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
Crozer, Mrs. J. Lewis,	Chester, Pa.
Cunningham, Mrs. Frederic,	135 Ivy St., Longwood, Mass.
Curley, Frank H.,	Faith, So. Dakota.
Currie, Mrs. C. George,	12 Summit St., Chestnut Hill, Phila.
Cushman, Charles W.,	224 Walnut St., Phila.
Cushman, Mrs. Charles W.,	Rosemont, Pa.
Cutting, Mrs. Bayard,	32 Nassau St., New York.
Cuyler, Thomas DeWitt,	701 Arcade Bldg., Phila.
Dagenett, Charles E.,	U. S. Indian Service, Washington.
Dallin, Cyrus E.,	Arlington Heights, Mass.
Dana, Prof. Charles E.,	2013 DeLancey Place, Phila.
Dana, Richard H.,	113 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
Daubmann, Edmund E. R.,	Franklin Bank Building, Phila.
Davids, R. W.,	632 Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Davis, Henry J.,	606 Market St., Phila.
Davis, Henry L.,	401 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown.
Davis, Miss Rebecca D.,	1301 Bolton St., Baltimore.
Dawes, Miss Anna L.,	Pittsfield, Mass.
Day, Thomas C.,	812 Law Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Deacon, G. H.,	McKean Ave., Germantown.
De Bell, Dr. E. J.,	West Point, Neb.
de Forest, Lockwood,	7 East 10th St., New York.
De Freitas, Henry,	7216 Yale Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Delano, Eugene,	12 Washington Sq., New York City.
Delano, Miss,	12 Washington Sq., New York City.
Dennison, Mrs. J. H.,	Williamstown, Mass.
Dennison, Rev. J. H.,	Williamstown, Mass.
Dick, Mrs. William A.,	Chestnut Hill, Phila.
Dickson, Samuel,	141 South 4th St., Phila.
Dietrick, Miss L. G.,	The Hillside, Waltham, Mass.
Dixon, Dr. Roland B.,	58 Hastings Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
Dodge, Cleveland H.,	99 John St., New York.
Dole, Rev. C. F.,	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Douglas, James,	99 John St., New York.
Douglass, Miss Elsie,	730 Lincoln Drive, Germantown, Pa.
Drayton, William,	904 Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Drummond, Miss Mary,	Spring Lane, Lake Forest, Ill.
Drury, Mrs. S. S.,	St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

- Dubois, Mrs. Anna G.,..... 640 Madison Ave., New York City.
 Duncan, Mrs. Samuel W.,..... 169 Freeman St., Brookline, Mass.
 Dupuis, J. O.,..... Polson, Montana.
 Dutton, E. P.,..... 24 W. 51st St., New York.
 Dyckman, Rev. H. M.,..... Pottstown, Pa.
- Eagle, Otto C.,..... Kyle, S. Dakota.
 Eames, Wilberforce,..... 476 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
 Eastman, Rev. John,..... Flandreau, S. Dakota.
 Edgerly, Mrs. J. W.,..... Irving St., Brookline, Mass.
 Ediger, Rev. J. B.,..... Clinton, Okla.
 Egbert, Miss Ellen W.,..... 28 Ingersoll Grove, Springfield, Mass.
- Elkinton, Joseph,..... Moylan, Pa.
 Elliot, Dr. John W.,..... 124 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 Elliot, Mrs. John W.,..... 124 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 Ellsworth, W. W.,..... 33 E. 17th St., New York.
 Elwyn, Rev. Alfred,..... 34 Park Avenue, New York City.
 Emerson, E. W.,..... Concord, Mass.
 Emmons, Arthur B.,..... 60 Park Avenue, New York City.
 Erlanger, Milton S.,..... 65 Worth St., New York.
 Ernst, Mrs. Elizabeth A.,..... 1321 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
- Evans, Chas.,..... Summerdale Station, Phila.
 Evans, Mrs. Jonathan,..... E. Washington Lane, Germantown.
 Eyes, Jacob W.,..... Kyle, S. Dakota.
- Fain, Miss H. E.,..... Anthony, Kans.
 Farr, Mrs. William W.,..... 3902 Walnut St., Phila.
 Farwell, John V., Jr.,..... Lake Forest, Ill.
 Farwell, Mrs. John V., Jr.,..... Lake Forest, Ill.
 Faulkner, Mrs. E. E.,..... Keene, N. H.
 Favill, Dr. Henry B.,..... 100 State St., Chicago, Ill.
 Feather, James C.,..... Cheyenne Agency, S. Dakota.
 Fechheimer, C. M.,..... Chickasha, Oklahoma.
 Fell, William F.,..... 1220 Sansom St., Phila.
 Field, Charles H.,..... 981 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.
 Fielder, Allen C.,..... Cheyenne Agency, S. Dakota.
 Fields, Hon. George W., Jr.,..... Grove, Okla.
 Fisher, Dr. Henry M.,..... 1020 Clinton St., Phila.
 Fisher, George H.,..... 308 Walnut St., Phila.
 Fisher, Irving,..... 460 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
 Fiske, George S.,..... 117 Trenton St., East Boston.
 FitzGerald, Henry,..... 339 W. 23rd St., New York City.
 Fitzgerald, Mrs. Desmond,..... 410 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.
- Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott,..... 75 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 Flint, Harry Allen,..... 604 Willis Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Forbes, Miss Edith E.,..... Woods Hole, Mass.
 Forgeus, Rev. S. F.,..... Huntingdon, Pa.
 Forsyth, Miss Ella,..... Kingston, N. Y.
 Foster, Mrs. J. B.,..... 216 Maine St., Waterville, Maine.
 Fotterall, S. B.,..... N. W. cor. 20th and Chestnut, Phila.
 Fox, Miss Caroline A.,..... 29 Gray St., Arlington, Mass.
 Fox, Mrs. Julia M.,..... 29 Gray St., Arlington, Mass.
 Fox, Miss Helen A.,..... 37 South 45th St., Phila.
 Francis, Mrs. Lewis W.,..... 81 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

- Frazier, W. W.,.....660 Drexel Bldg., Phila.
 Freeman, Miss Harriet E.,.....37 Union Park, Boston, Mass.
 French, Miss C. A.,.....230 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
 French, Miss Caroline L. W.,.....42 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Frenning, John E.,.....42 Union St., Boston, Mass.
 Friedman, M.,.....U. S. Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.
 Friessell, Rev. H. B.,.....Hampton, Va.
 Fuguet, Howard,.....260 Bullitt Bldg., Phila.
 Fuller, Miss Annie,.....Cambridgeport, Mass.
 Fuller, Frank,.....61 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Fuller, William,.....Crow Creek, S. Dakota.
 Galligo, James,.....Pine Ridge, S. Dakota.
 Gamble, D. B.,.....Union Trust Bldg., Cincinnati.
 Gamble, George E.,.....2712 N. 12th St., Phila.
 Gammell, William,.....170 Hope St., Providence, R. I.
 Gannett, Mrs. M. T. L.,.....15 Sibley Place, Rochester, N. Y.
 Gannett, Rev. W. C.,.....15 Sibley Place, Rochester, N. Y.
 Garrett, John B.,.....Rosemont, Pa.
 Garrett, Mrs. E. F.,.....105 W. Cheltenham Ave., Germantown.
 Garrett, Mrs. Philip C.,.....Logan Station, Phila.
 Gates, Mrs. G. L.,.....Cornville, Arizona.
 Gayton, John,.....Cannon Ball, N. Dakota.
 Gerard, J. W., Jr.,.....17 Gramercy Place, New York City.
 Gest, William P.,.....327 Chestnut St., Phila.
 Gibson, Mrs. J. Breckenridge,.....54 Saratoga Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
 Gillett, Miss Lucy,.....Westfield, Mass.
 Gilman, Miss Alice Ives,.....1331 18th St., Washington.
 Gilman, Miss Elisabeth,.....513 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
 Gladden, Wm. H.,.....67 Gladden St., New Britain, Conn.
 Goddard, Mrs. Francis W.,.....Colorado Springs, Colorado.
 Goddard, Miss M. C.,.....6 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Gooding, Mrs. Theodore P.,.....284 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.
 Goodthunder, Alfred,.....Santee Agency, Neb.
 Goodvoice, Daniel,.....Carter, S. Dakota.
 Goodwin, Mrs. W. W.,.....5 Follen St., Cambridge, Mass.
 Grammer, Rev. Carl E., S.T.D.,.....1024 Spruce St., Phila.
 Grant, A. S.,.....610 Anita Ave., Houston, Texas.
 Graves, Henry,.....Geneva, N. Y.
 Gray, Miss Harriet,.....Wellesley Hills, Mass.
 Grew, Mrs. Edward W.,.....238 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
 Grey, Miss Emily,.....Cambridge, Mass.
 Gribbel, Mrs. John,.....Wyncote, Montgomery Co., Pa.
 Griffin, Mrs. S. B.,.....185 Mill St., Springfield, Mass.
 Griffiths, W. M.,.....Leslie, S. Dakota.
 Guild, Mrs. C. E., Jr.,.....Readville, Mass.
 Gutekunst, F.,.....712 Arch St., Phila.
 Hagar, Stansbury,.....48 Wall St., New York.
 Haggatt, Hon. Wilford B.,.....Summit, N. J.
 Haines, Francis C.,.....Haines St., Germantown, Phila.
 Haines, Mrs. Ella E. W.,....."Belfield," Wister St., Germantown.
 Haines, Reuben,.....Haines and Chew Sts., Germantown.
 Hale, Mrs. Edward,.....4 Circuit Rd., Chestnut Hill, Mass.
 Half Iron, John,.....Santee Agency, Knox Co., Neb.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

97

Hall, Edward H.,	14 Craigie St., Cambridge, Mass.
Hall, Mrs. John H.,	61 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford, Conn.
Hamand, Miss J. E.,	Schaller, Iowa.
Hamilton, Mrs. Wm. Pierson,	Table Rock, Sterlington, N. Y.
Hance, Edward H.,	104 Tulpehocken St., Germantown.
Hardy, Don,	Parkman, Wyoming.
Hare, J. Montgomery,	58 Pine St., New York, N. Y.
Hare, Miss E. A.,	7035 Germantown Ave., Germantown.
Harned, Thomas B.,	Morris St., Germantown.
Harris, Mrs. J. Campbell,	School House Lane, Germantown.
Harris, Mrs. J. N.,	New London, Conn.
Harris, Prof. D. S.,	Cherokee, N. C.
Harris, Rev. J. Andrews, D.D.,	Chestnut Hill, Phila.
Hartshorne, Edward Y.,	Haverford, Pa.
Harwood, Mrs. G. S.,	Newton, Mass.
Hathaway, W. L.,	1925 Gaugh St., San Francisco, Cal.
Haven, Miss Fanny A. L.,	45 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Haverstick, J. E.,	238 S. 3rd St., Phila.
Hayes, Miss Margaret A.,	56 Park Place, Geneva, N. Y.
Head, Mrs. Elizabeth L.,	109 West Cheltenham Ave., Germantown.
Heckscher, Miss Anna M.,	"The Maples," Greenwich, Conn.
Henderson, George M.,	134 W. Coulter St., Germantown.
Henderson, Mrs. Mary D.,	134 W. Coulter St., Germantown.
Henderson, Miss Mary W.,	640 Madison Ave., New York.
Henry, Rev. Alexander,	6745 Greene St., Germantown.
Hentz, Henry,	769 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hessenbruch, Mrs. H.,	Wynnewood, Pa.
Heygate-Hall, Miss Anne,	319 N. 33d St., Phila.
Hiatt, James S.,	Witherspoon Building, Phila.
Hodges, Miss Mary Osgood,	1010 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Hodgkins, O. D.,	Cheyenne Agency, S. Dakota.
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The Indian Rights Association is a non-partisan, non-sectarian organization for promoting the civilization of the Indian and for securing his natural and political rights. To this end it aims to collect and collate facts, principally through the personal investigations of its officers and agents, regarding the Indian's relations with the Government and with our own race, concerning his progress in industry and education, his present and future needs. Upon the basis of facts, and of legitimate conclusions drawn from them, the Association appeals to the American people for the maintenance of such a just and wise policy upon the part of the Executive and Congress in dealing with these helpless wards of the Nation as may discourage fraud and violence, promote education, obedience to law, and honorable labor, and finally result in the complete absorption of the Indian into the common life of the Nation.

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(No. 37—Second Series—also.)

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,

For the Year Ending December 10, 1914.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA:
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,
595 TRINITY BUILDING.
1914.

Persons desiring to become members of the Association should present their names and addresses to the Corresponding Secretary, who will submit them to the Executive Committee for election. An annual fee of two dollars is required of members, in return for which they are entitled to all publications of the society.

HERBERT WELSH,

Corresponding Secretary I. R. A.,

995 DREXEL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.





HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE
Honorary President Indian Rights Association

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The Thirty-second Annual Report
of the
Executive Committee
of
The Indian Rights Association

The year just closed has been a comforting and satisfactory one to your Committee—comforting, because of the prompt and generous responses of our members and friends to our budget plan, which put our finances for the year on a solid basis; satisfactory, because the effectiveness of our work was apparent in various directions. This will be evident, we believe, from the contents of this report.

An Indian Service employee, with a long and honorable record, who has had abundant opportunity for observing the effect of our work, sent us the following unsolicited commendation:

“I would thank you for the copy of the thirty-first annual report of the I. R. A., which was received the other day. I have read it, even to the list of members, and do not hesitate to say that the membership should be proud of the results in behalf of the Indian as indicated by the report. All people having the real welfare of the Indian at heart must accord to your Association the incalculable good accomplished in behalf of him. Dr. Grammer well speaks the truth when he says: ‘I learned that the influence of our Association was felt in all that region as a power working for righteousness.’ I urge the continuance of the good work.”

THE BUDGET PLAN.

It gives us great pleasure to report, and we think it will give our friends equal pleasure to learn, the success of our budget plan to secure funds for the Association. It is true in all our long history of thirty-two years we never were a dollar in debt; but until we adopted this plan we often had moments of serious anxiety lest our standard in that regard should fall to the ground. Early in the year, for the first time, we sent out to all our members and friends a clear statement of what amount of money we needed for 1914, and for what we proposed to spend it. The result was extremely gratifying. By May 1st we had \$6082 in hand, and \$2835 of pledges for their later payment, making a total of \$8907. In addition to this, two members of the Association, quite unsolicited, very generously contributed \$1500 to enable us to send two representatives on a trip through the interior of Alaska, for a study of Indian conditions there.

We feel that this method, which has been so comforting to those responsible for the Society's outlay, and which has been inaugurated by the great generosity of our faithful friends, ought to be continued steadily and courageously into the future.

COMMISSIONER SELLS' ADMINISTRATION.

In the spring of 1914 we published a review of Commissioner Sells' course for a period of nine months,* showing the inauguration of a strong constructive program, and a determined intention to conserve and use for the Indian his valuable natural resources. We are glad to state that steady progress has been made in connection with these really big things. Especially is this so along industrial lines—developing the agricultural and stock interests; preventing the Indian tribal lands from being used as security for reclamation projects very largely for the benefit of white men; in the effort to keep liquor from the Indians;

*"A Man and His Opportunity."

the great improvement in the Oklahoma probate situation, an increase in the reimbursable funds, etc.

The inspection department has been reorganized, and Mr. E. B. Linnen, formerly attached to the office of the Secretary of the Interior, made chief inspector. With such a competent head to the Bureau's "eyes and ears," if the service is not "cleaned up" it will hardly be due to inability to secure information regarding any place or person.

We hope that the next step by the Commissioner will be a realization of the fact that upon the personnel of the service depends very largely the success or failure of all the splendid plans that have been inaugurated for the Indian's uplift; that satisfactory results cannot be gained in the field where he has "broken reeds" to lean upon, and that it is only inviting disaster to transfer an unworthy or unfit employee from one agency to another, or allowing him to resign instead of dismissing him, where the facts justify such action. On this "back-door" method we call attention to the following excerpts from our twenty-eighth annual report:

"As the Indian problem is now practically one of proper administration, it goes without saying that the personnel of the service should be raised to the highest standard attainable—and kept there. Nothing of a permanent nature is gained by getting rid of an unfaithful superintendent, if he is to be replaced by a man equally bad, so soon as he 'learns the ropes.' What is needed is some constructive work to improve the situation, and thereby prevent the recurrence of these scandals connected with the mismanagement of agencies, or to reduce them to the lowest possible minimum.

"In the early years of our work it was generally conceded that politics was the curse of the Indian service. It was hoped that the extension of the civil-service rules meant the elimination of that canker; but, while there has been marked improvement, politics, in one form or another, is as much in evidence as it ever was, carrying with it the same blighting effects. Many of the abuses that were going on in those days still continue, and they will never be eradicated or minimized so long as politics is allowed to interfere with the administration of Indian affairs. . . . Should a

superintendent, we will say, be under charges of maladministration, if he has any 'pull' his first move is likely to be to call on his political backers to come to his aid—to get him 'vindicated.' Just what may be the *modus operandi* we do not care to discuss, but the results are too often apparent.

"A high personnel will, we believe, never be realized until the administrative officer hews close to the line of his plain duty to the wards of the nation, and is so supported by public sentiment that he can turn a deaf ear to the importunities of politicians on behalf of their protégés. If a superintendent, or any other employee in the service, is guilty of maladministration; if he has plundered Indians under his care, or permitted it to be done,—which is just as bad,—he should be made an example of, rather than be permitted to go scot-free with his booty, under cover of a resignation. True, the easiest way of getting rid of an unfaithful servant, especially if he has strong political backing, is to follow the line of least resistance, and afford him an opportunity to resign, rather than publicly and ignominiously to dismiss him the way he came in—through the front door. Not only is this back-door policy unjust to the many honest and efficient employees in the service, but it is virtually an invitation to others to 'take a chance,' in the hope that they, too, when discovered, will be allowed to resign and 'depart in peace.' This Association, in the twenty-eight years of its existence, has seen many instances of this back-door method of dealing with offenders, and has repeatedly protested against such a policy. If the offender has violated criminal statutes, he should not only be dismissed, but promptly prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

Another defect, closely akin to the "back-door" method, that calls for a prompt change is a system that in reality punishes employees who give information regarding maladministration or serious abuses, even when investigation fully substantiates their statements. Such informants have too often been transferred to a distant point, putting them to considerable expense, as a "reward" for the commendable desire to see agency affairs honestly and efficiently administered. It is, therefore, not strange that a feeling, almost universal, has developed in the Service that it is better for an employee to be deaf, dumb, and blind to any

wrongdoing than to report it to the proper authority. He would be justified in reasoning, from the experience of others, something to this effect: "—— made serious charges against his superior, which were subsequently proved, and what was the result? The office seemed more concerned about his 'disloyalty' than the truth of his statements, and he had to go. I don't want to be dismissed, demoted, or disciplined by an expensive transfer, so I will keep quiet."

Any employee in the Service ought to feel that it is not only a privilege, but a duty, to report cases of serious wrongdoing; that by so doing he will not be regarded as a "trouble maker," but as one who desires to raise the Service to the highest standard attainable. If the Indian Bureau will take this position, it will not only have a "secret service corps" of six, but of many hundreds.

We earnestly trust that Commissioner Sells will soon have time to direct his genius for reorganization to the personnel of the service, and completely eliminate the "back-door" method from his Bureau. We congratulate him on the good work he has accomplished along other lines, and hope that the establishment of a secret service corps (which we have repeatedly advocated), recently authorized by Congress, will enable him to get a true perspective of this phase of his work.

THE CARLISLE SCHOOL.

Complaints from various sources reached us, alleging a demoralized state of affairs at the United States Indian School at Carlisle, Penna. A careful inquiry into the subject indicated, to say the least, an unwholesome and unsatisfactory condition. The data were submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the suggestion that the situation, in the interest of all concerned, called for a prompt and thorough investigation, and that if the complaints were found to be true, the school should be so reorganized that it would fulfil its real mission of educating and uplifting the Indian youth—which did not seem possible under existing conditions.

An investigation was made by the Bureau's Chief Inspector, Mr. E. B. Linnen, and also by the Joint Congressional Committee, the results of which are published in a Government document of 425 pages. The findings therein set forth fully justify our action in requesting an examination of the school's management. Before the investigation of Inspector Linnen was completed, Superintendent Friedman was suspended (February 12, 1914). The recommendation of Inspector Linnen, under date of February 24, 1914, according to the published record, was "that Moses Friedman, superintendent, be permanently dismissed from the Government service. . . ." Mr. Friedman, however, was allowed to resign, although, according to a newspaper despatch from Washington, on May 18th the findings in the case were "referred to the Department of Justice for such action as it sees fit to take."

In severing Mr. Friedman's connection with the Indian Service Commissioner Sells wrote that accepting his resignation "does not in any way involve charges," or "indicate the future course of the office in any phase of the charges." This suggests the query, if the findings were of such a serious nature that they were referred to the Department of Justice "for such action as it sees fit to take," why was Mr. Friedman not dismissed instead of being allowed to resign?

As a result of the investigation, a number of changes were made in the force of employees. The school, under the able direction of Supervisor O. H. Lipps, has been undergoing a steady process of reorganization, and is being changed from a hollow shell of sham and misrepresentation to something substantial.

THE ALASKA EXPEDITION.

At our thirty-first annual meeting (December 10, 1913) an address was made by Archdeacon Stuck on Indian conditions in the interior of Alaska, in which he strongly urged the Association to take an active interest in the matter with a view to having the situation improved. The sub-

ject received careful consideration by our Committee, and it was evident that if we were to undertake any effective effort in the premises, a first-hand study of conditions was necessary—in accordance with our long-established policy. One obstacle to an immediate decision on this course was the great expense involved in such a journey—for it was deemed inadvisable to send less than two representatives, because of the danger and hardships incident to a trip through an extensive and sparsely populated country. That phase of the matter was promptly and quite unexpectedly settled by the generosity of two Boston friends of the Association. The matter had been mentioned casually in a letter as something that ought to be undertaken, with a statement of the probable expense. Word came by return mail that if the Association decided to take up this work, \$1500 would be forthcoming to meet the expense. The money was donated by these good friends with the stipulation that their names should not be made public. It was the original intention of one of them (whose means are modest) to bequeath \$1000 to the Association, but the Yukon-Tanana need appealed to her so strongly that she wanted to have the satisfaction of seeing a serious effort put forth for the benefit of the Indians there, and she therefore decided to give the money for the expedition.

The Committee selected its secretary, Mr. Sniffen, and Dr. Thomas Spees Carrington to make the investigation. Their reports on the subject are printed as a separate publication.*

A formal resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee and sent to these friends, expressing our deep sense of appreciation of their generous contribution to the Indian cause.

A THREATENED SPOILS RAID.

An attempt to inject the vicious spoils system into the Indian Service was made during the recent session of Congress by legislation proposing to remove the

* The Indians of the Yukon and Tanana Valleys, Alaska.

physicians in the Indian Service from the classified service. Through the active co-operation of the National Civil Service Reform League and other friends the effort was defeated. But what may be regarded as an "entering wedge" was the adoption of a clause in the Indian Appropriation Act (approved August 1, 1914) abolishing the positions of Superintendent of the Union Agency and the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma,—removing them from the classified service,—and creating one place, to be filled by presidential appointment, known as "Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes." In the interest of the welfare of the Indians and of good administration a letter was addressed by Dr. Grammer to the President on this subject, reading in part as follows:

"Those who have closely followed events in Oklahoma do not need to be told how calamitous to the Indians within the borders of that State has been the wholesale removal of restrictions from their property by Act of Congress—which necessarily withdrew from them the supervision of the Indian Bureau—whereby thousands of Indian minors and orphans were robbed by conscienceless white men in the capacity of guardians.

"We feel that this change to which we are calling attention, while proposed in the interest of 'efficiency and economy,' is fraught with danger to the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, and we fear that its effect may be to make a place for some Oklahoma politician. It is of the utmost importance, for the honor of the nation and the protection of the Indians, that honesty, experience, and fitness alone should be considered in selecting a man for the place, and since the position is to be filled by presidential appointment, we appeal directly to you.

"One of the most objectionable features of this matter is that, in our judgment, it will turn out of office a faithful and efficient public servant of high standing and long service—Mr. Dana H. Kelsey. Not only will this be a loss to the Indians, but it will also be a serious blow to the principles of civil service reform. Our agents have had good opportunities to observe closely Mr. Kelsey's work and to estimate its worth. I personally visited his field and his office and studied them with considerable care, and was most favorably impressed with the thoroughness and effec-

tiveness of Mr. Kelsey's administration. I regard him as a high-grade official, and think it would be a great blow to the Indians and to the public service generally if such a man is not utilized in the reorganization. I have also ascertained his high standing in the community.

"We therefore earnestly and respectfully suggest that, in our opinion, no one is so well qualified for the new position (Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes) as Mr. Kelsey. He has been in the Indian Service for over twenty years, and during that time not one word of scandal was ever attached to his good name. We do not know whether Mr. Kelsey is a Democrat or a Republican, but we do know that he has been a faithful and efficient officer who has always done his utmost for the protection and betterment of the Indians with whom he has been associated.

"The friends of the red man have been exceedingly pleased with the attitude of your administration toward Indian Affairs—especially so with the course of Mr. Sells, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for his effectiveness in dealing with unworthy officials; for his attitude on temperance; for his determined stand that the lands of the Indians shall not be used to guarantee reclamation projects largely in the interest of white men; for his efforts to conserve and utilize the natural advantages of the Indians for *their* benefit, and for the various other lines that he has been following. All these are splendid things—steps in the right direction. We feel, however, that almost everything will be lost if the Indian Service is to be made the spoil of partizan politics. No general profession of loyalty to the merit system can stand against a clear-cut proposal to readjust the administration of affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes by legislating out of office a public servant like Mr. Dana H. Kelsey, 'in the interest of efficiency and economy.' We believe that those same reasons, namely, efficiency and economy, clearly indicate that Mr. Kelsey should be retained in the consolidated office."

SOME NORTHWEST INDIANS.

Upon my return from Alaska to Seattle, the latter part of August, I spent the intervening time before the Conference of the Society of American Indians, held at Madison, Wisconsin, October 6-10, in visiting some Indian schools and reservations in the Northwest, as noted in the following report:

CHEMAWA, OREGON.—Three miles from Salem is located the Chemawa non-reservation boarding school. The plant is an attractive one, with a capacity of 620 pupils. The superintendent, Mr. H. E. Wadsworth, is a pleasant man to meet, and apparently interested in his work. When factionalism is eliminated and some of the employees made to realize that they are working for the Government and not for themselves, better results will be possible.

SILETZ, OREGON.—The Siletz and Grand Ronde agencies were recently consolidated, and are now under the jurisdiction of Superintendent E. L. Chalcraft, whose headquarters are at Siletz.

The Siletz reservation is a tract of land 15 by 24 miles, and the Grand Ronde, 8 by 12 miles. There are 400 Indians on the former and 300 on the latter. All the land has been allotted. The surplus land was sold, and the proceeds distributed among the Indians. They are citizens and most of the men vote. The greatest trouble is from liquor. Being citizens, the Indians are not in the restricted class so far as purchasing whisky is concerned, but they cannot bring it on the reservation.

These Indians are classed as self-supporting, although rations are issued to about 35 of the old and indigent on each reservation. Some of these Indians have fair amounts of money to their individual credit, and in the case of the old and indigent whose land was sold for their benefit, the money is doled out monthly for their support.

One of the main problems of Mr. Chalcraft is to impress upon the parents the importance of holding their land for their children, as the latter are without allotments. There is some good timber belonging to the tribe yet to be disposed of that will eventually mean another distribution of money.

There are quite a number of comfortable and neat-looking homes on the reservation, and a fair proportion of the Indians are engaged in agriculture.

Mr. Chalcraft is an efficient and honest employee, with a good record in the service. He was, it seems to me, un-

justly transferred from the Chemawa school (where he had been superintendent), at a material reduction in salary, to a small agency in Oklahoma. It is pleasant to note that this injustice was evidently recognized by the present administration by his promotion, on July 1st, to the superintendency of the Siletz Agency, with an increase in salary.

ROSEBURG, OREGON.—I spent a couple of days at this point to learn something of the important work being done by Supervisor H. G. Wilson in caring for about 15,000 non-reservation Indians scattered through California, Oregon, and Washington. I visited several of the Indian families living near Roseburg and found them comfortably located.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON.—At this point I found that, as a result of an investigation of charges filed by our Association last spring for these Indians with the Indian Bureau, there had been a pretty thorough housecleaning, from the superintendent down. The new superintendent is Mr. William B. Freer, who was formerly in Oklahoma. He has a real man's work; for under the former incumbent things had been allowed to go "from bad to worse."

The Klamath and Modoc Indians are pretty well advanced along the lines of civilization, but there has been too much drinking, gambling, and other evils that go with those two. Superintendent Freer had only been in charge for two months at the time of my visit, but he had about 35 Indians in jail, and if he is properly supported by the Indian Office, I believe that he will be able to "hold down the lid." The better element of the tribe is welcoming this enforcement of law.

The housing conditions on the reservation are far above the average, most of the Indians having well-built and painted dwellings. They have an immense amount of standing timber, estimated to be worth \$18,000,000, but under existing regulations this cannot be sold, and much of it is going to waste. It should be disposed of on a gradual, scientific basis, as all who know agree, and with the funds thus derived the Indians could secure modern and adequate farming implements to raise good crops and make other

improvements. They are now on a self-supporting basis; nearly all of them speak English, and with proper encouragement they ought to be able, in most cases, to join the ranks of self-respecting citizens within the next decade.

CUSHMAN INDIAN SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, within the limits of Tacoma, is one of the best equipped, from an industrial standpoint, in the West. A special feature is made of the machine and carpenter shops. It has a capacity of 400, but the enrolment heretofore has not ordinarily exceeded 250. For the past year the school has been in charge of Supervisor McChesney. A new superintendent has been selected for the place, and he was expected to assume control this fall. The site on which the school stands is a part of the original Puyallup reservation. The valley where the Indians were given their allotments is now thickly settled and prosperous; it is said to contain some of the best farming land in the State of Washington. Many of the Indians sold their allotments, but those intelligent and progressive ones who did not have reaped the benefits accruing from the valley's development by the whites.

TULALIP, WASHINGTON.—At this point there is a small, well-equipped, non-reservation boarding school, with a capacity of 140. The location is an ideal one, in a small cove on Puget Sound. Adjacent to the school are a number of small reservations under the jurisdiction of the superintendent, Dr. Buchanan.

THE NEZ PERCE INDIANS.—At Fort Lapwai, Idaho, is located the Agency for the Nez Percés, and also a well-adapted sanatorium for the treatment of Indians afflicted with tuberculosis. Formerly it was an army post, and when that was no longer needed, the buildings were converted into an agency and school plant. Nineteen years ago the Indians were given allotments of land, and the surplus of the reservation sold to white settlers. The tribe numbers 1400, and they are citizens, in the restricted sense. Following the influx of the whites was the establishment of the district schools. The Indian children gradually be-

gan to attend these, and soon there was no need for the boarding school at the agency. In 1908 the buildings were set aside for a sanatorium. Since then the plant, under the direction of Dr. J. N. Alley, has been remodeled and improved by some new buildings, and today it is admirably equipped for the care of tuberculosis patients.

It seems unfortunate, however, that in making this change, no provision was made for the agency needs. At present there are two sets of employees on the ground—one set really by sufferance of the sanatorium management. Those belonging to the latter are comfortably quartered (as, of course, they should be) in a well-appointed building, but the agency employees are compelled to accept housing conditions that are anything but satisfactory. Ground has been set aside for agency purposes, but as yet no funds have been available to replace the plant surrendered by the agency to the sanatorium.

The Nez Perce Indians have made marked progress along the road to civilization; nearly all of them do some farming, and, as a whole, they are classed as self-supporting. All in a position to know agree that this is due to the efforts of the Christian missionaries—especially the McBeth sisters. There are six Nez Perce congregations of the Presbyterian faith, with neat, comfortable church buildings, practically self-supporting, and one Methodist Church. Out of a population of 1400 there are 500 Nez Perces who are members of the Presbyterian Church. A great force in bringing about this result is the Bible Training School conducted by Miss Kate C. McBeth, where a native clergy has been developed to preach the Gospel to the Indians in their own tongue.

There is, of course, a non-progressive element among this tribe, but it is a minority.

Superintendent Sharp, of the agency, has charge of individual funds belonging to these Indians amounting to \$115,000, and he has plenty of real constructive work to do for the incompetents and minors, to say nothing of en-

forcing the law prohibiting the introduction of liquor on the Indian lands.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA.—Since my former visit to Crow (two years ago) some changes had been made there. The present superintendent, E. W. Estep, took charge on July 1, 1914. He has a good record in the service, and when he becomes acquainted with local conditions, he ought to do effective work. Unfortunately, there is considerable factionalism among the Crows, and tact and firmness are needed in dealing with the situation. Mr. Estep has the quality of firmness, but it remains to be seen whether he has the necessary tact. However, he has started well, and we will hope for the best.

Soon after my arrival at Crow complaint was made to me about the practice of whipping Indian pupils of both sexes at the agency boarding-school. I looked into the matter and secured sufficient evidence to corroborate these allegations. This I submitted to Inspector Linnen, who was on the reservation at the time of my visit, for official action. (Word has since reached me that the two employees who had been accused of these whippings have been displaced.)

I took a 90-mile ride over the reservation by automobile to see the cattle recently bought for the Crows. There are 9000 of them, all white-face Herford stock, and if they can be managed honestly and efficiently for several years, a good revenue ought to accrue to the tribe.

The annual Crow fair was held at the time of my visit. While there was a small display of agricultural products, the main features were horse-racing and dancing at the camp each night.

M. K. SNIFFEN.

REPORT OF WASHINGTON AGENCY.

The interest in Indian affairs has continued unabated during the past year. Important legislation of a general character has been enacted.

The alarming prevalence of tuberculosis and trachoma among the Indians, and the consequent agitation of the need for remedial legislation, resulted in a large increase in the appropriation for stamping out the diseases. Three hundred thousand dollars was made available for improving health conditions; \$100,000 is to be expended in establishing hospitals, to cost not exceeding \$15,000 each. In addition to this fund, \$125,000 is authorized for hospitals for the Sioux and Chippewa tribes.

A new principle was established in providing water for irrigation of Yakima lands. As shown elsewhere in detail in this report, in lieu of the running river water to which the Yakimas are entitled, Congress provided that water shall be delivered at the boundary of the reservation for irrigation of their lands *in perpetuity*. This entails an annual expense to the Government in maintenance of reservoirs and canals forever. The principle is the correct one, since the Yakimas were entitled to the water of the Yakima River "as long as grass grows and water runs."

The large fund appropriated for educational purposes includes provision for the care of the deaf, dumb, and blind classes of Indians who have been almost totally neglected in the past.

The special fund of \$100,000 granted for the last fiscal year is duplicated for the current year for "establishing or enlarging day and industrial schools" among the Navajo Indians. It is to be hoped that this fund will be expended in provision for day schools rather than for large boarding-schools. The large schools or institutions remove the Indian youth far from the simple life he must eventually lead, so that when forced to face the realities of life on a reservation after a few years in school, discouragement and failure usually follow.

Eighty-five thousand dollars is granted to cover salaries and expenses of "probate attorneys" in protecting the property of children belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Liquor suppression received liberal support, \$100,000 being set apart for that purpose.

Six additional inspectors are authorized, to be selected by the Indian Department from persons holding a certificate of fitness from the Civil Service Commission.

Almost if not all the desirable legislation incorporated in the Indian Appropriation Act was urged by the Indian Bureau and is a credit to that branch of the Government service.

Great impetus was given the policy of utilizing the unallotted (tribal) lands of the reservations, and of equipping allottees for self-support by purchase of implements and stock for their individual use. For these purposes \$600,000 was appropriated, being an increase of \$500,000 over the allowance for the previous year. This fund is made reimbursable on or before June 30, 1925, without interest. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, it is understood, has adopted the rule that in cases where a large reimbursable fund is expended in the purchase of cattle, the title to the stock shall be vested in the tribe as distinguished from the persons composing it. It will be observed that this is a reversal of the policy of the Government inaugurated by the General Severalty Act, passed in 1887, which looked to the segregation of the communal lands and funds by allotment to the individual members of a tribe.

It is hoped that the policy of establishing the *tribal* herd will be only a temporary expedient intended to bridge over an existing condition. Communal ownership must be regarded as a distinct step backward in the effort to prepare the Indians for citizenship by gradually assuming individual responsibilities.

SET THE INDIAN FREE.

We are convinced that there will be no substantial or satisfactory solution of the Indian question until the red

man is set free. Not that he should be given a fee patent immediately for the land to be utilized by him for a home, but in most other respects he should be placed under similar environment of law with his citizen neighbor. The act of May 8, 1906, which defers clothing him with citizenship until the termination of the trust period by which the Government retains title to the land, should be repealed. It will no doubt be wise to retain Federal control of the drink traffic and over certain crimes, but as to these, jurisdiction can be continued by the Government for the present.

A COMPETENCY COMMISSION ESSENTIAL.

To foster greater freedom, by which the Indian may be further liberated, a competency commission should be authorized by Congress whose duty it should be to study the character and habits of Indians for the purpose of determining their fitness for citizenship. This should be a permanent body, with co-ordinate branches over the Indian field, so that there may be no unusual delay in reaching every tribe where their deliberations are pressing. Such a commission should be non-political, and its members selected with regard to their especial fitness for this humanitarian work.

If individual Indians are given the responsibilities of citizenship and made to carry their own burdens, they will undoubtedly grow to meet them successfully. Some, perchance, may fall, and as to these, it is a part of our duty to assist them as we can.

FREEDOM TO EMPLOYEES.—RECOGNITION OF MERIT.

In the effort to set the Indian free an impetus will be found in granting increased freedom of action and recognition of merit of employees in the Indian service. All employees, from the lowest salaried field man to the highest, and from clerks in the Bureau to the division chiefs, should be encouraged to record their views on questions coming before them for attention. The tendency under present rules is to bury their individuality and follow established

policies. If persons in charge of special lines of work, and chiefs or heads of divisions, were required to make permanent record of their opinions, the questions coming before them for consideration would receive their most careful thought and be decided after mature judgment. Responsibility develops efficiency. The individual effort would raise the morale of the service and to that extent reflect credit upon the administration.

The administration of Indian affairs seems circumscribed with red tape to a degree that is crippling the service. Personal ambition should give way to more freedom of action. Liberty through greater freedom need not, in fact must not, mean license, but with it would come greater responsibility, which will result in growth and development of the service in behalf of the Indian.

"EFFICIENCY REPORTS," SO CALLED.

Under existing regulations reports submitted to the Commissioner by superintendents of Indian agencies and schools give a statement of the fitness and efficiency of employees in the service who are under their charge. We have long felt that the system is open to serious objections. There is an apparent need of establishing a check and censor upon the authority and privilege of superintendents who by this medium can unduly injure or reward other employees in the service. This need might be partially met by requiring the heads of the various branches or divisions of work under him to submit to the superintendent semi-annual reports of their work, these in turn to be forwarded by the superintendent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with his comments thereon. For instance, the head farmer might be required to report semi-annually upon the merit or deficiency of employees under his supervision; the principal teacher to give his views upon the assistants in the school work. If substantial differences are revealed between the superintendent and his chiefs such differences might properly be made the subject of an investigation by order of the Commissioner.

SAN CARLOS RESERVOIR.—PROPOSED IRRIGATION OF PIMA LANDS.

Under date of February 14, 1914, the Board of Army Engineers, by authority of the act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, reported its findings in the matter of determining the reasonability and practicability of constructing a reservoir at or in the vicinity of the Box Canyon, known as the site of the proposed San Carlos Reservoir on the Gila River, Arizona.

A favorable report by this Board was foreshadowed in the thirty-first annual report of the Indian Rights Association. The report of the Board is quite lengthy, and sets at rest the contentions of persons who opposed the construction of the reservoir, certain of whom were bent upon securing a franchise to build a low-line railroad through the canyon. Had a franchise been granted, it would have precluded the construction of the reservoir designed for the irrigation of Pima Reservation and public lands. It would thus have prevented the development of the fertile lands of the Gila Valley, which have been estimated to be worth \$20,000,000. We have heretofore noted the fact that, through the careful scrutiny exercised by Mr. E. B. Meritt, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, this natural asset was saved for the benefit of the Indians and the public.

The Board finds that the "San Carlos Irrigation Project is entirely feasible from a physical consideration." They call attention to many matters not yet determined which will influence the question of the desirability of constructing the reservoir. To quote from the report:

"The board is of opinion that, considering land, climate, etc., \$70 an acre is not a prohibitive price in southern Arizona for such a water system as that contemplated in this report. Under present conditions, however, it is close to the limit. As time goes on the land probably can afford to pay more. On this account, whatever be the decision of Congress as to adopting the San Carlos project at the present time or in the near future, the San Carlos Dam site and reservoir site ought not to be given up. No

railroad should be permitted to build through the dam site at a lower elevation than 200 feet above the stream, and any new railroad construction in the reservoir site or any extensive relocation of present lines ought to be permitted only upon the understanding that no compensation will be due from the United States if later these new railroad lines are forced to move because of the carrying out of the San Carlos project."

In referring to the interests of the Indians the Report says:

"The irrigation facilities provided under this project will excel any ever before enjoyed by the Indians, and to that extent the project might seem a gratuity to the Indians. But in dealing with this question it is not more important to right the wrong of the past than to provide for the future advancement of this tribe. There is no other way to effect a satisfactory and permanent solution of the long-standing Pima question."

In summing up the case the Board submits the following recommendations:

"(a) That the San Carlos irrigation project, as described in this report, be adopted and carried out by the United States, provided it shall appear, either as the result of an adjudication or of competent legal opinion, as Congress may elect, that the legally available water supply is sufficiently close to that assumed in this report to make the cost of the project not more than \$75 per acre.

"(b) That suit for an adjudication of water rights along the Gila River be immediately brought in the United States district court (the United States being a party to the suit), and that every other step be taken which will hasten an early adjudication.

"(c) That such executive and legal steps be taken as may be necessary to prevent the vesting of any water rights in addition to those, if any, now existing.

"(d) That in case the project is not undertaken until after an adjudication, a diversion dam on the reservation (par. 171) be constructed to improve irrigation conditions on the Pima Reservation."

Since the engineers submitted their report the Indian Office has taken active steps and established the rights of

the Indians to the use of water on their reservation lands by prior appropriation and otherwise. This work is being very actively prosecuted at the present time. The magnitude of the task establishing a right to the use of water will be better understood by realizing that every appropriator of water within definite boundaries of the Gila Valley must be presented to the court for consideration in any litigation affecting priority.

The Indians and the Government are most fortunate in having so capable a superintendent as Mr. F. A. Thackery in charge of the Pima Reservation, while measures of such magnitude occupy their attention. The beneficial efforts of the Association in the last three years in bringing about the better condition of affairs among the Pimas will be more fully appreciated in this crisis when a thoroughly reliable superintendent is indispensable.

The Indian Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year provides an item of \$50,000 for carrying out the recommendations of the Army Board in further development of the irrigation project.

A bill introduced by Hon. Carl Hayden, now pending before the Indian Committee of the House, provides for the construction of the San Carlos project along the line recommended by the Army Board. It authorizes the institution of suits to determine the amount of land cultivated by the Pimas, which has been deprived of an adequate supply of water from the natural flow of the Gila River by reason of the failure of the United States, as guardian of the Indians, to protect their rights, and provides that water for such lands shall be furnished free of all charges for the construction of the reservoir. The bill also provides that the Pimas shall be charged with the cost of the annual maintenance. It is estimated that the project will irrigate 95,000 acres, which includes 35,000 acres of Pima Reservation lands. It is estimated that \$6,000,000 will be required for the construction of the reservoir and distribution system, of which over \$2,000,000 will be the share necessary to provide water for the 35,000 acres within

the Pima Reservation. The large amount of money necessary for the construction of the project will cause a most thorough investigation of the whole subject to be made before Congress will authorize the expenditure.

BAD RIVER RESERVATION.

For many years the members of the Bad River Band of Chippewas, under the LaPointe Agency, Wisconsin, have sought to have determined a final roll of membership and their tribal lands divided among those found to be entitled thereto. A recent provision of law authorized the Secretary of the Interior to determine who were entitled to be recognized as members, to divide the lands and cause, as far as possible, a settlement of the tribal affairs. We are informed that the schedule of members has been prepared by the Department, and that already many protests have been received alleging numerous inaccuracies in the enrolment. These Indians are vitally interested, and should have a right to an appeal, which will no doubt be granted. A speedy settlement by the Secretary of the Interior should be made, and the work pushed to an early completion.

As noted in the last annual report, the Government became tired of the procrastinations of the Stearns Lumber Company in its injunction proceedings to prevent the cutting by Indians of timber on allotments made in Sections 16, known as "school sections," within the Bad River Reservation. A bill in equity was filed on behalf of the Indians in the United States Court seeking to clear title to the school sections, and it is believed that no undue delay will be had in determining the issue. It is hoped that the claim of the Bad River Band will prevail. The Stearns Company claims title under the terms of the Enabling Act of 1848, admitting Wisconsin to statehood, by which Sections 16 within the State "not sold or otherwise disposed of," were granted to the State for the support of schools.

The Indians in 1846 ceded their reservation to the Government, but a provision in the treaty permitted them to remain during the will of the President, who did not require

them to leave the reservation. In 1854 the United States set apart the reservation then and now occupied by them without excluding Sections 16. The land had not been surveyed at the time of this later treaty.

We firmly believe that the courts will hold that Sections 16, in dispute, were disposed of in 1848 within the meaning of the law, hence no title passed to the State. Furthermore, the United States Supreme Court has held that public lands *not surveyed* may be disposed of in the discretion of the United States.

LIMITATION OF ATTORNEYS' FEES.

Very full, and at times acrimonious, debate occurred in the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs during the discussions relating to contracts secured by attorneys providing for the enrolment of persons claiming the right to membership with the Five Civilized Tribes. The last annual report referred to an item of law secured a year ago following the agitation of the McMurray contracts. The recent statute follows an exposition of the methods employed in prosecuting the claim for membership, more especially with the Choctaws, under contracts involving unconscionable contingent fees. The text of the statute follows:

"Unless the consent of the United States shall have previously been given, all contracts made with any person, or persons, now or hereafter applicants for enrolment as citizens in the Five Civilized Tribes for compensation for services in relation thereto, are hereby declared to be void and of no effect, and the collection or receipt of any moneys from any of such applicants for citizenship shall constitute an offense against the laws of the United States, punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or both, and lands allotted to such applicants, whether Indians or freedmen, shall not be affected or encumbered by any deed, debt, or obligation of any character contracted prior to the time at which said land may be alienated under the laws of the United States."

This drastic legislation will, no doubt, lessen the activity of the "Third House," or lobby, on Capitol Hill, which has been very conspicuously in evidence in recent years.

THE NEED AT TURTLE MOUNTAIN.

The Turtle Mountain Reservation in North Dakota is located within two townships of land. The census of 1914 shows a population of 3063 persons, comprising 250 full-blood Chippewas, the remainder of the tribe being mixed Crees, descendants of French Cree Indians who formerly lived in Canada. Many of these participated in the Reil Rebellion.

The disastrous effect of paternalism of the Government is well illustrated at Turtle Mountain. The Cree descendants, who were denied membership with the tribe, are thrifty and have made ordinarily good citizens, while those admitted to the rights of the tribe have retrograded. Forty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty acres of the reservation have been allotted to 326 members of the tribe. The act of April 21, 1904, authorizes allotments to this tribe from the public domain, and the right is continuous, so that children born hereafter may be allotted until the law is repealed.

Eighteen hundred and eighty allotments on the public domain have already been approved, and many other selections are pending. Possibly one-third of the allottees located on the reserve are deceased, and their heirs have disposed of the greater part of the inherited land. Lack of rainfall the past season has discouraged farming operations in the northern portion of the State, where the reservation is located, so that land values have been very materially reduced.

A full history of Turtle Mountain Indians, we submit, would be a sad commentary of the guardianship of the Government. If a class of Indians are to be specialized as needing attention, it is the full-blood members of the tribe. The full-blood Chippewas belonging to the Turtle Mountain Reservation are very poor. My recent visit to the reserva-

tion impressed me with the fact that little or no attention is being given them. The Indian plea is for the privilege of being placed in a position of self-support. They are allotted lands which are oftentimes covered with brush, which can be cleaned and plowed only at great expense. Heavy draft animals are required in breaking brush land. The allottees are supplied with neither suitable plows nor teams for this work. A grievous lack of interest on the part of Government farmers seems in evidence. A full blood living near the agency related how he had applied to the farmer for the loan of a scythe and was met with the reply that these utensils in his care were for the use of the agency grounds. The instance in itself is trivial, but it illustrates a condition that often exists. The "don't care" attitude is apparent. So far as known, the farmers employed by the Government are not guilty, usually, of promoting an interest in farming among the full-blood Indians; in fact, it is claimed that the superintendent at Turtle Mountain holds to the belief that Government farmers should attend to affairs about the agency proper and not assist the Indians by encouraging them in farm work.

Hence the seasons come and go and there seems to be no betterment of conditions among the allottees. The fact is believed imperative that the full bloods of Turtle Mountain will necessarily become dependent upon the Government for sustenance during the winter months. The charge is made that these Chippewas are less thrifty than they were a few years ago. This, no doubt, can be confirmed upon proper investigation.

Seed potatoes have been issued to the Indians, but from lack of helpfulness by the farmers in charge they were usually either not planted or no attention given to see that they were properly cultivated. Only one full blood was reported to me as having a good garden on the reserve. I am confident that all these Indians would have ample gardens if proper encouragement were extended. A garden well cultivated goes a long way toward supporting a family. Success or failure in such a case depends upon whether the

Association has taken an active interest in creating the public sentiment in behalf of the Yakima right, a large amount of time and money having been devoted to this case, and the Association may justly feel elated at the results secured.

MEXICAN KICKAPOO CONDITIONS INVESTIGATED.

A prolonged investigation of the affairs of the Mexican Kickapoo Indians was made during the past year. The Indian Appropriation Act as adopted by the House of Representatives included an item authorizing payment of funds due the Mexican band of Kickapoo Indians residing in Mexico by checks payable to the order of individual Indians. This was intended to overcome the difficulty of making payments through an authorized bank as required by the existing law. The proposed legislation was harmless in itself. It afforded an opportunity, however, for tacking to it, by amendment in the Senate, additional legislation referring to these Indians, a plan often resorted to by lobbyists when objectionable laws are sought in Congress.

The history of the attempted spoliation of Mexican Kickapoos by securing the removal of many of the members of the tribe from Oklahoma to Mexico has often been referred to in these reports. Fearing further legislation of this character, the writer, in April last, filed with the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, and with the Joint Commission to investigate Indian Affairs, a request for a searching investigation of the affairs of these Indians, so that an intelligent understanding might be had for future action of Congress. These bodies considered the Kickapoo situation during several prolonged hearings. Three members of the tribe were present and stated to the Committee and Joint Commission that they and a great number of the tribe whom they represented desired the Government to retain charge of their affairs and to see to it that they were not further despoiled of their property through the designs of grafters who had been plundering them.

The Act of Congress which the designing lobbyists had secured in 1906 provided that "all restrictions as to sale and encumbrance of all lands, inherited and otherwise, of all adult Kickapoo Indians, and of all Shawnee, Delaware, Caddo, and Wichita Indians who have heretofore been or are now known as Indians of said tribes, affiliating with said Kickapoo Indians now or hereafter non-resident in the United States, who have been allotted land in Oklahoma or Indian Territory, are hereby removed."

The writer presented to the committees a tabulated statement showing the approximate acreage of land allotted the various tribes held by trust patent which might be alienated under the authority of the law above quoted. It was shown by the statement that—

204 Kickapoo Indians, allotted	16,320 acres
400 Shawnee Indians, allotted	50,400 acres
100 Eastern Shawnee Indians, allotted	10,900 acres
120 Delaware Indians, allotted	9,600 acres
450 Caddo Indians, allotted	72,000 acres
350 Wichita Indians, allotted	56,000 acres

The value of this 215,220 acres of land, at an estimate of \$12.50 per acre, is \$2,690,250. This immense asset of these Indians was jeopardized by law and now remains jeopardized and liable to loss by unscrupulous methods that may be made by parties seeking to enrich themselves by securing title thereto. The Senate adopted a recommendation of the Committee to repeal the Act of 1906 cited above. The Committee, in conference with the two houses, however, struck out the amendment of the Senate looking to the protection of these Indians.

There is no doubt that the Senate Committee is fully convinced of the unfair methods practised by the notorious lobbyists who have sought to control the affairs of the Mexican Kickapoos, and it is confidentially believed that so long as the present members of the Committee of the Senate control the destinies of these Indians, they will be protected.

STOCK FOR THE JICARILLAS.

It was shown in last year's report that the lands of the Jicarilla Apache Indians in New Mexico are especially suitable for grazing purposes, and that the opportunity to place these Indians on a self-supporting basis seems thus far to have been neglected. The recommendation of the Indian Office to Congress for a provision of law which would permit the use of funds of these Indians which will be derived from the sale of timber was not acted upon by the law-making body. Not less than \$20,000 should have been made available for the purchase of sheep to stock the ranges of the Jicarillas. It seems that the present plan of issuing "permits" to outside stockmen for grazing of sheep and continuing the loss to the Indians by failing to pasture a large part of the reservation must continue for another year. Twenty-five thousand dollars has been now set aside from the general reimbursible fund provided by Congress to encourage industry among the Indians; it is understood that this will be used in stocking the reservation with sheep.

Improvement is noted in the general condition of the Jicarillas. There yet remains, however, much to be done before these Indians will receive the full benefit of their natural resources.

WALKER RIVER RESERVATION.

According to information gathered from the Indians when I was on the Walker River Reservation, Nevada, and statements made to me, an intolerable condition has existed there during recent years. Complaint is made by the Indians that by reason of the arbitrary and cruel methods practised by the officials in charge they cannot hope to better their condition. Many of these Indians have been their own tradesmen for years, and it must be presumed that they have a fair knowledge of how best to manage their affairs. Among these we find Indians who have a fair command of English and are able to protect



INDIAN HOME, SILETZ RESERVATION, OREGON.



INDIAN HOME, KLAMATH RESERVATION, OREGON.

their interests. Complaint is made that the Superintendent arbitrarily prohibits the sale by the Indians of the products of their farms, such as wheat, barley, and hay, and that he insists upon selling these articles himself at such times as best suits his purpose. On account of this and other reasons the Indians feel that they are so handicapped that they would fare better off the Reservation even though they have no title to lands elsewhere. Last year, it is charged, several of the Indians baled a large amount of hay which they desired to sell, but were prohibited by the Superintendent to do so, the delay in several instances resulting in great financial loss. The Indians were told by the Superintendent that if they disobeyed his orders they would be imprisoned.

One of the so-called corrective measures of the superintendent has been to punish Indians for leaving the Reservation without his consent. Many instances may be related wherein Indians who left the Reservation without written permit have been arrested and punished by being placed on the "chain gang," to use the familiar expression among the Indians. By the phrase "chain gang" is meant that they were compelled to labor about the Agency and within the Reservation during varying terms of sentence, in some instances as long as sixty (60) days. Oftentimes in these cases the punishment would include the use of the Indian's team, and during the whole term the Indian is required to provide, at his own expense, food for himself and provender for his team. These conditions exist notwithstanding that for over fifty years these Indians have been in a measure self-supporting and have enjoyed the privilege of seeking work in the surrounding settlements. It is a matter of common knowledge in that section of the country that the Indians belonging to Walker River Reservation are good workmen, and their services are much sought after by the residents in the surrounding country. Not only the services of the men are desired, but the women are considered valuable help in the house.

Numerous cases show the total lack of human sympathy

and a resort to cruel treatment of the Indians for leaving the Reservation. These are cited in records recently filed with the Indian Bureau, with the urgent request that such unwise and insane methods be prohibited. Another instance is reported in which the superintendent brutally attacked an Indian woman, about to become a mother, by striking her on the back with a shin-bone of a cow. The case as reported is too revolting to be incorporated here.

More recently the superintendent is charged with whipping ten school-girls. A small can of baking-powder was taken by one of their number. Not being able to ascertain the guilty person, they were all punished. The superintendent ordered these girls, who were between thirteen and eighteen years of age, stripped of clothing to the waist, and each was flogged with a buggy whip on the naked body. Surely such treatment will result in lowering the standard of morals among Indians and greatly nullify any effort for good that may be made in their behalf. This form of punishment is strictly forbidden by law.

It is claimed that when the Indians have sought to bring their grievances to the attention of the Indian Bureau they have been imprisoned by the superintendent. One instance is related of a sixty-day sentence being imposed for seeking deliverance from their bondage. If such treatment as here recorded is not speedily checked, a fearful climax may result. It is already a matter of history that an attempt was made upon the life of the superintendent and an effort made to burn his residence. The light sentence for attempted arson and murder of seven months and a small fine would seem to indicate that the Court believed there was grievous provocation.

We trust that the Indians of Walker River Reservation will have an opportunity for advancement under more favorable surroundings than in the recent past. They need all the encouragement that conscientious employees are able to bestow.

PUEBLOS OF NEW MEXICO.

In June, 1914, Manuel Tafoya, the Governor of the Pueblo of Santa Clara Indians in New Mexico, appealed to the Association for relief from the action of the Government in the proposition to establish a court of Indian offenses for the Pueblo. The Government selected, from members of the Pueblo, judges who would constitute the proposed court, without first consulting the Indians or securing their approval. In their petition to the Superintendent the Indians strongly protest against the appointment of the persons selected to rule over them, and state:

"Your appointees are all from one small faction of our village, containing only thirty men all told, and of this thirty who adhere to you unquestioningly fourteen are now serving in government positions. Our recognized tribal government exists, recognized by fifty-eight men, one of whom holds a minor position as Indian assistant. Of our fifty-eight adult males, thirty read and write English and only five are mentioned as addicted to the use of liquor.

* * You will find that among the fifty-eight men in our party, the very large majority are and have been for a long time, before your time, total abstainers. Our party has fifty children at this time in your government schools. Every man of us works for wages at this time or cultivates his own land."

The petitioners further show that of the three appointees selected to act as judges, one of them is bound over by the Grand Jury to keep the peace on account of "assault with intent to kill," and the other two are ignorant, illiterate men who cannot speak English and have not the slightest idea of American judicial methods and are too old to learn. They state further:

"We feel that in a tribe where there are so many men who are sober, industrious, and educated in your schools that you should recognize these qualifications. We feel further that you should have all parties represented on your bench were you to have one among us. You might have very well granted us a popular election and not forced upon us three men of your selection who would be mere tools of your office, denying us what we have had from the

very earliest times, some measure of independence as men. We further protest against your method of installing your judges with your police force. We have never been other than entirely respectful to our superintendents, and we have had some who did not deserve respect."

Although the Indian Bureau seems to adhere to the view that tribal courts for trial of Indian offenses should be established among the Pueblos, their contention is believed to be open to serious criticism. These Indians have long been governing their tribal affairs very much after the manner of our established courts. The democratic principle of rule by the majority was long ago adopted by them as the shibboleth in their system of jurisprudence. It is thought to be a backward step to brush aside this government by the people and arbitrarily establish a court composed of judges who may not be acceptable to the Pueblo. Furthermore, such a system affords an opportunity for superintendents or other officials to enforce revengeful and retaliatory measures over a majority of the people. We believe the effort should be to bring our Indian population under the dominion of general laws which are applicable to the red man equally with our own race.

Many of the Pueblo Indians of Santa Clara filed objections to the action of the Special Attorney appointed by the Government under a former administration. It seems to have been shown quite conclusively that the attorney appointed to protect the interests of these Indians was also in the employ of parties seeking to secure title to portions of the Indian lands. This condition of affairs, no doubt, was the chief factor in the appointment of his successor, Mr. J. A. Crist, who very successfully conducted the defense in the celebrated Juan Cruz case. It is believed that he will prove to be a tower of strength in the protection of these Indians.

IRRIGATION PROBLEMS IN MONTANA.

During the past summer I spent considerable time within the Fort Peck, Blackfeet, and Flathead Indian Reserva-

tions in the State of Montana. Some of the most serious problems of irrigation of Indian lands are confronting these Indians. The spirited debates in the recent session of Congress disclosed the fact that unless the Government is very prompt in protecting the interests of these Indians, they will suffer loss in water rights, being almost reduced to bankruptcy, and suffer hardship as a result of these unwarranted conditions. The Indian Appropriation Act for the current year contains the following item:

"Provided further: That in addition to what is herein required there shall be submitted to Congress on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and fourteen, as to the Uintah, Shoshone, Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck Reclamation projects, a report showing the status of the water rights of the Indians and the method of financing said projects, together with such other information as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary for a full and complete understanding of all the facts and conditions in connection therewith."

The Indian Department, in carrying out the direction of Congress, appointed a Board of Indian officials to investigate and report upon the conditions existing on the reservations in Montana, included in the legislation. This Board consisted of the superintendents in charge of these reservations and three engineers of irrigation in the Indian service. The Chief Inspector of Irrigation accompanied the Board. A very thorough investigation was made by these officials of each of the reservations, during which they traveled a thousand miles or more to ascertain in detail the conditions of the various irrigation projects and the needs of the Indians. I accompanied the Board in this trip over the Flathead Reservation.

The Indians within these reservations are doomed, under existing laws, to suffer gigantic wrongs through legislation enacted within the past ten years which provide for the construction of irrigation projects on their tribal lands. The provisions contained in the various laws no doubt were better understood by those urging their adoption than

by the Indians or those designated to protect them. It is not necessary to show whether or not the State of Montana had already been granted its pro rata share of the fund made available by Congress for the Reclamation Service, thus rendering it necessary to obtain security for additional funds sought for from the public treasury.

We find that in the various laws authorizing the construction of these projects a large part of the funds derived from the sale of the millions of acres of Indian lands, in excess of those allotted to the members of the tribes, is hypothecated to the Government as a guaranty for the repayment of the cost of the work to be undertaken by the Reclamation Service.

Fortunately, the wrongs contemplated by the act authorizing the settlement of the Blackfeet tribe in Montana by providing for allotment and irrigation of the land, together with the sale of the surplus lands, have been delayed. Three years ago Mr. E. B. Meritt, the present Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, while acting as Chief Clerk to the Commissioner, called attention to the great injustice of requiring the Indians to finance the irrigation scheme contemplated, with an estimated cost of \$3,000,000, for the Blackfeet project alone, in which outside settlers would secure about 62½ per cent. of the lands to be irrigated, without incurring any financial risk in the success of the enterprise. The law provides that the surplus lands shall be opened to settlement, and tribal funds realized from their sale shall be held by the Government as a guaranty for the repayment for the cost of the irrigation amounting to over \$1,800,000 for the 62½ per cent. of the land to be settled upon by the outsiders. If the irrigation proves to be a success in every way, the settler is required to pay his proportionate share of the cost in 15 annual installments, without interest; if it is a failure, the Indian tribe pays for the white man's experiment. In addition, the United States withholds the funds due to the Indians over the fifteen-year term, without interest to the Indian debtor.

A further injustice is placed upon the Indians by the provision of law that the undivided moneys of the tribe realized from the sale of the surplus land are to be expended in defraying the cost of irrigation of allotments made to individual members of the tribes. It must be evident to all that the cost of irrigation should be a charge upon the land irrigated, so that a member of a tribe preferring to select grazing land should not be charged with the expense of irrigating his neighbor's allotment.

The lands of the Blackfeet Reservation are primarily suitable for grazing, being in a high altitude, and the Indians are familiar with handling of stock. If the law pertaining to this reservation is carried out, the surplus grazing lands will be sold and the chief avenue left open to the Indians to support themselves will be denied them. In view of these conditions the schedule of allotments to the Blackfeet tribe has not been approved, and the Indian Office has urged an amendment to the law which will authorize the sale of about 156,000 acres off the eastern portion of their reservation, which is now but little utilized by the tribe, and that the funds realized from the sale of these lands shall be available for purchase of cattle to stock the remaining lands which will be more suitable for grazing purposes.

The surplus lands on the Fort Peck and Flathead Reservations have been opened for settlement with the same provision of law that funds realized shall be hypothecated to reimburse the Government for the outlay in installing irrigation works, although more than one-half of the irrigable lands are opened to settlement to outsiders. The estimated cost of the Flathead irrigation project is \$6,000,000, and that of the Fort Peck project, \$3,000,000. Settlers on the Flathead project are granted a period of thirty years within which to make final payment for the irrigation charges.

So we find that during all these years the Indians will be deprived of the use of and interest upon a total of over \$6,500,000 at the time of payment of the initial installment

of their funds held as a guaranty for the repayment of the cost of the irrigation projects within the three reservations under consideration. This money will be withheld during the first years of the allottee's residence upon his allotment, when all the funds due to him should be available for developing his lands for a future home and self-support.

The laws of the State of Montana governing the beneficial use of water for irrigation are made applicable to the Indian allotments, with the special provision applying to the Blackfeet reservation lands that "The right to the use of water acquired under the provisions of this Act shall be appurtenant to the land irrigated, and beneficial use shall be the basis, the measure, and the limit of the right."

It is very probable that a considerable portion of the allotted land will lose the water right through failure of the allottees to appropriate it within the time required by law. It is too much to expect full-blood Indians, at least, to make the necessary beneficial use of water for irrigation within the time limited by law for the guidance of experienced white farmers.

Hence under the existing law we find these tribes burdened with the total cost of irrigation for themselves and their white neighbors, with loss of present use of their funds derived from the sale of their surplus lands, together with its earning power, and possible and even probable ultimate loss in many cases of the right to appropriate water for irrigation through their failure promptly to apply the water to the land. In addition to all this, the tribes interested may suffer loss of their assets by reason of the failure of the irrigation enterprises.

The Board of Officials has submitted its findings to the Indian Department, and has recommended remedial legislation for the reservations in Montana in accordance with the needs I have expressed in this report.

It is of vital importance that these needed laws be enacted at the earliest time possible, so that further wrongful appropriation of the property and assets of these Indians may not be made. It is of special importance to protect

the Blackfeet tribe from the operation of existing law, so that their grazing lands may be preserved for their sustenance.

My visit to the Fort Peck and Blackfeet Reservations disclosed great poverty existing among the Indians. At Fort Peck especially the statements are no doubt true that the Indians frequent hotels, restaurants, and other places in the towns and secure the refuse from the garbage cans and other offal to appease the pangs of hunger. Within the Blackfeet Reservation extreme poverty is also apparent, and the Government, during the winter we are just approaching, will be compelled to provide rations for these Indians. It can, no doubt, be truthfully claimed that the Government, and not the Indians, is responsible for the poverty and discontent evident among these Indians, owing to mismanagement and hostile legislation.

THE SENECA NATION.—PROPOSED ALLOTMENT OF THEIR LANDS.

The efforts made for many years to determine the legal status of the Seneca Nation of Indians and of their reservation lands in the State of New York has thus far failed. There is now a renewed interest in this question, and the Indian Bureau has under consideration, in connection with other suggestions, a plan outlined in the bill introduced by Representative Clancy of New York. The course provided by the Clancy Bill includes the institution of a suit to determine the validity of the claim of the so-called Ogden Land Company to a preëmption right in the Reservation of the Seneca Nation. Since litigation would greatly delay the segregation of tribal interests, an appeal to the courts as a preliminary step does not seem desirable. The features of the Clancy Bill which appear most feasible provide for the allotment of the lands of the Seneca Reservation, and that title shall be held in trust for their benefit. Section 7 of the Bill reads as follows:

“That during the twenty-five-year trust period the land of any individual allottee, with the consent of such allottee,

or his heirs in case of death, may again be appraised and offered for sale under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. If it should be found by the courts that the Ogden Land Company, so called, has a preference right to purchase the lands of the Indians of the Seneca Nation, such individual allotments as may be offered for sale hereunder shall be so offered as to give the said Ogden Land Company, its successors or assigns, a period of ninety days within which to exercise its preference right to first purchase. Should such right not be exercised by said company, its successors or assigns, during such ninety-day period, the right of such company, its successors or assigns, to first purchase shall thereby and thereupon become forfeited, and the lands so offered for sale may be sold to the highest and best bidder."

The propositions outlined in the section of the bill quoted seem commendable, as they offer a solution of the difficulties heretofore encountered; under such a plan immediate steps could be taken to secure segregation of the tribal lands by which individual members would secure possession by allotment; any claim or right on the part of the Ogden Land Company must by this plan be made by them within ninety days after any of the allotted lands are offered for sale, the claimants to exercise their claim of a preference right by offering the appraised price of the land. Failing to take advantage of this privilege all right or interest in the lands will be forfeited. The plan outlined provides an immediate home for allottees upon the lands selected, and the so-called Ogden Land Company will be required, as plaintiff, to institute any legal proceedings, thus giving the Government a distinct advantage in protecting the title of allottees.

It is to be hoped that proper legislation affecting the Seneca Nation will be secured during the present Congress.

THE PAPAGOS.—PROVISION FOR SCHOOLS.

The protection of the Papago Indians located on the public lands in southwestern Arizona continues to be of vital importance. It will be recalled that an effort was

made a year ago by Senators from Arizona and New Mexico to secure legislation to prohibit the Government from allotting to Indians any of the public lands in these States. The plan was defeated by the alertness of the Indian Rights Association.

An item in the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year provides a special appropriation of \$50,000 for the establishment of school facilities for the Papago children. The sum is in addition to the general funds available for Indian education. Most of the Papagos on the public domain in Arizona are practically without school privileges, and we trust that the funds now placed at the disposal of the Indian Bureau will be expended in the establishment of day-school plants, with proper provision for teachers and other necessary employees.

It has been the policy of the Indian Office perhaps to be inclined to construct boarding schools, involving large expenditure of money, and requiring large annual appropriations for their support. We trust this policy will not be continued, but that small day-schools will be constructed, with capable and conscientious employees installed, rather than the larger institutions.

The Indian Bureau is now able, by reason of the liberal appropriation of Congress, to construct a hospital among the Papagos for patients afflicted with trachoma and tuberculosis. It is very important that the site selected for the hospital should be at a point in the midst of or adjacent to the most thickly populated settlements. The Papago Indians have petitioned the Indian Bureau to locate the hospital in the vicinity of Indian Oasis, surrounding which a large portion of their tribe are located, and the Papago Good Government League has magnanimously offered to haul, free of charge, the necessary material to be used in the construction of the hospital. The League is composed of the younger and educated members of the tribe, and seems to be alert to the best interests of their people. The appropriation act includes the following:

"For improvement and sinking of wells, installation of pumping machinery, construction of tanks for domestic and stock water, and for the necessary structures for the development of a supply of water for domestic use for eight Papago Indian villages in southern Arizona, \$20,000."

While this item was being discussed in the Senate, Senator Smith, of Arizona, succeeded in defeating it, but thanks to the House Committee, the item was restored in conference and enacted. During the course of the debate Senator Smith disclosed his ignorance of the whole Papago situation by declaring that he had never heard of the eight Papago villages in Arizona. As a matter of fact, there are twenty or more villages of Papagos in his State. The Senator's protestations of great friendship toward the Papagos does not seem to be borne out by the facts. In view of the lamentable ignorance disclosed in the discussion of this subject in the Senate at the time the item was being considered it was deemed important that Congress should be informed of the conditions actually existing among the Papagos. Accordingly, the Indian Department directed that an investigation be conducted so that proper information would be available for future use. Inspector Fleming, among others, has already investigated the needs of these Indians. His report fully substantiates the claims made by the friends of the Indians. The contentions of the Indian Office on behalf of these Indians are fully corroborated. The Inspector strongly advises that measures be instituted looking to the protection of the title of the lands occupied by the Papagos.

In view of the constant encroachment of settlers upon the lands which have been occupied by these Indians from time immemorial, it is important that Congress shall supplement the existing laws, so that there may be no further delay in establishing their rights.

In the past few years there has been an effort made by one Robert F. Hunter, and more recently by his heirs and assigns, to secure title to a large portion of the lands occupied by the Papago Indians. Briefly it may be stated

that the claimants profess to have secured from the Papago Indians deeds to the country occupied by them in southwestern Arizona, amounting to 2,146,560 acres. In support of their claim of right to this land they advance the proposition that the Papago Indians who occupied this country were citizens at the time of its cession to the United States by the Republic of Mexico under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848. They hold that, by reason of their being citizens of Mexico, they lost none of their rights as such citizens when transferred to the dominion of the United States. They claim that under these conditions the Indians had a right to convey, and that they did convey, all their right, title, and interest in the lands to the Hunter claimants.

The United States has consistently refused to recognize the right of the Indians to alienate any portion of the land in question. The Papagos now living disavow having any knowledge of any deed or conveyance being executed by them for this purpose. The rights of the parties are now to be tried out in court, as it is understood that claims have been filed, and argument thereon will be heard within a short time. The immense interests involved in this case render it necessary that the United States take the greatest precaution to see that the rights of the Indians are fully protected. Upon the proper presentation of the matter in the court there seems to be little reason to doubt that the claim of the Government in protecting these Indians will be established.

WARM SPRINGS, OREGON.

A visit to Warm Springs Reservation, Oregon, reveals conditions which create unrest and nullify efforts to better the condition of these Indians. The Reservation is chiefly arid, the rainfall for the year ending July 1, 1914, being 7.66 inches. The mountainous character of the lands renders any considerable system of irrigation too expensive. A few streams tributary to the Deschutes River afford

opportunity for small irrigated areas. Dry farming may be successfully carried on in limited sections.

Allotments of land were directed to be made in 1892—140,044 acres selected were approved by the Secretary of the Interior in 1896; 323,303 acres remain unallotted. During the twenty-two years which have elapsed since selections were made, one-half of the allottees have died. This great mortality shows the menace confronting the future of this tribe, since deceased allottees' lands may be sold, their disposition being dependent largely upon the character of the Government official placed in charge of the Indians.

The standing timber on 220,000 acres of their Reservation is the chief asset of the tribe. Possibly 75 per cent. of this is yellow pine. It is estimated that there are two billion feet, worth \$3,000,000. No adequate plan has thus far been advanced for marketing the timber, so that it is not a present benefit to the tribe beyond providing necessary lumber for building purposes.

The Warm Springs Indians are greatly perturbed over the threatened loss of 100 sections of land off the northern portion of their reservation. By the Act approved June 6, 1894, the report of the so-called "Dufur Commission" was approved. This Commission accepted and approved the survey made by T. B. Hendley in 1871. Members of the tribe are yet living who were with the surveying party, and they claim that unfair methods were practised, resulting in the loss of this valuable tract of 64,000 acres.

A survey made by John A. McQuinn, now of Portland, Oregon, it is claimed, followed the treaty description of the boundary line, but was not accepted by the Commission.

It is asserted that one or more members of the Dufur Commission were interested in having the pasture lands withdrawn from the Reservation, and that they were financially interested in live stock which was being pastured on the lands, determined by the Commission to be outside the Reservation.

More recently the Indians fear that there is an effort be-

ing made to further reduce their Reservation by circumscribing the southern boundary, depriving them of valuable timber and forage land, together with their "berry patches." The effort of the officials of the Forestry Service more definitely to define the reservation line may have been the cause of the agitation and unrest.

So long as such alleged acts of injustice are sanctioned by the Government we cannot hope for any perceptible advancement of these Indians. Authority of law should be granted the Indians of Warm Springs Reservation to have their boundary line determined under the direction of the Court of Claims of the United States, a forum in which the Indians should be properly represented, a course which evidently has not been heretofore followed in dealing with Warm Springs questions. The Government is an interested party representing the defense against the contentions of the Indians, hence the Commission was a unilateral body, the personnel of which is charged with having had pecuniary interests inimical to the Indians.

The administration of Warm Springs Reservation is just now being severely criticized from different angles. At the time of my recent visit the Indians made a very impressive plea for a hearing. They stated that inspecting officials come and go without their knowledge. They ask only for justice, and state that their country is poor, that they were brought there from their fatherland, which gave them oil and bread for ages past.

A thorough investigation of affairs at Warm Springs is promised by the Indian Department, which, it is hoped, will result in a benefit to this people.

S. M. BROSIUS.

THE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

The thirty-second annual conference of the Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples was held at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., October 14-16, 1914. The Association was officially represented by Mrs. John Markoe, Dr. Grammer, Mr. Herbert Welsh, Mr. E. M. Wistar, Mr. M.

K. Sniffen, and Mr. S. M. Brosius. Addresses were made by Messrs. Grammer, Welsh, Sniffen, and Brosius. A complete stenographic report of the proceedings will be issued, copies of which can be had by applying to Mr. H. C. Phillips, Secretary, Mohonk Lake, N. Y. That portion of the platform adopted referring to Indian affairs is as follows:

"It is the chief concern of this Conference that our dependent peoples shall have so much, and only so much, of fostering care and protection as shall assure their continuous progress toward self-government. We repose the greatest confidence in those agencies of education and religion which are engaged in cultivating the elements of personal character and intelligence upon which the hope of ultimate self-government must rest. We recognize also the educational value of experience in self-direction, and we desire that a dependent people should be left to their own resources and the ordinary course of civil government and human co-operation whenever such procedure shall not obviously incur the danger of individual and racial disaster.

INDIANS.

"It is evident that at certain points the dangers which threaten our Indian population are still so great as to call not only for the maintenance of the governmental protection now afforded, but for a considerable increase of such protection. This is particularly the case where the property interests of the Indians, in money and in lands, are so great as to arouse the intense cupidity of powerful and unscrupulous foes, some of whom are white men while others are themselves of Indian blood.

"Conditions in the State of Oklahoma, affecting particularly the Five Civilized Tribes, call for the closest scrutiny. In the event that the Oklahoma legislature shall fail to give early and adequate protection to these Indians, we see no alternative but that the Federal Government should resume full jurisdiction over all of the 'restricted' Indians of that State.

"The land suits begun by the Federal Government in the interest of the Indians of Oklahoma should be prosecuted, if necessary, to the courts of last resort, to the end that the lands of the restricted allottees shall be preserved from spoliation and that as much as possible of that which

has been wrongfully taken from the unrestricted allottees may be recovered.

"It is now well known that the increasing use among the Indians of the mescal bean or peyote is demoralizing in the extreme. We recommend accordingly that the Federal prohibition of intoxicating liquors be extended to include this dangerous drug.

"The codification of our laws relating to the Indians is a matter of vital importance. The Conference accordingly recommends the immediate adoption of the necessary measures to accomplish this end.

* * * * *

"The Conference believes that the interests of good administration in Indian affairs require faithful adherence to the merit system in the making of appointments and promotions in the public service, and that security of tenure should depend solely on the record of demonstrated efficiency, to the end that public office may in a larger measure offer a secure and honorable career to those whose integrity, ability, and force of character make good government possible. * * *"

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

The fourth annual Conference "of Indians for Indians" was held in Madison, Wis., October 6-11, 1914. This Association was represented by its secretary, Mr. Sniffen. Commenting on the gathering, "The Indian's Friend" well says:

"It is exceedingly difficult to gather a body of Indians, at their own expense of time and money, to consider the solid and serious but intricate interests of their people. But, once gathered, their very seriousness presents a new difficulty. They come from many tribes, situations and places. Their ideas frequently do not agree, and yet where intensity of interest tends to divide, devotion to race and the Society always held them together. Forgetful of minor questions, great principles or a frequent spirit of harmony have brought the Society at the close of each Conference to more confidence in itself and to greater strength for the work that lies ahead. Harmony was the result, as well as the keynote, of the Conference."

The platform adopted is as follows:

The SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS, in Fourth Annual Conference assembled, adopts and reaffirms the principles and purposes set forth in the platform of the Third Annual Conference, and we urge upon our members increased activity in the promotion of those principles and purposes as the highest form of service to the American Indian. We call upon our own people to lay hold of the duties that lie before them, to serve not only their own race as the conditions of the day demand, but to serve all mankind.

In this behalf our hearts go out in sympathy to our blood brothers, the struggling peons of Mexico, and we express our profound sense of gratitude to the President of the United States for his attitude on the Mexican situation. The cause of the Mexican Indian is our cause. They are attempting by force of arms, we by force of public opinion, to obtain equality before the law.

We commend much of the good that has been accomplished by the present administration of the Indian Bureau, and we recognize in Commissioner Sells a man of lofty purpose, constructive ability, and sincere devotion to the work committed to his hands. Nevertheless, we realize great needs not yet relieved on our reservations, and great fundamental changes necessary in our national legislation, policies and administration. We look to the President, to Congress, and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his Bureau for immediate remedial measures.

We reserve the further and specific demands of our Society for presentation in more detail in a petition and memorial to the President and Congress of the United States and to the Bureau of Indian Affairs with regard to the need of a careful revision and codification of Indian law and definition of Indian status; the just trusteeship and distribution of tribal funds; the efficient allotment of lands; the wise utilization of mineral and water resources; the settlement of tribal claims through the Federal Court of Claims; adequate education; and the just settlement of many specific grievances on the several reservations.

We call upon every man and woman of Indian blood to give of himself to the uttermost that our people may live in a higher sense than ever before and regain in that sense a normal place in this country of free men.

We equally invite to our standards an increased number of associate members of the other races to co-operate with us.

Our final appeal is again to our own race. We have no higher end than to see it reach out towards a place where it will become an active, positive and constructive factor in the life of this great nation.

PUBLIC ADDRESSES.

BY DR. GRAMMER.

- Dec. 10, 1913, Thirty-first Annual Meeting, Philadelphia.
- Dec. 15, Clerical Brotherhood Meeting, Philadelphia.
- Jan. 14, 1914, Convocation of North Philadelphia.
- Feb. 8, St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia.
- Oct. 14, Indian Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

BY MR. HERBERT WELSH.

- Dec. 10, 1913, Thirty-first Annual Meeting, Philadelphia.
- Feb. 4, 1914, Market Square Presbyterian Church, Germantown.
- Feb. 14, Society of American Indians, Philadelphia.
- Oct. 14, Indian Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

BY MR. SNIFFEN.

- Jan. 12, Parlor Meeting, West Philadelphia.
- Jan. 19, Wayland Memorial Baptist Church, West Philadelphia.
- Jan. 20, St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, West Philadelphia—two meetings: 4.30 P. M. and 8 P. M.
- Feb. 14, Society of American Indians, Philadelphia.
- Feb. 16, Church Club, Ridley Park, Penna.
- Feb. 26, Interdenominational Missionary Meeting, Philadelphia.
- Apr. 22, Germantown Friends Association.
- May 9, Boys' Club, Germantown, Philadelphia.
- Sept. 27, Crow Agency, Montana.
- Oct. 6, Society of American Indians, Madison, Wis.
- Oct. 9, Minneapolis, Minn., P. E. Church Board of Missions.
- Oct. 16, Indian Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
- Dec. 1, Witherspoon Hall, Philadelphia.
- Dec. 3, National Indian Association, New York.

BY MR. BROSIUS.

- Oct. 15, Indian Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Thirty-first annual report	2600
The "Citizenship Expedition"	5000
The Alaska Situation	3000
Responsibility for Indian Management	3000
A Man and his Opportunity	3500
Irrigation of Pima Lands	3000
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	20,100
Copies of publications issued prior to 1914	652,050
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Total to date	672,150

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES J. RHOADS, TREASURER OF THE
INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 4, 1914.*Dr.*

To \$3,000 Reading Co. & Philadelphia & Reading Coal &
Iron Co. General Mortgage 4's.

Cash.

To balance as per Treasurer's statement, Dec. 10, 1913	\$607.39
To amounts received as follows:	
Dues and contributions	10,457.75
Refund of excess expense money	9.86
Interest on investments and deposit account	157.78
	<u>\$11,232.78</u>

Cr.

By \$3,000 Reading Co. & Philadelphia & Reading Coal &
Iron Co. General Mortgage 4's.

Cash.

By amounts paid, as follows:

Salaries	\$5,300.00
Office rent	700.00
Supplies, printing and stationery	769.52
Postage	390.00
Telephone	53.90
Traveling expenses (including Washington Agency)	3,005.24

\$10,218.66

By balance in bank, December 4, 1914* 1,014.12

\$11,232.78

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES J. RHOADS,
Treasurer.

* Against this balance are fixed charges amounting to \$500.99, due December 31, 1914, in addition to printing and other expenses for the current month.

Examined and found correct.

JONATHAN M. STEERE,
HERBERT S. WELSH,

Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF C. J. RHOADS, TREASURER OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

			Dr.		
1913			1914		
Dec.	11. To balance.....	\$607.39	Jan.	Brought forward ..	\$970.39
	Dr. F. O. Allen, Jr.....	10.00		12. Miss Helen A. Fox.....	2.00
	15. Miss Anna M. Heckscher.....	20.00		The Misses Matlack.....	2.00
	John T. Emlen.....	5.00		Miss S. S. Hopkins.....	2.00
	Miss Anne Heygate Hall.....	2.00		Mrs. Jane R. Morris.....	5.00
	17. Miss Nancy Hutchinson.....	5.00		H. G. Ward.....	2.00
	Miss Mary T. Mason.....	10.00		Miss Florence Bascom.....	2.00
	23. Miss Emily W. Biddle.....	10.00		Rt. Rev. Wm. Lawrence.....	2.00
				Rev. J. A. Harris, D.D.....	2.00
1914				A. A. Outerbridge.....	2.00
Jan.	3. John H. Seger.....	2.00		Miss L. D. Lovett.....	2.00
	Frank H. Curley.....	2.00		Henry J. Thouron.....	2.00
	6. Rev. W. C. Gannett.....	2.50		Miss Mary O. Hodges.....	2.00
	Mrs. W. C. Gannett.....	2.50		Miss Fanny A. L. Haven.....	2.00
	6 mos. int. due Jan. 1, 1914, on \$3000 Reading Co. Gen. 4's.....	60.00		Miss Anna L. Dawes.....	2.00
	8. Mrs. John Crosby Brown.....	2.00		Miss Kate Kelsey.....	2.00
	Mrs. V. W. McNeil.....	2.00		Frederick Straus.....	2.00
	E. M. Wistar.....	2.00		Miss E. K. Stevens.....	2.00
	Mrs. E. M. Wistar.....	2.00		John S. Jenks.....	2.00
	Thomas Wistar.....	2.00		John Cadwalader.....	2.00
	Casper Wistar.....	2.00		Miss H. H. Outerbridge.....	2.00
	Mrs. Murray G. Brooks.....	2.00		Miss Anna Palen.....	2.00
	Mrs. Allston Burr.....	5.00		Horace White.....	2.00
	Mrs. Edward Coles.....	5.00		L. E. Opdyke.....	2.00
	12. S. B. Fottrel.....	2.00		Rev. J. M. Taylor.....	2.00
	Mrs. A. Sydney Logan.....	3.00		Miss O. Y. Bowditch.....	2.00
	A. Sydney Logan.....	2.00		Mrs. John Cadwalader.....	2.00
	Robert Logan.....	2.00		Mrs. Leverett Bradley.....	2.00
	Mrs. Randolph.....	7.00		Mrs. Lewis W. Francis.....	2.00
	Miss Anna Randolph.....	3.00		Miss C. W. Andrus.....	2.00
	Mrs. John H. Hall.....	5.00		Rev. C. F. Dole.....	2.00
	James Douglas.....	12.00		Rev. R. F. Alsop.....	2.00
	Charles F. Jenkins.....	12.00		John B. Garrett.....	2.00
	Pres. Franklin Carter.....	5.00		James W. Bayard.....	2.00
	Mrs. Wm. H. Reed.....	5.00		Mrs. Alex. Mackay-Smith.....	4.00
	Mrs. S. B. Griffin.....	5.00		Miss Virginia Mackay-Smith.....	4.00
	Ellis D. Williams.....	5.00		Miss Gladys Mackay-Smith.....	4.00
	Henry Justice.....	5.00		Wm. F. Fell.....	2.00
	F. B. Reeves.....	4.00		Dr. Charles F. Meserve.....	2.00
	R. H. Dana.....	5.00		Mrs. Sarah W. Rhoads.....	2.00
	Mrs. Benjamin Vaughan.....	3.00		Mrs. Amory E. Rowland.....	2.00
	Miss Alice P. Tapley.....	25.00		Mrs. J. B. Gibson.....	2.00
	E. Y. Hartaborn.....	5.00		Mrs. George C. Currie.....	27.00
	Mrs. G. M. Chichester.....	4.00		Rev. Charles Wood.....	2.00
	Herbert S. Welsh.....	7.00		Mrs. F. W. Whittemore.....	2.00
	A. S. Schropp.....	5.00		Mrs. Philip C. Garrett.....	500.00
	Miss Bertha G. Brooks.....	5.00		Thomas Martindale.....	5.00
	Wm. W. Justice.....	5.00		Miss Morton.....	2.00
	Mrs. Joseph H. Brazier.....	5.00		Dr. John B. Roberts.....	2.00
	Edward S. Buckley, Jr.....	5.00		F. F. Kane.....	2.00
	Mrs. Matthew Semple.....	5.00		13. Mrs. James S. Cox.....	10.00
	Mrs. John Gribbel.....	3.00		Stansbury Hagar.....	10.00
	Miss Sarah Newlin.....	5.00		Mrs. Calvin Pardee.....	5.00
	William Burnham.....	12.00		Mrs. Harriet L. Stevens.....	5.00
	Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson.....	5.00		Mrs. Charles Richardson.....	5.00
	Miss E. H. Wisner.....	5.00		Charles Richardson.....	5.00
	Miss J. Wisner.....	7.00		Theo. J. Lewis.....	5.00
	Wm. N. Rice.....	5.00		H. A. Wilder.....	2.00
	Mrs. Jonathan Evans.....	5.00		J. Montgomery Hare.....	5.00
	George H. Fisher.....	5.00		Mrs. J. H. Scattergood.....	5.00
				Miss Harriet E. Freeman.....	5.00
	Carried forward.....	\$970.39			

1914	Brought forward ..	\$1,673.39
Jan. 13.	Miss A. A. T. Van Pelt ..	3.00
	Mrs. Charles Savage ..	3.00
	Mrs. Anna G. Dubois ..	3.00
	Mrs. H. W. Page ..	3.00
	Miss Eleanor Ryerson ..	3.00
	Harry R. Balts ..	2.00
	Joseph L. Buttenweiser ..	2.00
	George W. Wickersham ..	4.00
	Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden ..	2.00
	Mrs. Elisabeth Ernst ..	2.00
	Arthur C. Parker ..	4.00
	Mrs. E. B. Crowell ..	2.00
	Miss C. R. Lowell ..	2.00
	Mrs. J. B. Lippincott ..	2.00
	J. B. Lippincott ..	2.00
	Joseph P. Brinton ..	4.00
	Wm. T. Murphy ..	2.00
	Miss Fanny Chapman ..	2.00
	Miss A. S. Penfield ..	2.00
	Mrs. John Meigs ..	2.00
	Miss Mary P. Lord ..	2.00
	Miss Clyde ..	2.00
	Rev. J. H. Dennison ..	2.50
	Mrs. J. H. Dennison ..	2.50
	Mrs. Eliz. Cochran ..	2.00
	Miss Agnes Cochran ..	2.00
	Mrs. E. E. Faulkner ..	2.00
	Miss Mary Massey ..	2.00
	Wm. N. Allen ..	2.00
	Rev. Wm. P. Lee ..	2.00
	Wm. P. Gest ..	5.00
	B. Frank Clapp ..	5.00
14.	Mrs. Theo. F. Randolph ..	7.00
	Mrs. Phebe A. Crafts ..	4.00
	Mrs. Albert Keep ..	3.00
	Mrs. Daniel R. Noyes ..	5.00
	George McAneny ..	5.00
	E. P. Dutton ..	5.00
	Mrs. W. C. Loring ..	5.00
	Mrs. Arthur S. Wiener ..	3.00
	Mrs. Ferris Lockwood ..	7.00
	Mrs. A. S. White ..	12.00
	Mrs. Clement M. Biddle ..	10.00
	A. B. Welmer ..	2.00
	Rev. J. DeW. Perry ..	4.00
	Miss Sarah H. Hooker ..	2.00
	James Williamson ..	2.00
	Edward Webster ..	2.00
	Miss Juliana Wood ..	2.00
	F. P. Prichard ..	2.00
	Wilberforce Eames ..	2.00
	A. Stein ..	2.00
	Rev. Alfred Elwyn ..	2.00
	Mrs. Seth Low ..	2.00
	John C. Shaffer ..	2.00
	Rev. J. J. J. Moore ..	2.00
	W. W. Ellsworth ..	2.00
15.	F. B. White ..	2.00
	Mrs. Alexander W. Wister ..	2.00
	Mrs. J. B. Ames ..	27.00
	Mrs. Frederic Cunningham ..	2.00
	Mrs. Alfred Winsor ..	3.50
	Miss Gertrude White ..	5.00
	Clement L. Webster ..	2.00
	Mrs. Henry Singlewood ..	5.00
	Bisbing ..	5.00
	Mrs. George Hollingsworth ..	3.00
	Asa S. and Elizabeth R. Wing ..	5.00
	Carried forward...	\$1,907.89

1914	Brought forward ..	\$1,907.89
Jan. 15.	Henry B. Coxe ..	10.00
	Miss Mary B. Landell ..	2.50
	Milton S. Erlanger ..	2.00
	Miss Ellen W. Egbert ..	2.00
	Mrs. Francis W. Goddard ..	2.00
	C. Edward Billquist ..	10.00
	Owen Wister, Jr. ..	2.00
	Mrs. Chas. Howland Russell ..	2.00
	Miss Norma Stewart ..	9.50
	Miss Lucy Stewart ..	9.50
	Miss Hope Stewart ..	9.50
	Miss Annie C. Stewart ..	9.50
	Miss Lucy S. Sampson ..	2.00
	Mrs. J. Campbell Harris ..	2.00
	Miss Florence B. Kane ..	3.00
	Mrs. A. S. Quinton ..	2.00
16.	F. H. Strawbridge ..	5.00
	Rev. H. Burt ..	2.00
	Miss A. L. Sears ..	2.00
	Samuel Huntington ..	2.00
	Mrs. Wm. H. Schieffelin ..	2.00
	Miss Mary W. Henderson ..	2.00
	Seth K. Humphrey ..	10.00
	Wm. Jay Schieffelin ..	4.00
	Mrs. Wm. Jay Schieffelin ..	2.00
	Henry J. Davis ..	2.00
	Mrs. James M. Hubbard ..	5.00
	Miss Laura C. Outerbridge ..	4.00
	Edward Pennock ..	3.00
	Henry V. Stilwell ..	2.00
	Miss Annie Fuller ..	5.00
	Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen ..	5.00
	Mrs. Hannah D. Brown ..	2.00
	Henry C. Mercer ..	2.00
	A. Lawrence Lowell ..	2.00
	Reuben Haines ..	2.00
	Jonathan M. Steere ..	5.00
	Harry A. Flint ..	4.00
	Cyrus H. McCormick ..	2.00
	Mrs. C. F. Hutchins ..	2.00
	Mrs. Walter Aiken ..	3.00
	Mrs. E. L. Macmahon ..	2.00
	Miss Emily Howland ..	3.00
	Mrs. A. M. Boyd ..	7.00
	W. H. Barten ..	8.00
	Gen. A. R. Buffington ..	2.00
	Mrs. A. R. Buffington ..	2.00
	Mrs. Eckley B. Coxe ..	250.00
17.	John Gayton ..	2.00
	Mrs. Julia M. Fox ..	3.00
	Miss Caroline A. Fox ..	3.00
	James Schouler ..	5.00
	Miss Susan J. Allen ..	5.00
	Arthur A. Carey ..	5.00
	Mrs. Mary H. Loines ..	5.00
	Mrs. Walter Cope ..	3.00
	Mrs. Edward D. Toland ..	3.00
	Mrs. Jones Wister ..	3.00
	W. Frederick Snyder ..	2.00
	Mrs. Paul C. Ransom ..	2.00
	Mrs. Robert W. Smith ..	2.00
	Mrs. John Markoe ..	2.00
	Miss Margaret C. Maule ..	2.00
	Mrs. T. Wm. Kimber ..	2.00
19.	Eugene Delano ..	27.00
	Miss Emily Gray ..	5.00
	Carried forward...	\$2,423.39

1914	Brought forward ..	\$2,423.30
Jan.	19. Miss Isabel Howland ..	5.00
	Mrs. Bryan Lathrop ..	6.00
	Miss A. C. Watmough ..	3.00
	John J. Rothermel ..	3.00
	William H. Scott ..	2.00
	Miss Louisa S. Cheever ..	2.00
	Rev. G. A. Linscheid ..	2.00
	Mrs. Francis R. Cope ..	2.00
	Mrs. Thos. P. Cope, Jr. ..	2.00
	Cyrus E. Dallin ..	2.00
	Miss Margaret Rhodes ..	2.00
	Frederick W. Taylor ..	2.00
	Charles P. Noyes ..	2.00
	Mrs. J. Herbert Sawyer ..	2.00
	H. N. Silliman ..	2.00
	Miss Carrie L. Richardson ..	2.00
	W. M. Griffith ..	2.00
	Rev. H. W. Nelson ..	5.00
	Joseph Elkinton ..	5.00
	20. Mrs. Ralph B. Clay-berger ..	7.00
	Mrs. Isaac Sprague ..	5.00
	George E. Gamble ..	5.00
	Rev. C. E. Grammer ..	2.00
	Stephen Black Body ..	2.00
	Mrs. M. S. Wood ..	2.00
	Mrs. W. W. Goodwin ..	4.00
	Charles E. Pancoast ..	2.00
	Miss Elisabeth Gilman ..	2.00
	Mrs. Wm. B. Rice ..	2.00
	Miss Gertrude Lansing ..	2.00
	J. W. F. Podmore ..	2.00
	Mrs. Henry Wharton ..	2.00
	Sydney R. Taber ..	2.00
	Mrs. J. T. Rothrock ..	2.00
	Miss Rebecca D. Davis ..	2.00
	Miss Mary Janet Miller ..	2.00
	Miss H. E. Fain ..	2.00
	21. Miss Eliza G. Peterson ..	3.00
	Twentieth Century Club, Smyrna ..	2.00
	Miss Cornelia Warren ..	5.00
	Mrs. Edward B. Meigs ..	3.00
	John D. McIlhenny ..	2.00
	Mrs. John D. McIlhenny ..	2.00
	John B. Vreeland ..	2.00
	Mrs. N. Dubois Miller ..	2.00
	Miss Mary C. Peabody ..	2.00
	Miss C. A. French ..	2.00
	22. Arthur B. Emmons ..	27.00
	John L. Cox ..	10.00
	Rev. Alex. Henry ..	5.00
	Edward F. Mason ..	3.00
	Charles L. Houston ..	2.00
	Mrs. Charles S. Minot ..	2.00
	Mrs. Charles W. Cushman ..	2.00
	C. Cresson Wistar ..	2.00
	George H. Perkins ..	2.00
	Charles J. Bonaparte ..	2.00
	Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte ..	2.00
	23. Mrs. J. S. Howe ..	100.00
	Lawrence Bull Bear ..	2.00
	Albert R. Meyer ..	3.00
	T. M. Osborne ..	2.00
	Miss Bertha V. Appold ..	2.00
	Mrs. James O. Watson ..	2.00
	Mrs. Harold Peabody ..	2.00
	24. Charles C. Savage ..	150.00

Carried forward...\$2,872.39

1914	Brought forward ..	\$2,872.39
Jan.	24. Charles J. Rhoads ..	50.00
	Miss E. A. Hare ..	2.00
	Mrs. Charles A. Miner ..	2.00
	Prof. Raphael Pumpelly ..	2.00
	26. Miss Helen C. Butler ..	10.00
	Miss Lucy D. Gillett ..	5.00
	A. C. Stohr ..	5.00
	Miss Mary Drummond ..	5.00
	Whirlwind Man ..	2.00
	Miss Lucy Lowell ..	2.00
	Mrs. Edward W. Grew ..	2.00
	James P. Tolman ..	2.00
	Mrs. C. E. Guild, Jr. ..	2.00
	Miss Mary Newhall ..	2.00
	Mrs. G. L. Gates ..	2.00
	Dr. E. W. Emerson ..	2.00
	Wm. H. Arnold ..	2.00
	John J. Wilkinson ..	2.00
	Mrs. Francis Wayland ..	2.00
	27. Cash ..	100.00
	Rev. George L. Paine ..	10.00
	Francis C. Haines ..	5.00
	George M. Newhall ..	2.00
	Herbert L. Clark ..	2.00
	Lockwood de Forest ..	2.00
	Miss M. T. Sedgwick ..	2.00
	William Drayton ..	2.00
	28. D. B. Gamble ..	15.00
	Prof. Irving Fisher ..	2.00
	Mrs. S. G. M. Maule ..	2.00
	Miss M. Boswell ..	3.00
	Mrs. Henry Holt ..	4.00
	29. Theo. Bullard ..	10.00
	Miss Mattie Jones ..	2.00
	30. Effingham Perot ..	2.00
	Miss Virginia Butler ..	12.00
Feb.	2. Mrs. James N. Mohr ..	4.00
	Marriatt C. Morris ..	2.00
	Mrs. Elis. K. Upham ..	2.00
	John G. Pacer ..	2.00
	Joshua L. Bailly ..	10.00
	Miss Alice H. Southworth ..	7.00
	Miles White, Jr. ..	5.00
	Miss Mary L. Carter ..	2.25
	Mrs. T. Fred Brown ..	2.00
	Rev. H. B. Frisell ..	4.00
	S. Ashton Souder ..	2.00
	Hon. J. Willis Martin ..	2.00
	Dr. John W. Eliot ..	2.00
	Mrs. John W. Eliot ..	2.00
	Mrs. Desmond Fitzgerald ..	2.00
	5. Miss E. O. Cammann ..	2.00
	J. E. Frenning ..	2.00
	Mrs. Thomas S. Kirkbride ..	2.00
	Rev. Henry Roe Cloud ..	2.00
	Mrs. W. C. Roe ..	2.00
	6. R. H. Dana ..	5.00
	Mrs. Brinton Cox ..	12.00
	Francis E. Bond ..	10.00
	P. H. Strubing ..	2.00
	7. Frank H. Longshore ..	2.00
	George H. Deacon ..	2.00
	9. Mrs. F. B. Carter ..	2.00
	11. Frank R. Shattuck ..	6.00
	Howard H. Williams ..	2.00
	13. Charles Delaney ..	5.00
	Rev. Sherman Coolidge ..	2.00
	Mrs. Walter C. Cabot ..	4.00
	Rev. S. F. Forgeus ..	4.00

Carried forward...\$3,270.64

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

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1914	Brought forward	\$3,270.64
Feb.	13. J. Q. A. Whittemore	2.00
	Mrs. Theo. P. Gooding	2.00
	Charles H. Stephens	2.00
16.	Edward T. Child	5.00
	Mrs. A. T. Cope	5.00
	Miss Margaret A. Hayes	2.50
	Miss Maria D. Williams	2.00
	Rev. H. L. Beets	2.00
16.	Chm. Missy. Com. Wel-	
	lesley College	2.00
	Mrs. Zachariah Belcher	2.00
	Jacob W. Eyes	2.00
17.	Rev. H. McA. Robinson	2.00
	Miss Adele Brewer	2.00
20.	Mrs. Wm. Pierson Ham-	
	ilton	17.00
	Prof. Charles E. Dana	2.00
	Thomas C. Day	2.00
	Mrs. Edward Hale	2.00
	Miss Helen Landell	2.00
	Edwin H. Brown	2.00
	Mrs. J. W. Edgerly	3.00
	Mrs. W. D. Lewis	2.00
	A. R. Perkins	2.00
21.	C. B. Spencer	2.00
	Hon. M. Slusser	2.50
	Mrs. M. Slusser	2.50
24.	Miss Mary Moss	2.00
	J. W. Clendening	2.00
	Johnson Iron Bull	2.00
26.	Frank H. Moss	2.00
	M. A. DeWolf Howe	2.00
	G. H. Conduct	2.00
	Miss Ellen M. Tower	5.00
27.	Rev. H. W. Nelson	15.00
	Mrs. Joseph H. Brazier	5.00
	Francis E. Woodruff	5.00
	Edwin D. Mead	2.00
28.	Mrs. S. J. Life	100.00
	L. E. Opdyke	5.00
	Mrs. Leverett Bradley	3.00
	Miss Adele Brewer	2.00
	Miss Mary Osgood Hod-	
	ges	5.00
	Walter Smedley	2.00
	Selah B. Strong	2.00
	Benjamin H. Miller	4.00
	Miss Alice Ives Gilman	3.00
March	3. John R. Livermore	10.00
	James Douglas	50.00
	Mrs. Anna G. DuBois	10.00
	Wm. E. Johnson	2.00
	Mrs. J. C. Rogers	150.00
	Miss Helen C. Butler	100.00
	Dr. F. P. Sprague	20.00
	Wm. P. Bancroft	70.00
	Miss M. Hutchinson	20.00
	Mrs. W. C. Loring	5.00
	Mrs. James Rhoads	
	Morris	10.00
	George J. Scattergood	5.00
	Charles H. Field	5.00
	Cash (for N. Y. phone	
	call)	1.50
	Herbert Welch	10.00
4.	Miss H. Meyer	2.00
	Mrs. Charles R. Talbot	2.00
	Mrs. Ezra R. Thayer	100.00
	Hon. Joseph H. Choate	100.00
	Joshua L. Bailly	100.00
	The Misses Wisner	50.00
	Miss Mary Coles	25.00

Carried forward...\$4,371.64

1914	Brought forward	\$4,371.64
March	4. Charles F. Jenkins	25.00
	Miss Heloise Meyer	20.00
	Mrs. Isaac Sprague	10.00
	Dr. E. J. DeBell	10.00
	C. A. L. Richards	5.00
	Mrs. George Hollings-	
	worth	2.00
	Prof. H. W. Farnam	20.00
	J. Randolph Coolidge	50.00
	Mrs. Harriet L. Stevens	10.00
7.	Joseph Lapsley Wilson	5.00
	Miss Julia H. Thompson	5.00
	Mrs. John W. Carter	3.00
	Mrs. E. F. Garrett	2.00
	Isaac H. Clothier	2.00
	Mrs. George W. Lane	2.00
	Charles Chipley	2.00
	Mrs. A. L. Coolidge	2.00
	H. H. Barton, Jr.	25.00
	Miss Alice P. Tapley	50.00
	Miss A. C. Stewart	40.00
	Charles Collins	25.00
	Mrs. Eliz. R. Cabot	20.00
	Mrs. Jonathan Evans	10.00
	Ezra H. Thayer	10.00
	George H. Fisher	10.00
	Mrs. Hannah D. Brown	25.00
	Mrs. A. M. Boyd	5.00
	Mrs. C. Stuart Patter-	
	son	5.00
	Dr. Charles W. Eliot	15.00
	Mrs. Thomas G. Ben-	
	nett	50.00
	Mrs. Thornton K. Lath-	
	rop	25.00
	Miss J. E. Bell	25.00
	Rev. Charles Wood	5.00
	John V. Farwell	5.00
	Rt. Rev. Wm. Lawrence	2.00
9.	Mrs. Frank M. Bird	7.00
	James E. Clark	200.00
	Mrs. John E. Parsons	50.00
	Mrs. Phebe A. Crafts	15.00
	Mrs. Clement M. Biddle	20.00
	Arthur A. Carey	5.00
	Mrs. J. Henry Scatter-	
	good	5.00
	Mrs. Ada D. South-	
	worth	5.00
11.	Wm. Fellowes Morgan	25.00
	Lenox Banks	25.00
	John C. Lowry	10.00
	The Misses Loring	10.00
	Mrs. A. H. Lane	2.00
12.	Mrs. Woerishoffer	25.00
	Prof. R. Pumpelly	5.00
	Mrs. H. S. C. Birnie	5.00
	Mrs. Sarah W. Rhoads	35.00
	Miss C. B. Convers	5.00
13.	Mrs. Edward H. Coates	4.00
	Col. C. R. Codman	25.00
	Miss A. V. Spooner	5.00
	John Q. A. Whittemore	2.00
	W. K. Moorehead	2.00
14.	J. C. Havemeyer	20.00
16.	T. Broom Belfield	25.00
	A. C. Stohr	10.00
	Miss Alice M. Beath	2.00
17.	Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting	50.00
	Miss Emily Gray	5.00
	Mrs. E. W. Grew	5.00
18.	Mrs. Eckley B. Coxe	100.00

Carried forward...\$5,607.64

1914			Brought forward	\$5,607.64	1914			Brought forward	\$6,789.38
March	18.	J. DeLancey Verplanck	4.50	May	2.	Hon. Seth Low	25.00		
		George D. Watrous	2.00			Mrs. Ada D. Southworth	5.00		
19.	Miss Hannah Fox	30.00	4.	Mrs. E. Randolph	10.00				
	Miss Isabel Howland	5.00			Mrs. E. deP. Hosmer	5.00			
	Mrs. J. L. Ketosh	9.00	5.	William Burnham	50.00				
	W. Graham Tyler	10.00			S. K. Humphrey	25.00			
	J. LeRoy White	2.00	6.	Mrs. G. S. Harwood	100.00				
	Albert S. Parsons	2.00			J. Bunford Samuel	10.00			
20.	Rev. D. Stuart Dodge	50.00		Mrs. Mary Eustis Wister	2.00				
	Miss Annie Fuller	7.00	7.	Mrs. J. W. Elliot	10.00				
21.	Miss Louise S. Cheever	20.00			Miss Gertrude Lansing	2.00			
23.	Mrs. H. C. Luders	25.00		Miss Jane G. Mason	10.00				
	Miss Harriet Blanchard	50.00	8.	Miss Phebe A. Crafts	5.00				
24.	Miss Ethel L. Paine	25.00			The Misses Miller	5.00			
	Miss L. G. Dietrick	2.00	11.	Mrs. Morris K. Jesup	50.00				
27.	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walter Clark	50.00			Miles White, Jr.	10.00			
	R. W. Davids	10.00	14.	Boston Member I. R. A. for Alaska trip	1000.00				
	A. S. Grant	2.00			Boston Member I. R. A. for Alaska trip	500.00			
30.	Mrs. C. T. Ogden	2.00	16.	Miss Louise Lee Schuyler	2.00				
	Miss Caroline L. W. French	100.00		19.	Missy Circle Wayland				
	Richard H. Dana	20.00			Mem. Baptist Church	5.00			
31.	Miss Helen McDowell	5.00	23.	Mrs. Samuel W. Duncan	10.00				
	Mrs. J. H. Sawyer	5.00			Mrs. Rosa B. LaFlesche	2.00			
	Mrs. George H. Byrd	25.00	29.	Mrs. David P. Kimball	25.00				
	Mrs. L. H. Schwab	2.00			Mrs. Hetty B. Garrett	5.00			
	Mrs. Edward V. Lane	2.00	June	6.	Miss R. C. Boardman	10.00			
	Col. H. L. Higginson	2.00			Miss Georgina Schuyler	2.00			
	Mrs. Emma Longnecker	2.00	9.	Mrs. Harriet E. Devoe	2.00				
	George Harrison Fisher	10.00		12.	Rev. W. C. and Mrs. Gannett	5.00			
	Dr. H. M. Fisher	2.00			Miss Sarah Newlin	20.00			
April	1.	Samuel Dickson	2.00		Mrs. Charlotte S. Lewis	10.00			
		Miss Lucy D. Akerty	2.00		James J. Goodwin	25.00			
	Mrs. J. C. O'Connor	2.00	19.	Ralph B. Williams	25.00				
	Mrs. John Innes Kane	2.00		24.	Mrs. W. Scott Fitts	25.00			
	John E. Carter	20.00			Mrs. Henry S. Lowber	5.00			
	Henry Hents	20.00		John J. Rothermel	3.00				
4.	Mrs. John Hay	250.00	July	2.	6 mos. int. due July 1 on \$3000 Reading Co. Gen. mtg. 4's	60.00			
	Mrs. A. W. Martin	5.00		9.	Mrs. J. S. Howe	100.00			
	Mrs. Eliphalet N. Potter	2.00			Charles L. Huston	10.00			
	Miss Frances S. Holkins	2.00	10.	Miss Susan Janney Allen	10.00				
	Mrs. Sarah A. Hodson	2.00		18.	Edward H. Hance	5.00			
	R. M. Room	2.00			Harold A. Sweetland	2.00			
	Levi Chubbuck	2.00	21.	Mrs. H. W. Page	5.00				
6.	Elliston P. Morris	20.00			Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll	2.00			
	9.	Henry S. Pancoast	2.00	25.	Charles Chauncey	25.00			
	Herbert Marten	2.00			Dr. Henry B. Favill	2.00			
	Mrs. John Finney	27.00	31.	Miss Edith F. Biddle	25.00				
	Miss H. E. Freeman	10.00			Dr. F. W. Wunderlich	8.00			
	Mrs. J. S. Harrison	5.00	Aug.	7.	Miss E. F. Mason	800.00			
11.	Joseph J. Janney	2.00		17.	Miss Virginia Butler	20.00			
13.	Mrs. E. C. Sterling	2.00			A. S. Grant	5.00			
	18.	Miss Anne Page	2.00	Sept.	5.	Miss Amelia B. Hollenback	25.00		
		Miss Alice M. Longfellow	2.00		23.	Joseph Lee	15.00		
	Miss C. H. Balch	2.00		Miss Juliana Wood		20.00			
	Mrs. Albert Keep	50.00	30.	Interest on deposit acct.	24.54				
	Mrs. Z. Chafee	50.00		Oct.	13.	Henry L. Davis	5.00		
	Mrs. B. Vaughan	5.00			22.	J. Rodman Paul	15.00		
	Mrs. Charles A. Miner	5.00		Miss Carrie A. Gilman	5.00				
	Mrs. E. L. Macmahon	10.00	26.	Miss Ida M. Mason	500.00				
22.	Mrs. Jones Wister	5.00			Rev. C. F. Dole	5.00			
	W. W. Frazier	2.00		H. H. Sheets	2.00				
25.	Mrs. C. Stewart Wurts	4.00		Nelson Simons	2.00				
	Rt. Rev. F. Courtney	25.00							
	Mrs. S. S. Drury	25.00							
27.	Mrs. J. B. Foster	12.00							
	Mrs. David M. Little	2.00							
	Mrs. E. W. Clark	2.00							
May	1.	R. Fulton Cutting	100.00						

Carried forward...\$6,789.38

Carried forward...\$10,491.92

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

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1914	Brought forward .	\$10,491.92	1914	Brought forward .	\$10,620.92
Oct.	26. Herbert Welsh.....	25.00	Nov.	11. Arthur B. Emmons....	100.00
	29. Mrs. C. George Currie..	50.00		23. Miss Ida M. Mason....	500.00
	Mrs. Elizabeth L. Head	4.00		27. Mrs. Ada B. Millican..	2.00
Nov.	6. John E. Parsons	50.00	Dec	4. M. K. Sniffen (refund expense acct.)	9.86
	Carried forward..	\$10,620.92			\$11,232.78

Payments from December 11, 1913, to December 4, 1914.

Cr.

Office rent	\$700.00
Postage	390.00
Telephone service	53.90
Stationery and supplies	28.58
Wm. F. Fell Co., printing	709.48
Phila. Automatic Addressing Co., stencil lists	31.46
Salaries: S. M. Brosius	2,200.00
M. K. Sniffen	2,200.00
F. E. Mateer	900.00
S. M. Brosius, traveling expenses	917.61
M. K. Sniffen, traveling expenses (including the Alaska trip, which amounted to \$1,619.87)	2,087.63
	\$10,218.66
Balance on hand, December 4, 1914	1,014.12
	\$11,232.78

LIST OF MEMBERS

of

The Indian Rights Association

Abbott, Dr. E. Stanley,.....	McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.
Agnew, Hon. Geo. B.,.....	22 William St., New York City.
Aiken, Mrs. Walter,.....	Hampton Falls, N. H.
Akerly, Miss Lucy D.,.....	550 Park Ave., New York City.
Aldrich, Mrs. R.,.....	Barrytown, N. Y.
Allen, Dr. Francis Olcott, Jr.,.....	2216 Walnut St., Phila.
Allen, Miss Susan Janney,.....	Moorestown, N. J.
Allen, Wm. N.,.....	557 Church Lane, Germantown.
Alsop, Rev. Reese F., D.D.,.....	96 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ames, Mrs. J. B.,.....	Cambridge, Mass.
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Appold, Miss Bertha V.,.....	904 W. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
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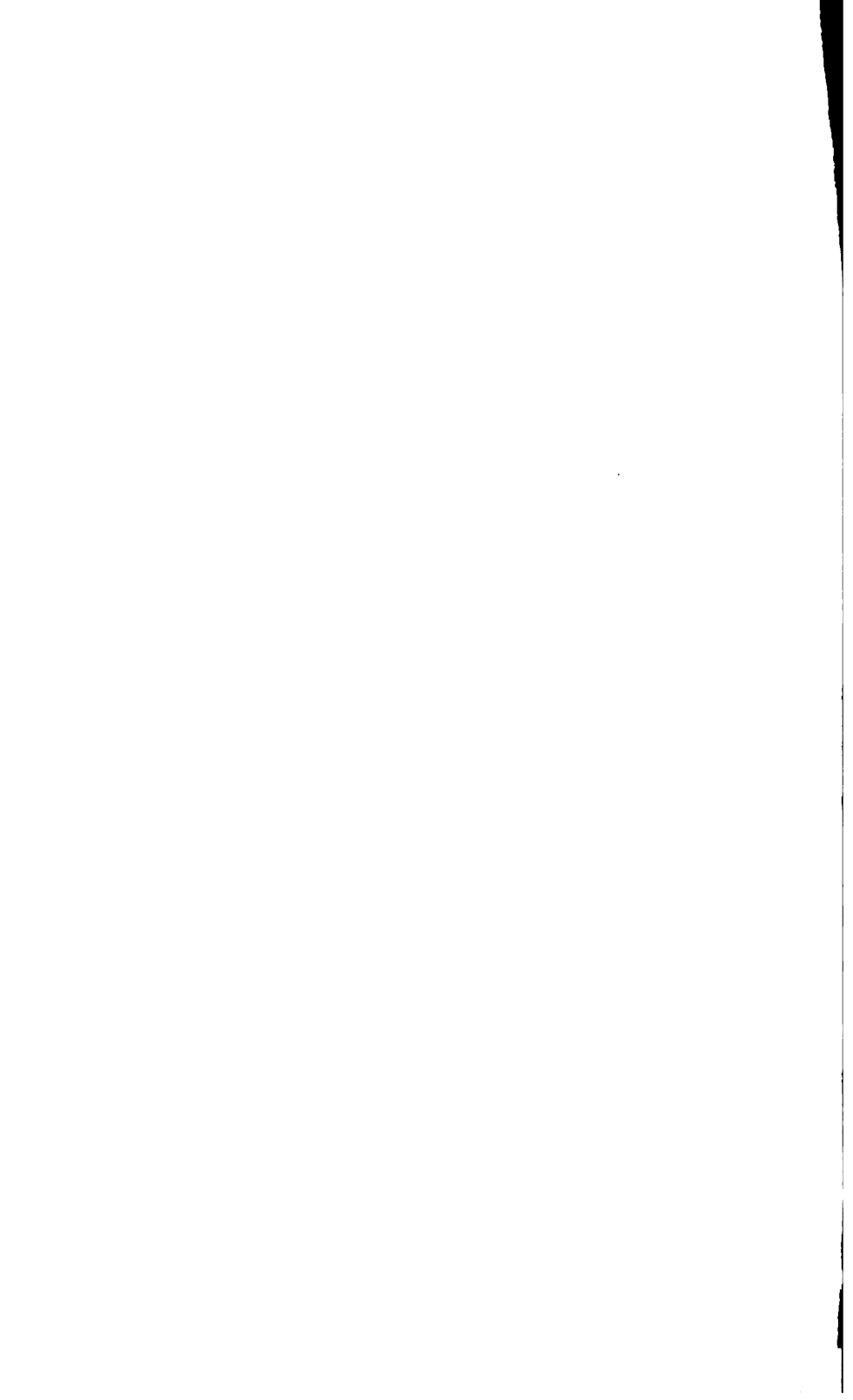
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The Indian Rights Association is a non-partisan, non-sectarian organization for promoting the civilization of the Indian and for securing his natural and political rights. To this end it aims to collect and collate facts, principally through the personal investigations of its officers and agents, regarding the Indian's relations with the Government and with our own race, concerning his progress in industry and education, his present and future needs. Upon the basis of facts, and of legitimate conclusions drawn from them, the Association appeals to the American people for the maintenance of such a just and wise policy upon the part of the Executive and Congress in dealing with these helpless wards of the Nation as may discourage fraud and violence, promote education, obedience to law, and honorable labor, and finally result in the complete absorption of the Indian into the common life of the Nation.

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THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

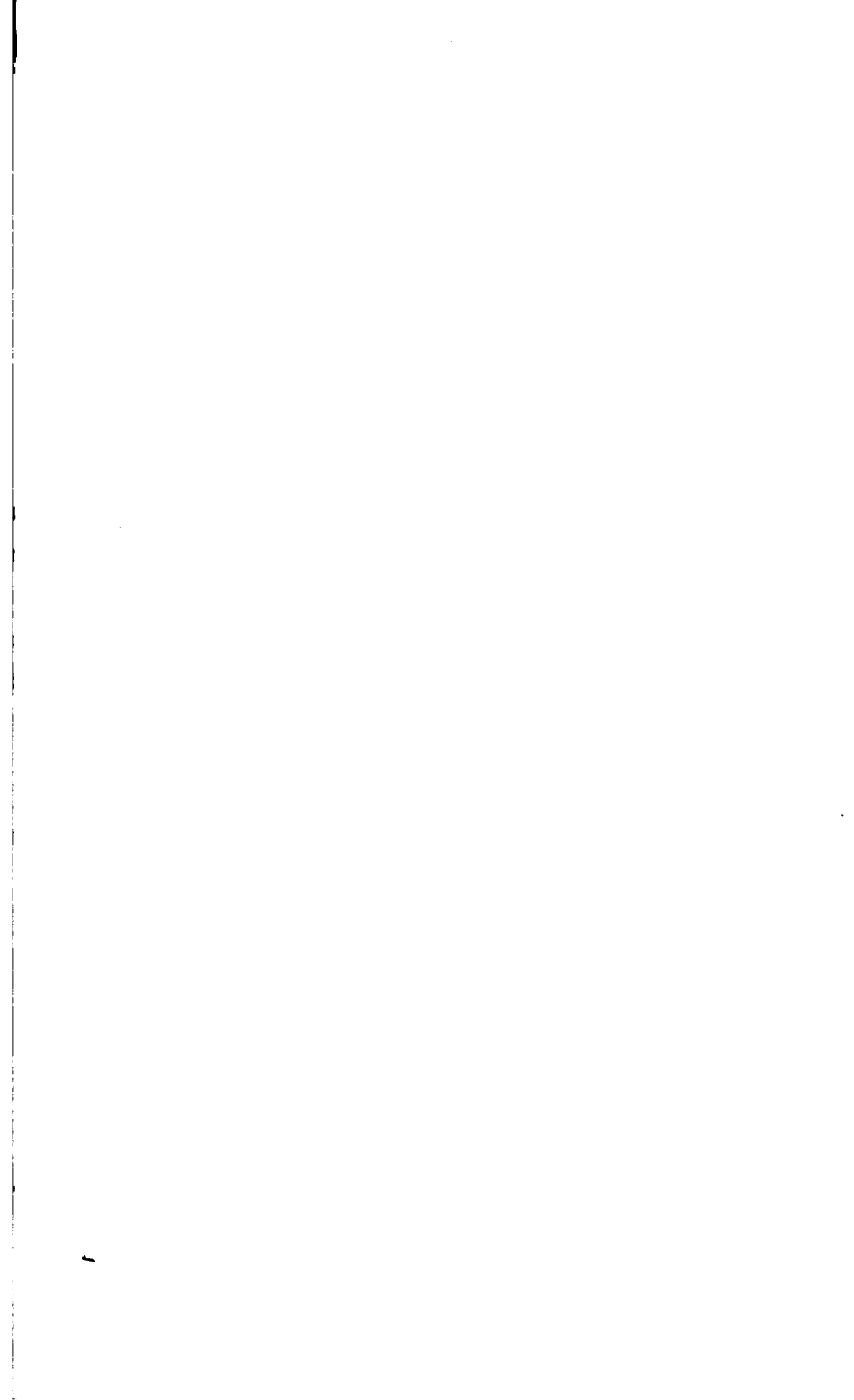
For the Year Ending December 15, 1915.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA:
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,
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1915.

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HERBERT WELSH,
Corresponding Secretary I. R. A.,
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REV. CARL E. GRAMMER, S. T. D.
President Indian Rights Association

THE
THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
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The Thirty-third Annual Report
of the
Executive Committee
of
The Indian Rights Association

Our work during the past year has been carried on with the same persistence and care that have marked our course from the beginning of this organization. As will be seen from these pages, our activities have literally extended from coast to coast, as both our Secretary and our Washington Agent visited reservations in California and in other parts of the West. The extent of our field observations will be better appreciated by merely noting the fact that to gain the information that seemed desirable, our representatives travelled upwards of twenty thousand miles, by railroad, automobile, team and horseback. It will therefore be evident that our survey of the field conditions is broad and comprehensive.

We desire to express our deep sense of appreciation to our members and friends for their splendid support,—moral and financial. The adoption of the Budget System was highly successful and satisfactory; funds came in promptly and generously, and afforded us the greatest ease of mind and efficiency in meeting our obligations. This confirms the wisdom of a continuance of that method. It is gratifying to state that our record for effective work and *never a dollar of debt* during our thirty-three years' existence remains unbroken.

We desire to extend to Commissioner Sells our thanks for the cordial co-operation that we have received from him and his subordinates generally. He has shown a splendid spirit of willingness and desire to avail himself of the information about Indian conditions that comes to us, through our correspondents, or that gained by our own research work.

THE COMMISSION PLAN.

The need for changing the method of administering Indian affairs is now generally recognized, and it is believed that the time has come for such a change, if it can be done judiciously, by placing the work which the Indian Bureau has so long bungled over, through the intrusion of politics, in the hands of a commission, composed of men of recognized character and ability.

We believe that the Bureau should be separated from the Department of the Interior and made an independent organization—a department in everything but name—or at least an independent body like the Interstate Commerce Commission, or the Civil Service Commission.

A step in this direction is a bill introduced by Senator Robinson, "To make more efficient Indian Administration," which outlines a plan to meet this need by relieving the Secretary of the Interior from any supervision over Indian matters, and concentrating responsibility upon a Commission to be composed of three officials.

The advantage of keeping the affairs of the Indian separate and distinct is two-fold. In the first place, the welfare of the Indians themselves demands it. Their affairs are of sufficient magnitude and importance to justify it,—aggregating in value about one billion of dollars. It would be infinitely better for them that their affairs should be in the hands of a separate department that had no other interests at stake that would distract attention from themselves.

In the second place, the separation of Indian Affairs from the Department of the Interior would be a distinct

relief to that department, overburdened as it has become in recent years with the care of so many other subjects of large importance to the nation.

One great obstacle to securing the results that ought to be expected in Indian administration has been the frequent change in head of the Bureau, the average term of service in that capacity having been about three years. Consequently, there has been a lack of any continuous policy; for just as a Commissioner has reached a high degree of usefulness, according to the average indicated, he would either be displaced, with a change of administration, or else resign.

If the Commissioner, or either of the assistant commissioners provided for in the Robinson bill, should prove to be the wrong man for the place, one day would be too long for him to remain in office after the discovery of that fact. If, on the other hand, the Government should be fortunate enough to find itself in the possession of a man of large powers and ability for such a position as this,—as we believe true in the case of the present Commissioner,—the remainder of his natural life, while in the possession of his faculties, would be all too short a period of time for him to spend in this service. Hence the importance of uninterrupted service, and absolute freedom from political considerations, for those who might constitute the proposed Commission. With efficient service and wise legislation, the governmental organization for the care of the Indians should become unnecessary and disappear in the next generation or the one following it.

If the intelligence and conscience of the country will demand such a change by Congress, that demand will be obeyed, and we would then have a force travelling directly and without ulterior and deflecting movements, to the desired end, namely, merging the Indian, through education and just treatment and clearly defined executive policy, into the common life of the American people. Such was the great ideal of the two former leaders in Indian reform,—Armstrong and Pratt. The former has been taken from us

by death, but the other is still a close student of Indian affairs, and in this connection his opinion is certainly worthy of serious consideration. Under date of October 16, 1915, General R. H. Pratt wrote to us as follows:

"I have advocated a Commission form for Indian management for six and more years, pressing my views upon those in authority in a position to bring it about. My reasons for believing that sort of a head would be more effectual have been that I believed that the devisings and interdependence of such a form could be a real head and control the system instead of as now and for generations, having the system control the head. You know how that through many years the system, by its many heads of divisions and multiplicity of helpers in the Indian Office, all practically ignorant of the real work of lifting the Indians into civilization, has, year after year, by the aid of isolation and segregation, tied the Indians to tribalism. Bureau dominance and continued Indianism and not individuality and citizenship is both the logical and inevitable result. Practically every device of the Bureau is hire to remain Indians and reward for continuing under Bureau control. Lands in severalty, annuities, lease money, issues of stock, loans of money, tribal and Indian schools of every sort, each and every one says be content to remain tribal and Indian under the system.

"It might be that the system could whip into line and dominate a Commission, but it would, to my mind, be far more difficult, and inasmuch as the Commission system has succeeded in many of our cities in routing graft and improving economically and progressively city administration, I should be far more hopeful of its success than I can possibly be of a continuance of the one-man commissioner system, notwithstanding the present experience.

"The shameful conditions among the poor and backward in every tribe are concealed and if any Indian or white man attempts to expose them, immediately the system proceeds to discredit and disparage the witness and to mislead as to causes of bad conditions.

"Right purpose upon the part of government both in legislation and administration has been the need all along. Treating appropriations for the Indians as an offset to the river and harbor bill has been and is even now one of the greatest evils.

"If we can establish a purpose to make of Indians, as we have of all other men, capable, individually independent American citizens, and then proceed to do that by using the very same methods we use with other men, the accomplishment of citizenship for them is quick and easy. Instead of costing us ten millions of dollars annually, as they do now, the Indians ought long ago to have begun to add to the nation's revenue."

THE ALASKA SITUATION.

At the recent session of Congress the sum of \$25,000 was appropriated for medical work in Alaska,—the first time the Bureau of Education has been able to secure any special funds for such a purpose. The amount is only a fraction of what should have been granted, but when it is considered that there was great opposition in Congress to making any new appropriations, the result is gratifying. It is a beginning, and there is not likely to be so much opposition in future to continuing this item and perhaps increasing it. Quotations from the Alaska report of Messrs. Sniffen and Carrington were used by the Bureau in support of its request for additional funds, and undoubtedly our work was of material assistance in bringing about this result.

A new hospital is being erected at Juneau, at a cost of \$14,000. The balance of the \$25,000 appropriated is being used for locating additional physicians and nurses throughout the Territory.

Definite descriptions of land needed for the protection of the Interior Indians is now being secured by the Bureau of Education, with a view to having them reserved by Executive Order. The Bureau has done splendid work along

these lines, and a number of reservations have thus far been established, by Executive Order, at other points in Alaska.

Progress is also being made in other directions. The Alaska Territorial legislature recently passed two laws concerning its natives: one of them providing for local self-government for any village having not less than forty permanent inhabitants, and the other establishing the "political status of certain Indians within the territory of Alaska," providing how a native who has severed all tribal relationship and adopted the habits of a civilized life may become a citizen of the United States.

AN APPRECIATION.

The following letter requires no explanation:

New York, October 16, 1915.

Mr. Herbert Welsh, Cor. Sec.,
Indian Rights Association,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Welsh: When I returned to the States last Fall after nearly seven years of medical missionary service in Alaska I was struck with the impressions made upon so many minds by the report of the Indian Rights Association of the expedition made by Messrs. Sniffen and Carrington. And I am sure that the people who had anything to do with the financing of that expedition ought to feel grateful that they had the opportunity of rendering such service.

In the discharge of my duties as medical missionary I have visited most of the interior of Alaska,—in the summer by launch and polling-boat and in the winter by dog-team,—and in this way have come in contact with the whites of the North and with the different native tribes. I have been with them both in joy and sorrow and have served them both whenever opportunity offered, and I have lived with them. I know that there has been much attention of a kind shown

Alaska, and during my sojourn in the North I have met "special investigators," "detectives," "Post Office inspectors," "roving deputy marshals," "roving district attorneys," special appointees of the Governor of Alaska for the suppression of liquor among the natives; also representatives of the United States Marine and Hospital Corps and representatives of the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, and "sleuths" of one sort and another whose errand was to get to the truth about the whites and natives and the conditions under which they live, and whose very success was in avoiding publicity, but whose arrival almost without exception was heralded and expected sometimes days in advance.

Such was not the case with the men who came to Alaska for the Indian Rights, and whatever may be said by the objectionable characters who play their rôle of vice in the North in their reply to the report of the Indian Rights, it cannot be "they don't know" for surely these "two tourists of the East" passed at Fort Yukon entire days in the company of crooks, low-down whites and honorable old-timers. No one at Fort Yukon so far as I know can deny that Messrs. Sniffen and Carrington did not have the rare opportunity of hearing the squaw question threshed pro and con and of an insight into the methods of living out there which is seldom gotten by any one for publication.

I want to take this opportunity of expressing not only for myself but for the natives among whom I have lived very deep gratefulness for your support in a real time of need, for the natives realize as well as myself that if there was ever a need for investigation it was when Messrs. Sniffen and Carrington came to us.

Yours faithfully,

GRAFTON BURKE.

SUPPORT OF SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

At the recent session of Congress an effort was made to secure a semblance of authority for the continued use of

public funds for the support of certain sectarian schools among the Sioux and other Indians, by inserting a clause in the Indian Appropriation bill, appended to the \$200,000 annually given for "Education—Sioux Nation." This bit of legal fiction stated that the money was—

"to be expended under the Agreement with said Indians in section seventeen of the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, which agreement is hereby extended to and including June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and sixteen."

The agreement in question expired on February 10, 1910, and only one small portion of it was to be extended, without any obligation of the Government to do so. Hence, it would have been a gratuity and a violation of the existing law prohibiting the use of public money for the sectarian Indian schools.

The clause was omitted from the bill by the Indian Committee of the House, but it was restored by the Senate Indian Committee. When the measure came up for final consideration in the Senate, on March 3rd, during the closing hours of the session, Senator Lodge made a point of order against the item, and it was eliminated. The bill as passed by the Senate failed of adoption in the House, when Congressman Harrison, of Mississippi, insisted that the report of the conferees should be read in full,—an impossibility in the very brief time remaining before the session expired by law. A joint resolution was hurriedly adopted by Congress extending authority for paying all necessary and regular expenses carried by the Appropriation act of the previous year.

Believing that the question should not be left in an indefinite shape, your Committee brought the matter to the attention of those officials who had to deal with the subject, in the following self-explanatory correspondence:

Philadelphia, Pa., March 26, 1915.

Hon. George E. Downey,
Comptroller of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: We hereby protest against the expenditure of public and other funds of the United States for support of sectarian schools for the education of Indian children.

Congress, on June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L. 395), and again on June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. L. 79), provided:

"And it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the Government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever for education in any sectarian school."

The Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have diverted or contracted to divert and expend public funds of the United States for the support of sectarian schools for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, to wit: For education of Indians belonging to Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, \$24,300; Rosebud Reservation, S. D., \$2,160; Lower Brule Reservation, S. D., \$648; Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Montana, \$3,546, and Shoshone Reservation, Wyoming, \$10,800. (Congressional Record, March 15, 1915, 63d Congress, 3d Session, page 6476, et seq.; also: Hearings before Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, on H. R. 20150, 63d Congress, 3d session, pages 513, 514.) We protest against the payment of any portion of these funds for support of sectarian schools.

As to the funds specifically mentioned which are proposed to be expended for the education of Indians in sectarian schools we submit:

That the obligation of the Government contained in Article 5, of the Agreement ratified by Congress February 28, 1877 (19 Stat. L. 254), and Section 17, Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L. 898), extending school benefits which were guaranteed the Sioux Indians by Article 7, of the treaty concluded April 29, 1868 (15 Stat. L. 636), expired on

February 10, 1910 (26 Stat. L. 1554. See Congressional Record, March 15, 1915, *supra*, pages 6477-6478. Senate Hearings, *supra*, page 602).

The appropriation for the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1915, under the caption: "South Dakota," includes the following:

"For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings, \$200,000, to be expended under the agreement with said Indians in section seventeen of the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, which agreement is hereby extended to and including June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen."

It seems evident that the clause in the foregoing appropriation providing for the extension of the Act of March 2, 1889, to cover the grant of the \$200,000 for the schools among the Sioux is void and without effect since the action is unilateral, is without consideration and no obligation existed on the part of the United States under any treaty or agreement with these Indians, hence the appropriation in question is a gratuity from the public funds of the Government and cannot lawfully be expended for support of sectarian schools. This proposed extension of the 1889 agreement with these Indians was stricken out of the Indian Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1916, when it was under consideration by both branches of Congress (See Congressional Record, January 9, 1915, page 1349, *et seq.*, and March 2, 1915, page 5767, *et seq.*). Points of order claiming that the provision changed existing law were sustained in each case. The appropriation for the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1915, under the caption, "Montana," provides:

"For subsistence and civilization of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes (agreement with the Sioux Indians, approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven), including subsistence and civilization of Northern Cheyennes removed from Pine Ridge

Agency to Tongue River, Montana, and for pay of physician, two teachers, two carpenters, one miller, two farmers, a blacksmith, and engineer (article seven, treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$85,000."

Of the foregoing sum of \$85,000, \$3,564 are proposed to be diverted for support of St. Labre's sectarian school, Montana. (See statement by Assistant Commissioner, Indian Affairs, Jan. 18, 1915, Congressional Record, March 15, 1915, *supra*, page 6476.) The statement by the Assistant Commissioner further shows that \$10,800 have been contracted to be paid to St. Stephen's, which is a sectarian school on the Shoshone Reservation, Wyoming. Protest is made against these expenditures from the funds appropriated for "subsistence and civilization," already referred to for support of sectarian and other schools. The appropriation in question is a grant of public money as a gratuity to these Indians in the pleasure of the Government in such amount and at such times as may be thought best and therefore not legally applicable for support of sectarian schools. This fund seems clearly not applicable for support of schools in any case, for the further reason that there is a special appropriation provided for schools in Article 5, of the Agreement with these Indians contained in the Act approved February twenty-eighth, 1877 (*supra*). We submit that Article 5, re-enacting as it does the school benefits under treaty of 1868 (*supra*) which were extended for twenty years by the Agreement of 1889 (*supra*) the latter term having expired February 10, 1910, all contract obligations of the Government to provide schools have been fulfilled, all of which negatives the claim that the funds for "subsistence" and "civilization" is money due to the Indians under any treaty or Agreement. These appropriations are clearly from the public funds of the Government. We further submit that the specific appropriation of \$200,000 for "support and maintenance" of schools for the Sioux Indians contemplates the inclusion of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, parties to the agreement of March 2, 1889.

The appropriation of \$200,000 for "subsistence" and "civilization" of the Sioux, and the fund of \$85,000 for "subsistence and civilization" of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, above referred to, it is understood have not been expended for maintaining schools excepting the sectarian schools in question, thus indicating that the appropriation is not applicable for school uses, in the opinion of the Indian Department.

We further maintain that the appropriation of \$200,000 for "subsistence of the Sioux * * * and for purposes of their civilization," and the appropriation of \$85,000 for "subsistence and civilization" of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes (*supra*), are not legally applicable for support of schools for the additional reason that other funds are specifically provided for schools for Indians in cases where no appropriation for education is made. Section 1, of the Indian Appropriation Act, providing funds for the Indian Department for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1915, provides as follows:

"For support of Indian day and industrial schools not otherwise provided for and for other educational and industrial purposes in connection therewith, \$1,550,000. * * *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the support of Indian day and industrial schools where specific appropriation is made. * * * *"

The converse of this principle embodied in the statute seems applicable, that unless a specific appropriation is made for support or maintenance of schools the general fund of \$1,550,000 alone is applicable for expenditure for school purposes.

It is a well-established rule that specific appropriations for a particular purpose preclude the use of other funds not so specifically authorized for the same purpose. The Comptroller of the Treasury, April 24, 1901, promulgated the law to be:

"It is a well-established rule of Construction that an appropriation which makes more specific provision for a

particular object than is made by another appropriation is exclusively applicable thereto, although if such more specific provision had not been made the other appropriation would be applicable. Where Congress has appropriated a specific sum of money for a particular object or particular items, such specific provision must be construed to be a manifestation of its intention to limit the amount to be expended therefor to the sum specified, and it impliedly prohibits the use of any additional sum for the particular object or items." (Decisions, Comptroller of Treasury, Vol. 7, page 665.)

The clauses contained in the various treaties and agreements with our Indian tribes relating to the obligations of the Government are collated at pages 100 to 107, of Hearings before the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives in considering the appropriations to be made for the fiscal year 1916. These may be useful in considering questions related herein.

We urge that you will at an early date consider the views submitted herein and promulgate a proper decision which shall govern the expenditure of the appropriations in question.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) CARL E. GRAMMER,
President, Indian Rights Association.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 29, 1915.

Carl E. Grammer,
President, Indian Rights Association,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your communication of the 26th instant, in which you discuss the use of certain appropriations for the education of the Indians, protest against the use of funds for the support of sectarian schools, and request me to promulgate a proper decision governing the expenditure of such appropriations.

The law provides how and by whom questions may be

submitted to the Comptroller for decision and I have no jurisdiction to promulgate a decision along the line suggested at your request.

I will place your communication on file and will give it consideration if any of the questions involved should be submitted to me for decision.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) GEO. E. DOWNEY,
Comptroller.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1915.

Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of Interior,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir: On March 26, 1915, we addressed a letter to Hon. George E. Downey, Comptroller of the Treasury, in which we made protest against the further use of public funds for the support of sectarian schools among the Sioux and other Indians. A copy of the letter was mailed to you. The Comptroller, on March 29th, replying to our letter, said:

"The law provides how and by whom questions may be submitted to the Comptroller for decision and I have no jurisdiction to promulgate a decision along the line suggested at your request. I will place your communication on file and will give it consideration if any of the questions involved should be submitted to me for decision."

We understand the Comptroller to intimate that if the questions should be submitted by you they will receive his attention. We therefore request you to submit them for his decision as they are contained in the communication to the Comptroller referred to, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

By reason of the exigency existing through the continued



INDIAN HOME, WINNEBAGO RESERVATION, NEBRASKA



INDIAN HOME, FORT BIDWELL AGENCY, CALIF.

expenditure of the funds in question, we respectfully solicit your prompt action, so that the right of the case may be definitely ascertained without delay.

Very truly yours,

CARL E. GRAMMER,
President Indian Rights Association.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington,
April 17, 1915.

My dear Mr. Grammer: Secretary Lane has received your letter of April 14th, inclosing copy of one addressed by you to the Comptroller of the Treasury relative to the use of Indian funds; and in reply wishes me to say that he has called it to the personal attention of Commissioner Sells.

Cordially yours,

H. A. MEYER.

Philadelphia,
Nov. 16, 1915.

Hon. Cato Sells,
Indian Commissioner,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Sells: Under date of April 14th, 1915, I wrote to Secretary Lane, suggesting that he submit to the Comptroller of the Treasury the question of the validity of the further use of public funds for the support of sectarian schools among the Sioux and other Indians.

Secretary Lane replied, under date of April 17th, that he had called this matter to your personal attention.

As this matter forms a part of our record, which will be referred to in our forthcoming Annual report, I write to ask if any action has been taken by your Office in the way of submitting the question to the Comptroller for a decision?

With kind regards, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

CARL E. GRAMMER.

THE CARLISLE SCHOOL.

Mr. O. H. Lipps was appointed superintendent of the Carlisle school. He had been supervisor in charge for a year, and in that time he transformed the institution from a hollow shell of pretense to something substantial and practical. The changes that have been made are noticeable and gratifying to all interested in the school. We do not know of any one in the Indian Service better qualified for the place than Mr. Lipps. He is of a modest and retiring disposition, a splendid executive, and more interested in uplifting the Indians under his care than in endeavoring to glorify himself.

Shortly after former Superintendent Friedman's enforced resignation, the evidence secured against him was referred to the Department of Justice for consideration. That resulted in the information being submitted to a Federal grand jury, and indictments were returned against Mr. Friedman and S. J. Nori, his former clerk. The trial took place in June, 1915, at Williamsport, Penna. Mr. Friedman was represented by shrewd and able counsel, while the United States attorney did not appear to be very well prepared to try the case. It resulted in making Nori the scapegoat. He testified that he had made all the false vouchers and accounts under the direction of Mr. Friedman, and that the major portion of the moneys obtained thereby had been turned over to Mr. Friedman. The latter contended that he had signed the checks, vouchers, etc., prepared for him by Mr. Nori in a perfunctory manner, and denied receiving any money from the transactions. It was shown that Nori's recent conduct had been open to severe criticism, and that fact undoubtedly had an effect on the jury. Mr. Friedman was acquitted and Nori was sentenced to serve a year and three months in the penitentiary. To this extent it is true that Mr. Friedman has been "vindicated" by this trial.

FIELD WORK.

Leaving Philadelphia on July 27th, my first stop was on the Winnebago Reservation, Nebraska. There are eleven

hundred Indians under that agency; most of the able-bodied men are on their own allotments, and practically all of the arable land is under cultivation. It is a fine farming country and looked very prosperous.

The use of peyote, or meſcal, is quite prevalent, and is a great drawback of those Indians. There were several deaths from its use; and when given to children, it is apt to produce convulsions. It has been claimed that peyote had eliminated the whisky habit, but I was informed that when those addicted to its use cannot get the "buttons" of the drug, as they are called, they resort to alcoholic stimulants.

One habit that is being developed by these Indians is that of mortgaging their crops to secure funds with which to buy luxuries. If they can be brought to the point where they will look further ahead their progress will be far greater.

Most of the children attend the district public schools. As the government school was abandoned, one of the large buildings was being converted into a hospital.

The housing conditions of the Indians are excellent, and nearly every family now has a comfortable dwelling.

OMAHA RESERVATION.—This adjoins the Winnebago, and contains about thirteen hundred Indians. They are also in a fairly prosperous condition. The general contour of the country is rolling; the soil is good, and nearly all the farm land is under cultivation. The Government school was closed some years ago, and the children now attend the district public schools. On this reservation, the use of peyote is not so prevalent as formerly, but the whisky habit is causing considerable trouble. The superintendent in charge, Mr. Axel Johnson, is a high-grade man. He took a four years' post-graduate course in sociology, became interested in the Indian problem, and entered the Service by passing the special civil service examination. He is fully alive to the opportunities for social service that are now open to him, and I shall be very much surprised if good progress is not made by the Omaha Indians. It is interesting to note that the majority of these people are working their own farms.

FORT BIDWELL, CALIF. This agency is now in charge of French Gilman, who did such good work for many years on the Pima reservation, in Arizona. There is no reservation except the 300 acres set apart for agency and school purposes. Mr. Gilman has about seven hundred Indians under his jurisdiction, and they are scattered throughout Modoc county, which is seventy-five miles square. There is a boarding school at the Agency, with a capacity of one hundred pupils, and three day schools scattered over Modoc county, the one at Alturas being built by the Indians themselves.

These Indians were allotted individual tracts of land in 1891 and 1894, and although 64,000 acres were parcelled out to them, not more than 8,000 acres are of any value agriculturally, and then only when there is water for irrigation; but as that important element is lacking, the possible arable land is practically useless. Most of the allotments are in the hills, covered with rocks. One could readily believe that the allotting agent merely assigned to the Indians various tracts from a plat while seated in an office, and that he either did not know, or did not care, whether the selections were good or bad. If these Indians are to make any real progress, the land question must be readjusted. Nearly all the able-bodied men are willing and anxious to work, but the employment that is open to them, on the various valley ranches, lasts only three or four months each year. Then it is a struggle for existence for the remainder of the year.

The living conditions of these Indians are wretched. There are a few shacks, but most of them depend on tents. Many of the old people are now chronic beggars. They cannot support themselves on their land; they are unable to work, and they go from door to door at Fort Bidwell asking for food. Trachoma is quite prevalent: sixty out of the seventy-five children in the boarding school had contracted this disease.

One would hardly expect, under these deplorable conditions, that the Indians would have any desire to embrace

the white man's religion, yet they had erected a crude chapel on the borders of the town of Fort Bidwell. Rev. H. M. Bowman, of the Methodist Church, has been earnestly laboring for the spiritual and material improvement of these Indians.

Mr. Gilman has a difficult task on his hands, and he should be strongly supported by the Indian Office in any effort to alleviate the condition of these unfortunate Indians, who have suffered greatly from past neglect and official indifference.

SAN FRANCISCO.—At this point there was held an interesting conference arranged by the Indian Service and the Northern California Indian Association, which lasted an entire week. Some of the strongest men and women in the Service were present. The attendance was large, and the addresses and papers were interesting and instructive. Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D.D., of Boston (a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners) presided. By invitation I made an address on the condition of the Indians in the interior of Alaska. Commissioner Sells was present at the closing session and spoke very forcibly on the needs of the Service. Such conferences can be made very helpful to those interested in Indian uplift and who desire to lead the race to higher and better things.

RIVERSIDE, CALIF.—A few miles from the town is located the Sherman Institute, which is probably the finest school plant in the Indian Service. The Superintendent, F. M. Conser, has endeavored to attain a high standard for that institution, and the effect produced on going through the buildings and over the grounds is most pleasing. The school has an enrollment of 650 pupils.

From Riverside, I proceeded in company with Supt. T. F. McCormack, and Mr. Levi Chubbuck, of the Bureau of Agriculture, overland to visit the reservations under the former's jurisdiction.

PACHANGA is a tract of 3500 acres, but not more than 500 acres are available for farming. The land was allotted to the Indians in 1893. Adjoining it is a tract of 265 acres,

most of which is under cultivation. This was bought for these Indians several years ago by Mr. C. E. Kelsey, who was then detailed by the Indian Office to purchase land for the relief of the non-reservation Indians in California. The tract is not allotted, but each year portions of it are assigned to those Indians who wish to farm. There are eleven children belonging to this band, who are taken each day to the county district school.

PALA.—At this point is located the agency for the seven or eight small reserves under Mr. McCormack's jurisdiction. It was particularly interesting to me because here are settled the Warner Ranch band of Indians whose homes we endeavored to save by carrying their case up to the United States Supreme Court. When that tribunal decided that the land in dispute belonged to the whites who claimed it, Congress appropriated \$100,000 to provide homes elsewhere for the Indians. The Pala tract was purchased, and the removal took place. There was much lamenting at the time and an unwillingness on the part of the Indians to remain on the new site, but there was no other place for them to go. I visited Pala about six years ago, when conditions were rather unsettled. On this recent trip, I was greatly impressed with the wonderful improvement that had been brought about. The arable land has been allotted to the Indians, in addition to a small lot in the "town," while the grazing land is held in common for their stock. A splendid system of irrigation has been constructed and the river water is supplemented by several wells, so that the supply is ample. These Indians now appear to be on the up-grade, and they admit that they are far better off than they were on the Warner Ranch. The crops were excellent, and recently fruit trees were set out. This year a tomato crop was planted for the first time as an experiment. Since leaving there I learned from Mr. McCormack that it was a success, and is likely to prove a splendid industry for those Indians. Several capitalists are ready to erect a canning factory, if the crop can be raised in a sufficient quantity, and to buy all the Indians can produce.

RINCON is a small tract of eight hundred acres, on which there are 225 Indians. There is a good supply of water that is now being developed, which will be supplemented by three wells, to be driven by the water belonging to the Indians through a large flume. When this work is completed and the water put on the fertile soil, Rincon ought to develop rapidly along agricultural lines.

PAUMA is a small tract of 245 acres, containing forty-seven Indians. They have an abundant supply of water, and are progressing nicely. They are surrounded by white ranchers, and there is a considerable demand for their labor, as is the case at other points of the Pala jurisdiction.

LA JOLLA is a fair-sized tract, but only about seven hundred acres of land are fit for farming; the country is too hilly. There are 200 Indians on this reservation. Their children attend a day school, in charge of Mr. Ray R. Parrett, who impressed me as a very efficient man.

SAN PASQUAL contains 2800 acres, but not more than fifty acres are arable, and there is now but one family living upon it.

CAPITAN GRANDE (which includes Canayas) is a fair-sized tract, but about three-fourths of the land is worthless. There are 150 Indians living there, and, fortunately, they have a pretty good supply of water.

UTE MOUNTAIN AGENCY, COLORADO.—This place is about 35 miles from the nearest railroad point (Dolores), and is one of the poorest plants in the Service. It is surprising that any employes would remain there and be contented;—in fact, I do not believe they are, for in the past ten years there have been six different superintendents in charge of it. They evidently thought it was a good place—to get away from! The employes are supposed to set a good example to the Indians, among other things, in cleanliness, but there is not one bath-tub at the agency. One does not have to be told that these Utes have been shamefully neglected for over twenty years; it is only too apparent on the surface of things.

The reservation is the home of a portion of the Southern

Utes. It contains 480,000 acres, mostly desert land that is practically worthless, and that part of it capable of irrigation is without water. Unless water can be developed (through artesian wells), or purchased and brought there from a big ditch on the borders of the reservation, it will be years before these Indians can be expected to make much progress, certainly along agricultural lines. At present they have no means of supporting themselves, except for some occasional road work (paid out of their own funds), and they must be sustained by rations, issued to them twice a month. They live in a very primitive stage, mostly in tents or small brush tepees.

There has been no real school work among these Indians on the reservation, and the children have grown up in ignorance. Out of 185 children of school age, not more than twenty have been in school. A new school and agency plant was started recently and considerable money expended, but during the past Summer the work was suspended by a telegram from Washington, in order, as I understand it, that the question of a water supply might be investigated,—something that should have been determined before the work was started. It is to be hoped that this matter may soon be adjusted, so that the plant can be completed. It is badly needed, and the Indians want it. They were promised the school and doubtless are wondering whether it will be like so many other promises made to them in the past. Moreover, it is to be erected from their own funds. They are not paupers, as they have a third interest in the "Ute Judgment Fund" of \$3,000,000, which is supposed to be expended for their benefit.

The present superintendent, Mr. J. E. Jenkins, certainly took up a "white man's burden" when he assumed charge of this Agency. It is to be hoped, however, that the present administration (which is not responsible for these wretched conditions) will soon be able to take effective steps to improve the situation on the Southern Ute reservation.

SHIPROCK, NEW MEXICO.—Under this agency are 8,000 Navajo Indians, practically all of whom are industrious and

self-supporting. It is estimated that they own 250,000 sheep, from which their livelihood is largely derived.

Shiprock, to my mind, is about the best agency in the Service. When Superintendent Shelton went there, the place was a typical desert. He certainly made it "blossom as the rose" by using the natural advantages that were awaiting the touch of a master hand, and any one visiting the place cannot help being impressed with the immense amount of skill and energy that have brought about such a transformation. I visited Shiprock five years ago, and on the present trip was able to notice many improvements. At that time, Mr. Shelton was planning to put water on a large mesa, below the agency, as the river flows, but probably a hundred or more feet above it in altitude, in order that the pupils as they left school could make a start in agriculture under favorable conditions. The irrigation ditch was completed this year, carrying the water of the San Juan River from a distance of ten miles above the agency. Tentative allotments of ten acres were being made to those former pupils of the school and other Indians who desired them. During the past year more farming was done on the reservation than ever before, and with these increased opportunities, the progress of these Indians along agricultural lines is likely to be much greater. The Navajos are keen, and readily grasp such openings to improve their material condition.

The Agency boarding school plant was in fine shape, both as to buildings and grounds; and I never saw a more contented or neater lot of pupils. On the farm of 200 acres, attached to the school (on which the pupils receive a part of their industrial training) is raised all the feed that is needed for the stock, and an abundant supply of fruit, melons and vegetables. There is an atmosphere about the place that is bound to be helpful to all who come there, whether they be students, parents or visitors.

A new hospital was being erected, with accommodations for seventy-five patients. This will help to supply one of the crying needs of these Navajos. I am glad to state that

the educational facilities on the reservation are being augmented by the Indian Bureau by the erection of two new boarding schools at remote points. The entire tribe, numbering nearly 30,000, has 6,000 children for whom there are no school opportunities, and Shiprock agency has its proportionate share of them.

THE NON-RESERVATION UTES.—After visiting Shiprock and the Navaho Springs agencies, I proceeded from Cortez, Colo., on horseback, to that section of Utah where a number of Utes had been living for many years on the public domain,—the scene of the recent "Indian War." I rode through the country, visited Bluff, and got in touch with the whites (mostly Mormons) and the Indians. While at Bluff, I visited the battlefield, and the incident was rehearsed for my benefit. This particular subject has been treated in a recent publication of the Association* and I shall therefore merely summarize it.

The whole affair was badly bungled; the scheme behind the attempt to arrest Tse-Ne-Gat (or Everett Hatch, as he is commonly called) on the charge of murder, was so apparent to me that the crudeness of it was surprising. Hatch was in Bluff on numerous occasions, and if it was only a case of arresting him, opportunities were not lacking when that could have been done. But that was not the desired end. An official of the Mormon Church stated "when they took Hatch, it would be arranged to take all the other Utes away." Most of "the other Utes" had lived for many years on the public domain; they were peaceful, industrious and self-supporting, many of them having permanent homes. There was a small lawless element that caused trouble not only among the whites but among the Indians as well. When the posse (two-thirds of whom were reported to me as being of the "rough neck," "tin horn" type) arrived from Colorado to get Hatch, no discrimination was used; all the Indians were put in the same class. The cattlemen rode among those Utes in Allen Canon and on Montezuma Creek, and by threats and intimidating

* The Meaning of the Ute "War."

methods frightened them into leaving their homes. They wanted undisturbed possession of the range, regardless of the fact that it was public domain, where the Indians had as good a right as the whites.

It should be noted that the posse did not even have a warrant for the arrest of Hatch. The Indian camp was attacked early one morning, about day-break. A general scrimmage followed, during which a child was shot through the legs, one Indian and one of the possemen were killed,—and the attempt to get Hatch failed. One of the Indians, Mancos Jim, was induced to go to the camp and persuade the Indians to come in. All of them started, but before they got to the high bank, the real trouble makers escaped. However, there were four or five men held. They were heavily ironed and an armed guard placed in charge of them. One of the Indians, after his release, stated that the guards indulged in the pleasant pastime of putting their guns to the heads and bodies of the prisoners, threatening to shoot them. One of the prisoners “attempted to escape,” by jumping out of the second story window, and he was instantly shot by the guards. The Indian was ironed hand and foot, and the other prisoners were likewise shackled; yet, instead of the three guards endeavoring to prevent the Indian from jumping, they preferred to shoot him down.

The posse did not undertake to pursue the belligerents, and merely marked time, “guarding” Bluff. General H. L. Scott, of the United States Army, was sent by the Government to handle the situation, and he had no difficulty in getting the Indians to surrender, although one Mormon declared at the time that he was “willing to bet a thousand dollars that Scott would not bring them in.”

Subsequently Hatch was turned over to the Federal authorities and given a trial. The evidence against him was so weak that it did not take the jury five minutes to acquit him.

Meanwhile, those industrious Utes who were driven from their homes, camped on or near the extension of the Navajo reservation in southeastern Utah. Many of them, in their

hurried leaving, had to abandon their stock and other possessions. They are now at a standstill; they claim that the Navaho Springs reservation is "no good; no wood, no water." And they are right. There is no place for them now on the reservation equal to what they have been driven from, and if the Department attempts to force them to go there, they will lose the homes they made, to say nothing of the discouragements incident to making a new start under adverse conditions,—reducing them from a progressive, independent class to a dependent element that must be put on a ration basis.

In line with the effort to dispossess the Utes, the cattlemen, at the time of my visit, were threatening a number of Navajos living on the public domain, above Bluff, and ordering them to go back on their reservation,—where they never did live.

Both these Utes and the Navajos had done the very thing that Congress sought to encourage, namely, to maintain themselves off the reservation. A law was enacted in 1884 recognizing their right to settle on the public domain, and the fourth section of the Severalty Act of 1887, sought the same end. They should be protected in every possible way. The lawless element, referred to, should likewise be made to realize that there is such a thing as law, and discipline.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY is located at Ignacio, Colorado. The Indians on this reservation are of the same stock as those under the Ute Mountain agency. Originally, it was one large reservation, and when it was diminished, by opening the surplus land to white settlement, the Indians were given the choice of remaining in the vicinity of Ignacio and receiving individual allotments,—accepting new conditions—or making their homes on the Ute Mountain, or Navaho Springs section, where they could live in the old way. The progressive element chose the former, and the non-progressives the latter. Apparently, the progressives have had no occasion to regret their choice; they have good land, with an abundant water supply, and the majority of them are living on their own allotments. Under the

encouragement given them by the present superintendent, Mr. Walter W. West, these Utes have made splendid progress in farming during the past year. The housing conditions are being steadily improved, and an arrangement was made whereby the Indians could purchase necessary farming implements practically at cost and also stock, at a very moderate figure, through the reimbursable plan.

There is a boarding school at the agency, with a capacity for fifty children, but the average attendance has been sixty-six,—a further indication of the progressiveness of this band of Utes. If several small cottages were erected for housing the employes, more children could be cared for at this school. It has been a case of crowd the building or let the children remain in the camps. There is also a day school at Bayfield, which has a good attendance.

These Indians have a one-third interest in the Ute Judgment Fund of \$3,000,000. As that fund draws interest at the rate of four per cent, the sum of \$200 was placed to the individual credit of each member of the tribe, and there has been no difficulty in tiding them over the period until their crops could be harvested.

DULCE, NEW MEXICO, is the headquarters for the Jicarilla Apache Indians, of whom there are about 650. They were in dire straits several years ago, largely due to incompetent or indifferent management. A "house-cleaning" took place a year or so ago that resulted in putting in a high grade superintendent, Mr. Peter Wadsworth, and a new order of things is being developed. About a year ago Commissioner Sells put 3500 head of sheep on the reservation (there is very little arable land), and the lamb crop this year was 2500. In the Spring of this year, the Indian Office purchased 1,000 head of cattle for these Apaches, and with proper care, the income from these two sources will mean much for them. The reservation is well adapted for grazing purposes, and it is being utilized for the benefit of the Indians.

One of the best assets of these Indians is the valuable supply of timber on the reservation, estimated to be worth \$3,000,000. At the time of my visit, arrangements were

in process by which a lumbering operation was to be started, on a contract basis, and it was stipulated that Indian labor was to be used wherever possible. If this plan is carried out, it will mean employment for practically every able-bodied Indian on the reservation who wants to work.

The housing conditions are mostly primitive. These Indians have not held their own in point of population. In 1909 there were 772, and in 1915 the number was 642. The greatest decrease was in 1912, when there was an epidemic of measles, and numerous cases of pneumonia. At that time, the Indians did not have sufficient nourishment. With the improvement noted in conditions, these people ought to be better able to hold their own. There is considerable tuberculosis among them, but not more than five per cent of the tribe has trachoma.

There is a good boarding school near the agency. Its capacity is 108, but the average attendance last year was 111. Twenty of the children are attending non-reservation schools.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYOMING, is now located at the old military post, Fort Washakie. The plant was turned over to the Interior Department, and many of the old buildings are decidedly the worse for wear. On the reservation are 1700 Indians, one-half of them Shoshones, who live on the western portion, and the other half Arapahoes, who occupy the eastern section. The diminished reservation contains 875,000 acres. These Indians, in the past, have been allowed to simply drift along. They are still in a primitive stage, most of them living in tents or tepees. Allotments were given them a few years ago, but in the eagerness to open the reservation to settlement, the work was badly bungled. Some of the Indians have good land, with water, in tracts varying from 20 to 80 acres; others have 160 acres, classed as arable land, but there is no water for it. Then, there are 280 Indians without any allotments.

The superintendent, Mr. J. H. Norris, is a man of energy and ability, and he inherited a bad situation in taking charge of the reservation. One great problem that he had

to face was to get water on the Indian lands before December 31st, 1916. After that date, the water rights are to be adjudicated, by the State authorities, and unless beneficial use of water has been made by or for the Indian allottee, he is in danger of losing it by forfeiture,—according to an act of Congress relinquishing jurisdiction over this question. It has required considerable effort to get the Indians on their allotments, but during the past year more farming was done than ever before, which, of course, meant putting the water on the land. White men are being urged to take up the land on an improvement lease, to increase the amount brought under irrigation, before December 31, 1916. It will take heroic measures to save the water for these Indians, or else an extension of time by the Wyoming State Water Commission.

There is a magnificent tribal herd on the reservation, numbering about 10,000 head, and under Superintendent Norris' care, it has been steadily increasing. This year there was a calf crop of eighty per cent. The country is a splendid one for grazing purposes. When Mr. Norris assumed charge of the Agency, the unsold portion of the ceded land was being used by the whites as a free range, but now they are paying \$31,000 annually for this privilege, which sum is being expended for the benefit of the Indians.

Probably sixty per cent of the Indians have trachoma. At the time of my visit Dr. Ralph H. Ross, a specialist of the Indian Bureau, was engaged in an effort to check this troublesome and very contagious disease. Unfortunately, the building set apart for hospital purposes was wholly inadequate. A nurse had recently been authorized to help care for the patients, but she had not yet arrived.

The reservation boarding school is located about a mile from the Agency. The buildings and equipment are good, and as some of the employees have been in continuous service at this point for a number of years the work has progressed satisfactorily. Attached to the school is a farm of 1200 acres, three-fourths of which is under cultivation. The school has a capacity of 125 pupils, but the average attendance has been 165. A mile or so from the school are some

hot springs, of ample proportions, and the children go there several times a week for baths. The water appears to have some medicinal qualities, and if the dilapidated bath houses now in use could be replaced by something modern and substantial, this school asset would be made very attractive.

At Wind River, a small boarding school is maintained by the Episcopal Church, in charge of Rev. John Roberts, the veteran missionary to these Indians. The Roman Catholics have a substantial-looking school plant at St. Stephen's (among the Arapahoes), with accommodations for one hundred pupils. This is mainly supported by a contract with the Government, out of the Northern Cheyenne Fund. Bishop Thomas, of Wyoming, has just started the erection of an industrial school on the reservation, that will aim to reach not only the children, but also those young people who have been to non-reservation schools, and upon their return home find it difficult to make a satisfactory start—in reality it will be a community center in the broadest sense.

CROW, MONTANA. My last stop in the field was at this point, where I went at the urgent request of a number of those Indians. A very acute situation had developed there because of an order issued by the Indian Office that threatened the existence of the day schools on the reservation maintained by Church organizations, largely at the request of the Indians. Indeed, two of the schools were built entirely by the Indians, because of their intense hatred of the Agency boarding school. I know how badly that school had been managed in the past, and can understand why the Indians refused to send their children there. It is now being rehabilitated,—some new buildings, with modern equipment,—a higher grade of employees is to be put in charge of it; in fact it is the announced intention of the Indian Bureau to make the school a model of its kind. Without pupils, however, the plant would not be of much value. An order was issued by the Indian Office that all girls of ten or over and all boys of twelve or over must attend a boarding school,—designed primarily to build up

the attendance at the Agency boarding school. When this became known on the reservation, a petition signed by upwards of 300 of the Crows, protesting against the order, was forwarded to the Indian Office.

The order was arbitrary, applying only to the Crow reservation. It was also a complete reversal of the position heretofore taken by the Indian Office, based on the compulsory educational laws of the various states, namely, that all children of school age must attend some school, and that the parents had the right to send their children to any school that they may elect, provided it was up to the recognized educational requirements. The Indians claimed that they were trying to follow the ways of the white men, and that the same compulsory educational laws that applied to them should be enforced on a reservation.

I discussed this question with Commissioner Sells, when I met him at San Francisco, and he then sent Supervisor Peairs to the Crow reservation to make an investigation of the subject. When I arrived at the agency I learned that the order had been suspended, pending the completion of the new building.

(On November 20th those opposed to this order were given a hearing by Commissioner Sells, and after further consideration he indefinitely suspended the order.)

Agricultural conditions among the Crows were surprisingly good. I never saw such crops on the reservation as they had this year. If those Indians can be handled, at this juncture, with kindness and intelligence—without any effort to bulldoze them, I believe there will be no reason to complain about the future results.

My next point was Lawrence, Kans., where I attended the Fifth Annual Conference of the Society of American Indians. An account of that meeting appears elsewhere in this report.

Another interesting feature of my stay at Lawrence was the opportunity it afforded me to visit Haskell Institute, the admirable Government Indian school located there.

M. K. SNIFFEN.

REPORT OF WASHINGTON AGENCY.

The Thirty-second Annual Report of the Indian Rights Association recited many phases of law and administration which should be adopted by way of improvement of the Indian Service.

The failure of the Indian appropriation act for the current year delayed the inauguration of important plans for the betterment of the Indian Service. The desirable legislation in the interests of the Indians contained in the appropriation act was supported by Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It is hoped that many of the important matters embraced in the act will be adopted during the coming session of Congress. We are in the midst of an important era in the development of the Indian and the improvement of administrative methods. Important changes by way of betterment are receiving attention.

REORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL METHODS.

Commissioner Sells, after careful consideration, has adopted and inaugurated a new course of study, which it is claimed will give to the Indians the best vocational training offered by any school system in the United States. The course very wisely emphasizes vocational training and is divided into the "beginning stage," the second or "finding stage," and the "finishing stage." The first two stages relate to conditions concerning an improvement of the home and farm, and during this time the boys are required to devote considerable time to practical training in farming and gardening and the rudiments of carpentry, masonry and other trades, while the girls devote a portion of their effort to cooking, laundering, poultry raising, etc.

Before reaching this stage of school work pupils are aided in determining as to the particular activities to which they are best adapted and upon which more emphasis is laid in developing during the third or vocational period of school

life. Claim is made that "non-essentials are eliminated. One-half of each day is given to industrial training and the other half to academic studies." All effort is directed toward training Indian boys and girls for efficient and useful lives.

It is fortunate that the efficient equipment of H. B. Peairs, Supervisor of Indian Schools, was available in preparing the proposed readjustment of the Indian school work. The Commissioner is to be commended for his effort in equipping the Indian schools for better service in fitting Indian youth for practical living.

TAXING OF INHERITED LANDS.

While the contract of the Government with allottees providing that it will hold allotted lands free of taxation during the trust period should be sacredly adhered to, it is believed advisable to tax inherited allotments. We are convinced that such lands ought to bear a share of the expenses of conducting the state government, alike with other lands. In no case, however, should such a tax become a lien upon land. This provision would limit taxation to income-producing inheritances. Its adoption would relieve the clamor from owners of taxable lands adjacent to allotments now free of taxation, that they are bearing too heavy a burden to alone provide for the administration of state affairs.

STATE LAWS SHOULD GOVERN ALLOTTEES.

Friends of the Indians should urge without ceasing the enactment of legislation which will provide that all Indians who have been allotted lands shall be citizens and be subject to and receive the protection of state laws. This course has been frequently urged in former reports. In this connection it is of interest to note that the Comptroller has decided that public funds available for suppression of the liquor traffic may be expended in connection with efforts of the state in this work of uplift. Hence it should be noted

that the claim that Indians should be under the *exclusive* jurisdiction of the United States in order to suppress the liquor traffic cannot now be urged with so much force, if, indeed, it should ever have influenced legislation.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES SHOULD BE EXTENDED.

An official compilation shows that out of a total of 6002 employes in the Indian Service there are 3874 now under Civil Service, leaving 2128 not thus protected.

The position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Assistant Commissioners should be made independent, as far as possible, from outside influence, whether political or otherwise, and should be protected by Civil Service. This would render the head of the Indian Bureau more immune from attack by persons seeking to exploit the Red Man and would strengthen his hand in the effort to protect these wards of the Nation. In no other way may we with confidence hope to secure the best results in Indian administration.

Of the 2128 employes not protected by Civil Service rules, 635 are Indian policemen, and 695 employes receive an annual salary of \$300, or less; these, including 135 cooks, we believe should be placed in the excepted class and be subject to non-competitive examinations only.

Great difficulty is experienced in securing competent cooks, a position now filled by competitive selection. There are 90 vacancies reported in this position by the Civil Service Commission. It is one of the most important positions in the Indian School work, having to do so directly with the health of pupils. The salaries paid cooks are small, which no doubt accounts for the lack of applicants under Civil Service. Superintendents in charge of Indian schools should be free to employ cooks from among available candidates having a record for competency, living within reasonable distance of the schools.

The Commissioner and his Assistants, together with all Financial Clerks, Special Liquor officers, Forest Guards,

Stockmen, Probate Officers and assistants among the Five Civilized Tribes, are among the important positions which should be subject to Civil Service Rules.

Fitness for position and continuity in service are two most essential conditions in connection with employment for the Indian Service. While other Bureaus of the Government are less subject to political influence than the Indian Bureau, except, perhaps, the Patent Office, there is no co-ordinate branch of the Government work in which it is so necessary to exercise care in selection of employes as in the Indian Service, where character and example are such important factors in the uplift of the Red Man.

A substantial advance will have been made by the inclusion of these additional employes within the Civil Service.

THE INSPECTING SERVICE.

The Inspecting officers are the watch-dogs of the Indian Bureau. Upon the efficiency of this force depends, in a large degree, the standard of efficiency of the service. It will be recalled that a former Commissioner of Indian Affairs stated that out of some 33 employes whose duty it was to investigate and report to him upon the situation existing in the Indian Service, perhaps not more than three were regarded as fully competent for the work.

This weakness of the service was recognized and after earnest plea was made to the Indian Committee of Congress six additional inspectors were authorized by the Act approved August 1, 1915. After long delay two of the six authorized have been selected, leaving four of the positions yet vacant. This is regarded as most unfortunate. From reports from the field we must conclude there is no regular inspection of field conditions such as should occur in a well-regulated service. A large number of the former inspecting officers are detailed and stationed at important agencies, having been assigned to these posts to take charge upon the suspension or dismissal of superintendents or others in charge. This fact alone is indicative of the need

of more frequent inspection. This condition has greatly reduced and crippled the force which is the "eyes and ears" of the Commissioner. With the lack of a proper inspecting force unusual delays occur in investigating alleged intolerable conditions in the service, thus creating unrest, rendering possible intrigues and further demoralization. The superintendent, or other official in authority, who is under charges is thus able, through delays incident to final determination of a pending case, oftentimes to punish certain employes who have testified against him. Competent and high-grade employes in the service often prefer to abandon their work rather than be harassed by such methods.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Hon. Gabe E. Parker, formerly Register of the Treasury, was appointed Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma, during the early part of the present administration. This position was created to take over the duties, which prior to March 4, 1914, were conducted by the Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Superintendent of Union Agency.

Mr. Parker realizes the great responsibility which he has undertaken and solicits the aid and support of the Indians' friends in carrying on the work and securing the best possible results for the Indians under his care. He has reorganized his force of assistants and selected five field agents to supervise the work in the various districts. The chief officer in each district is required to understand the language of the tribe and be proficient in stenography and typewriting as well. The plan comprehends an effort to provide advice at first hand to the allottee at his home so as to minimize the need of the Indian traveling long distances to a district office, which is usually located in a principal town. Furthermore, this arrangement will minimize the danger arising from the many temptations of tribal life designed to entrap the unwary.

The twenty-three policemen, as the service is now organized, are required to live among the allottees and not only aid them when in trouble but to consult with and advise them.

An effort will be made to wipe out all tribal and communal interests and assist in individualizing tribal rights, giving due care to the protection of incompetents.

It seems clear from long experience that where no personal benefit is hoped for, the individual tends to retrograde rather than to advance. The Indian Rights Association has long advocated a division of tribal properties, to be held in trust for individual members or to be paid to their heirs. The belief in the utility of this plan for managing Indian estates is steadily growing.

PROBATE ATTORNEYS.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The regulations of the Indian Office seem ample to secure an honest administration of probate affairs among the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma. Twenty-one probate attorneys are authorized, eighteen being now employed for this work. The rules prescribe that candidates for appointment as attorney are required to submit their photograph with their application and answer a series of questions calculated to show their fitness for the position. Any one who is a candidate for a public office will not be appointed probate attorney. A daily report of work done, which is summarized monthly and semi-annually, is required.

Official reports show that there are over fifty-two thousand probate cases in the Five Civilized Tribes. At the Muskogee Office alone the Probate Attorney has eight thousand cases, that being claimed to be the largest number in any one probate office outside the City of New York. The discovery of oil and gas on allotted lands has resulted in enormous sums being secured by allottees, which renders it necessary that guardians be appointed to manage their property interests. With so many cases under their

jurisdiction it is not surprising that delays occur in the prosecution and settlement of the various accounts. By reason of the statute of limitation applying, thus relieving guardians of financial and criminal responsibility, it is important that auditors be employed temporarily to make prompt investigations of their accounts, and where fraud is believed to exist to file protests against the approval of such accounts.

Great temptations are open to guardians, by reason of the oil and gas interests, to defraud their wards. In a single case reported \$63,000 have been recovered. For several years the guardian had used his ward's money for private speculation and benefit, and we understand that criminal action has been instituted against the guardian in this case. One item of expense is noted wherein the guardian charged the estate with \$15,000 as expenses during fourteen months of his administration.

In another case, Charley Aubry was appointed guardian for his three children; and when charged with an alleged shortage of \$6,000, he took his life rather than face his accusers.

AUDITORS SHOULD BE APPOINTED.

In addressing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, urging that auditors be appointed to examine the accounts of guardians, we stated that it is practically impossible for probate attorneys to properly examine these reports, which would comprehend the critical investigation of the guardian's account from its inception, which, in many cases, covers a series of years. It was shown that by operation of law the guardians and their bondsmen are relieved of responsibility, financially, when guardians' reports are accepted by the Probate Court, and there is no recovery by the ward after the lapse of one year following his attaining his majority. The criminal liability ceases in three years after the commitment of the crime incident to the management of guardian in exploitation of the ward's property.

With the great number of cases requiring his attention it is believed impossible for the Probate Attorney to investigate and follow up the transactions of each guardian from the time he assumed charge of his ward's property. We have urged that Auditors be employed to investigate guardians' reports and in conjunction with Probate Attorney secure recovery of misappropriated funds. In the case of one auditor thus far appointed it is shown that where such probing was resorted to, \$250,000 will ultimately be recovered.

Thus far only a beginning has been made in this gigantic task so necessary for the Indian's protection in Oklahoma. The Auditor's work not only embraces recovery of funds but includes a presentation of the acts of guardians to the Grand Jury for action under the criminal code. In Creek County alone it is believed that fully a million dollars of funds belonging to Indian wards have been recklessly and perhaps fraudulently squandered, as shown by hasty examination of reports by guardians, upon which recovery is believed altogether probable.

An exigency exists in this matter. Guardians' reports are pending in the various Probate Courts, and are rapidly being accepted and the guardians discharged, thus precluding action for recovery of funds afterward found to have been misappropriated by the guardians. The Statute of Limitation is daily relieving guardians of liability under the criminal code. It is submitted that the exigency demands that the Government act in this matter without delay.

INVESTMENT OF INDIAN FUNDS.

Probate rules are more stringent than formerly regarding the investment of Indian funds. It is stated that in the city of Sapulpa large sums were invested which belonged to Indian wards, the risks taken being altogether too hazardous. These investments have shrunk to such a degree that it is estimated that not more than one half of the investment can be realized, so great is the depreciation in property values. The service is now greatly improved; the rules for

the guidance of guardians require that the farmer in charge of the Indians shall make an appraisal of the property which is offered as a security for the payment of the proposed loan by investing the ward's funds. This appraisal must be approved by the field clerk in charge as well as the probate attorney before the investment can be concluded.

A very wise precaution has been adopted in the matter of educating Indian children. A guardian cannot secure an allowance for expenditure of funds for the expense of schooling his ward unless the items are accompanied by a teacher's certificate, showing the number of days the child attended school during the period in question. This rule acts also on notice to the probate attorney, who should see that the child is placed in school where neglect is shown, and take action looking to the removal of the delinquent guardian.

DELINQUENCY ALLEGED.

An instance is reported in which an effort was made by the State of Oklahoma to recover 125,000 acres, including lands held in trust for Indian allottees, which was purchased of the Indians by lumber companies doing business in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country. The State claimed that the land had escheated to the Commonwealth since the charters of the companies limited purchases by them to timbered lands, this limitation being a Constitutional provision. It is estimated that the land in question is worth ten dollars per acre, eight or ten times the price paid the Indians.

One of the Probate Attorneys employed under authority of law to protect the interests of these wards of Government joined with the State's Attorney and became an attorney of record in a suit by the State to establish its reversionary right to the land. The defendants, the land companies, admitted the claims of the State as to the law and facts incident to more than fifty thousand acres involved in the suit.

It is stated that at this juncture when a judgment seemed assured in favor of the State a compromise was agreed upon by which the State relinquished all its claim in suit for the sum of \$17,000, less \$5,000 which was the share paid the attorneys for the State who effected the compromise. Most of the facts in this case are capable of being established, and in justice to the Indians, they should be determined without further delay. The compromise of the questions involved in suit was effected several months ago. The Probate Attorney in question is no doubt drawing his salary at regular intervals from the fund provided by Congress for protection of the Indians who were over-reached in this transaction. In the meantime, members of the tribe evidently are exposed in too great degree to designing tricksters.

Friends of the Red Man are deeply interested in this case and are seeking information regarding it. The whole proceeding should be probed, the facts determined and action thereon taken without further delay.

THE SECTARIAN SCHOOL ISSUE.

As reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, December 18, 1914, the Indian Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year contained the following item:

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings, \$200,000, *to be expended under the agreement with said Indians in section seventeen of the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, which agreement is hereby extended to and including June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and sixteen.*

When this item was being considered January 9, 1915, in Committee of the Whole House, it was stricken out on a point of order raised against the words in italics, the reason given being that these words attempted to extend the provisions of an expired agreement.

The item thus omitted by the House was offered to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs as an amendment. The Committee gave considerable time to the consideration of the proposed amendment. On behalf of many members of the Sioux tribe of Indians who objected to the appropriation being made for this purpose, we protested against its adoption, advancing the claim that it was new legislation, therefore not relevant to an appropriation act. The further claim was made that there was no obligation of the Government to continue the appropriation under an expired agreement, so that the funds appropriated for this purpose were clearly a donation from the public moneys of the United States. It was urged that if this position was sound the proposed appropriation was in violation of law. After a long controversy, Congress, on June 10, 1896, and again on June 7, 1897, prohibited further use of public funds for sectarian schools as follows:

"And it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the Government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever for education in any sectarian school."

The Senate Committee adopted the provision and reported the amendment to the Senate. When the matter came up for consideration by the Senate, Hon. H. C. Lodge raised the point of order that it was new legislation proposed upon an appropriation act, and therefore not germane. The point of order was sustained, and the amendment was defeated.

The extensive hearings in this case are contained in the printed report of the Senate Committee, on H. R. 20150, 63d. Congress, 3d. Session. Further reference to the use of funds for sectarian schools is made elsewhere in this Report.

PIMA WATER RIGHTS.

Interest in the protection of the rights of the Pima Indians in Arizona to the waters of the Gila River for irrigation purposes continues unabated. Exhaustive hearings were had before the Committees on Indian Affairs of the

Senate and House of Representatives when the Annual Indian Appropriation Bill for the current year was under consideration. The question of providing water for the Pima Indians has been of interest to the friends of the Indian for several years. It will be recalled that a plan was outlined, and was carried almost to a successful termination, to provide well-water for the Pimas in lieu of the purer waters of the Gila River to which they were entitled by prior settlement and use. When the claim was well established that the continued use of well-water through its impregnation of alkaline salts would ultimately render the lands unfit for cultivation, the further development of the wells was discontinued, since which time an effort has been centered upon the plan to secure the running waters of the Gila for the Indians' use in irrigation.

The continued agitation has resulted in a greater interest in behalf of the Indians, which was plainly discernible in the last Congress, especially at the hearings before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. That Committee was disposed to be generous, and adopted an amendment providing for a dam in the Gila reservation, which primarily would convey the waters of the Gila to the San Tan District of the reservation, for irrigation purposes. In conjunction with this, a roadway across the breast of the dam would provide a long needed avenue for crossing the Gila River, which in time of flood is almost impassable. The item of amendment as finally adopted by the Committee on Conference of the two houses, reads:

"For beginning the construction of a dam and necessary controlling works for diverting water from the Gila River for the irrigation of Indian land and allotments on the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, as recommended by the Board of Engineers of the United States Army in paragraph two hundred and seventeen of its report to the Secretary of War of February fourteenth, nineteen hundred and fourteen (House Document Numbered Seven hundred and ninety-one), \$50,000, to remain available until expended, reimbursable as Congress may hereafter provide, the total cost not to exceed \$160,000."

Congress realized the need of protecting the Pimas in the use of water of the Gila for irrigation, by providing for the construction of a dam about ten miles above Florence, Arizona, which is intended to divert the waters for the use of the Pimas further down the river and within the reservation. This proposed legislation is of such general interest that it is quoted in full, as follows:

"For beginning the construction of a dam and necessary controlling works for diverting water from the Gila River at a site above Florence, Arizona, for the irrigation of Indian land and allotments on the Gila River Indian Reservation and private lands in Pinal County, Arizona, as estimated by the Board of Engineer Officers of the United States Army in paragraph one hundred and thirty-eight of its report to the Secretary of War, of February fourteenth, nineteen hundred and fourteen (House Document Numbered Seven hundred and ninety-one), \$75,000, to remain available until expended, reimbursable as Congress may hereafter provide, the total cost not to exceed \$175,000: Provided, That before beginning construction the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe such rules and regulations and take such other action as in his opinion may be proper and necessary for the purpose of securing for the Indians of the Gila River Reservation the benefits from such work to which they are legally and equitably entitled, and to enable the United States to control the diversion and distribution of water by said works and canals receiving water diverted thereby; and he may require of the owners of other lands to be benefited thereby agreement for the payment of the charges which he is hereby authorized to fix for diversion of water by said dam."

Unfortunately, the Indian Appropriation Bill in which these items were included finally failed of passage by Congress, so that the good work in behalf of these Indians has temporarily failed. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has reported favorably upon both of the propositions for the benefit of the Pimas, and it is hoped and believed that this legislation will receive favorable action at the next session of Congress. With these two propositions enacted into law, we feel that a brighter day would be dawning for the future of the Pima tribe.

The interests of the Pimas are now being carefully guarded by Superintendent Frank A. Thackery, who brings to them a long tenure in service to the Government among Indians. This equipment, added to the fact that he is resolute and resourceful, is a bulwark against those who would despoil the Pimas. Mr. Thackery has been temporarily appointed to another important position by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, who was quick to recognize his fitness for the arduous task to which he was assigned. The Pimas have appealed to the Department, urging that Mr. Thackery be permitted to return to his duties within their reservation without undue delay.

PAPAGO LAND TITLES—SCHOOL AND WATER PRIVILEGES.

During the summer of 1910 we became interested in protecting the homes of the Papagos living in the public domain in southwestern Arizona. In company with Rev. F. S. Herndon, who was familiar with their condition, I made an extensive tour among this people.

These Indians are without doubt among the very best "first settlers." Their first occupancy of their country was prior to historic record. Following a report made to the Indian Bureau by the Indian Rights Association, showing the needs of the Papagos, agents were sent among them who prepared schedules for allotment of their land, which, although not approved, stood as a barrier between the Indians and outsiders who had been encroaching upon their homes, by giving notice to all the world that the lands are occupied by the Indians and are not available for settlement under public land laws.

These Papagos number about six thousand, and, as already stated, have always lived, so far as is known, in Pima and Pinal Counties, Arizona. This country is adapted to grazing and the Indians have extensive herds of cattle and sheep. They have a crude system of irrigating their fields of wheat and other grains. The waters

from the usually dry streams, or arroyas, are diverted from these temporary streams to the fields after a heavy rainfall in the hills or mountains.

There is no doubt that the fact of the Papagos having been free from the restraints of reservation environment has developed in them the best type of people. They are self-supporting in a desert country where our own race would hesitate to try the experiment of securing a livelihood.

The Government has continued to increase its interest in the Papagos by establishing day schools in sections where water is available. An appropriation of \$50,000 is available for the current fiscal year, being the second annual allowance for school facilities for Papago children. Wells are being provided, which will avoid the necessity of the Papagos driving their stock from the desert into the canyons of the Babakivari Mountains, when their supply of water in the dams constructed by them is exhausted. The permanency of the well-water will result in more settled home life than was possible under former conditions.

The Papagos and their friends have been greatly concerned during the last two years over the fact that the Land Commissioners of the State of Arizona had included a large part of the country occupied by the Indians in their schedule of selections of land for schools donated to the State under authority of the Enabling Act. There was too great delay by the Government in its action for protection of the Papagos. The Commissioner, however, when he investigated the need by personally visiting their homes, readily espoused their cause. Governor Hunt of Arizona is a staunch friend of the oppressed, and his influence in behalf of the Papagos has had a marked effect. The Board of Land Commissioners of the State have withdrawn the selections they made of lands needed by the Indians. Hopes are now entertained that the equitable title of the Papagos will be recognized.

A former Annual Report of the Indian Rights Association referred to the effort of certain parties to secure title



AN INDIAN HOME, PALA, CALIF.



INDIAN HOME, UTE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, COLO.

to Papago lands through the allegation that the Indians, as citizens,—a political status they occupied in Mexico prior to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo,—conveyed over two million acres of their lands, now claimed by those contesting the Indian title.

There is a suit pending in the Trial Court of the District of Columbia, brought in the name of the Pueblo of Santa Rosa, located in the Papago country, which seeks to secure recognition of title to Pueblo claims by purchase from the Papagos. The Government has filed a demurrer to the petition of the white claimants, by virtue of which it is hoped the case will be dismissed. Although argued in the month of April last, no opinion has been rendered by the Trial Court. If the Government is required to file answer, long and tedious litigation will result. It is believed that if the claim of the petitioners is recognized other suits will be instituted and a similar claim made to title by purchase of land occupied by the Papagos. There seems to be little doubt of the title to these lands being vested in the United States and the right should be protected in the interest of the Papagos. There is a well-defined belief that the result of the litigation will be a confirmation of title in the Government for the benefit of the Papago tribe.

COMPETENCY COMMISSION.

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, indicated that the Secretary favored placing of the full responsibility of citizenship upon Indians as fast as this condition would warrant. The Report says:

“What should the test be in passing upon the fitness of one who is to be sent out into the world? Plainly his ability to handle himself, to care for himself so that he will not become a charge on the community. * * * The man who can do for himself is the man to be released. And he is the man who thinks not in terms of the Indians' yester-

day but in terms of the Indians' tomorrow. One whose imagination can take that leap and whose activities will not lag behind. It is to be remembered that we are not looking for an ideal Indian nor a model citizen, but for one who should not longer lean upon the Government to manage his affairs."

In carrying out these plans the Secretary has appointed a Competency Commission, whose duty it is to investigate and schedule the names of Indians belonging to certain tribes who will reach the standard set by him and be able to stand alone.

According to the Indian Office report for the year 1914, the population of the four tribes visited by the Commission is given as follows:

Flatheads (Montana).....	2305
Fort Peck (Montana).....	1904
Standing Rock (North Dakota).....	3431
Cheyenne River (South Dakota).....	2691

It is stated that out of a list of about 300 members of the Flathead tribe which it was thought might be capable of managing their own affairs, the Commission selected 20, which is less than one per cent. of the total population. Their report upon Fort Peck and Standing Rock showed that less than 40 persons from the total membership of these tribes were considered competent to the extent that they should be granted fee simple patents to their land or be permitted to manage their monetary affairs.

The work of the Commission at Cheyenne River was more complicated. For some time past the Indian Department has been charging to the tribal funds due to the Indians the partial cost of conducting agency affairs, furnishing of rations, and providing proper school facilities, etc.

Indians of the various reservations are also protesting against a charge being made to their tribal funds for loss suffered through condemnation by Government authority of stock owned by individual members of the tribe, suffering from duress. This objection seems to be well founded.

There is a fund provided by Congress to reimburse owners of stock found to be thus afflicted, and no reason is known why Indians should not have the equal benefit therefrom alike with other races.

The agreements made with the tribe provided that the Government should furnish proper educational facilities and the claim made by the Indians that this expense should not have been charged to their funds is evidently reasonable.

DIVISION OF TRIBAL FUNDS URGED.

The policy of the Government has been for many years to urge that Indians leave their reservations and separate themselves from tribal control and become citizens of the United States. Numerous laws have been enacted to encourage them to assume individual responsibility, at the same time granting to them full right to their share of tribal property. Those who have accepted the proposition of the Government in this respect claim that no part of their share of the tribal property should be used for conducting agency and educational affairs, as they regard it as a double taxation. When separated from the tribe they are subjected to taxation like other citizens and should not be charged with tribal expenses for benefits not shared by them. This class of Indians desires segregation of the tribal fund into individual shares and when that is done they no doubt will accept a fee simple patent for their allotted lands and their full proportion of taxation.

The result of the careful work of the Competency Commission indicates how small a per cent of the Indians are deemed really competent to be placed on a footing entirely independent of Government supervision. While the public accepted with satisfaction the words of the Secretary that the time had come when Indians should be given more freedom and subject to less restraint from the Government, the results ascertained by a Commission of his own choice show a degree of care which continues to be necessary before subjecting allottees to this increased responsibility.

TAXATION OF ALLOTTED LANDS.

Important questions are being raised in connection with the issue of fee simple patents. When analyzed it is not strange that the Competency Commission has discovered that a large percentage of the Indians seeking a fee simple title to their land should not be released from Government control. Perhaps a majority of the members of the tribes who have been found competent are not asking for issuance of a fee simple patent for their lands, and this for the reason that they realize that such lands will be immediately subject to taxation. It often occurs that those who are seeking fee simple patents desire the same so that they can dispose of the land without waiting for the expiration of the full trust period.

ISSUING FEE PATENTS OVER PROTEST OF ALLOTTEES.

Another very important question would be raised if it should occur that the Competency Commission have recommended that certain members who do not seek fee simple patents should have the same issued to them. There is no doubt but that the State would proceed to tax the lands covered by the fee simple title and this action would seem to violate the contract with the allottee which provides that the lands shall not be taxable during the trust period of not less than twenty-five years. In any event, it seems clear that allottees have uniformly been led to believe that their allotted lands would not be liable for taxation during the designated term of years stated in the statute. It is a question whether or not this provision is rendered nugatory by the Act of May 8, 1906, amending the General Allotment Act, clothing the Secretary with authority to issue a fee simple patent in his discretion, thereby removing all restrictions as to sale, encumbrance or taxation of the land. It seems clear that the Government should not now break faith with allottees by taking advantage of a technicality of law by which they can set aside a well-established assurance in the minds of the allottees in this respect.

It will be recalled that after allotments were made to the members of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma guaranteeing that lands would be held free of taxation for twenty-one years, Congress passed an Act removing the restrictions from the allotments, whereupon the State proceeded to tax the lands. In the case of Choate vs. Trapp the Supreme Court of Oklahoma decided that the State was authorized in collecting taxes from this class of land. On May 13, 1912, the Supreme Court of the United States (224 U. S. 665) reversed this decision. After reviewing various Acts and decisions and the power to amend a public law relating to tribal property, the Supreme Court said:

"But there is a broad distinction between tribal property and private property and between the power to abrogate a statute and the authority to destroy rights acquired under such law. * * * There was here, then, an offer of non-taxable land. Acceptance by the party to whom the offer was made, with the consequent relinquishment of all claim to other lands furnished a part of the consideration, if, indeed, any was needed, in such a case, to support either the grant or the exemption. * * * The patent issued in pursuance of these statutes, gave the Indian as good a title to the exemption as it did to the land itself. Under the provisions of the Fifth Amendment there was no more power to deprive him of the exemption than of any other right in the property."

CONDITIONS AMONG BLACKFEET INDIANS.

Visitors to the Glacier National Park adjoining the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Montana are often entertained by members of the Blackfeet tribe who visit the hotels frequented by the tourists. By reason of former mismanagement, these Indians were reduced almost to the point of starvation, and their pitiful stories appeal to passing strangers. It is no wonder that by reason of this the claim is made that "misguided philanthropists" have prevented the leasing of the reservation lands, thereby depriving the Indians of succor from this source of revenue. The

Thirty-second Annual Report of the Indian Rights Association in some detail recites the history of the vicious legislation pertaining to the lands of the Blackfeet reservation, which, if carried into effect, would have deprived the Indians of the greater part of their profitable tribal estate.

While some form of acquiescence may have been secured from the Indians through coddling methods or even by threats, which are often resorted to, there is no doubt but that this legislation was practically forced upon the Indians, who had no conception of its far-reaching effect.

The Act of Congress approved March 1, 1907, (34 Stat. 1015) authorized allotment of the lands of the reservation to the members of the tribe, provided for the sale of the surplus lands remaining after allotment and stipulated for the construction of a great irrigating system, estimated to cost three millions of dollars, for which the *entire lands and property* of the tribe were pledged to reimburse the Government, or, to quote the words of the Act: "the cost of said entire work to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sale of the lands within said reservation."

While the entire proceeds from the tribal estate are thus pledged for the cost of the irrigation scheme, as shown by reference to the article in our Thirty-second Annual Report, 62½ per cent of the land to be irrigated would be sold and settled upon by outsiders.

The friends of the Indians have supported the Indian Bureau in its determination to withhold its approval of the schedule of selections for allotment until the law could be amended so that the cost of irrigation would be borne, *not by all the assets of the tribe but by the land irrigated*. It has been held by the Indian Bureau that if allotments were actually made (approved by the Secretary) the remaining provisions of the act would necessarily be carried out, hence the refusal of the Bureau to support allotment.

Great injustice has resulted to the Blackfeet Indians by reason of the long delay in settlement of these questions resulting from the baneful legislation referred to. The Indians have experienced many hardships thereby. It will

be seen that the lands could not with propriety be leased since the law provides that the portion of the reservation not allotted shall be sold to settlers, and since the tribal funds are hypothecated for cost of irrigation, the distress existing could not legally be relieved by drawing upon these funds. An effort is now being made to relieve the situation somewhat by securing consent of the members having lands scheduled for allotment together with the tribal authorities to lease a limited tract by which it is hoped a fund of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 may be realized to expend for tribal needs in the near future.

It is believed that the Indian Bureau has taken the logical course in the past two years by refusing to carry out the law of 1907, thereby protecting the tribe against the hostile and most unwise legislation of Congress. The enemies of the present administration have fostered public sentiment by making the most of conditions now existing for which the administration is not to blame. These agitators are not willing to concede to the officials of the Indian Bureau that an effort is being made by them to protect the interests of the Indians, although temporary hardship must be borne. It will be far better to suffer temporary hardship rather than that the Indians shall lose their surplus lands for grazing purposes, and all their assets be burdened with a debt through irrigation projects from which it is probable they would never recover.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

The contemplated legislation incorporated in the Indian Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year, which failed to pass Congress, would have relieved to a great extent a stress upon the Blackfeet and other tribes of Indians in Montana.

It was proposed to amend the existing law so that the total assets of the Blackfeet, Flathead and Fort Peck tribes of Indians would not be hypothecated for the reimbursement to the Government of the cost of the irrigation pro-

jects. The funds thus being released, \$150,000, belonging to the Blackfeet tribe, were to be held available for purchase of cattle and for farming equipment. The statute as proposed provides:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to announce, at such time as in his opinion seems proper, the charge for construction of irrigation systems on the Blackfeet, Flathead, and Fort Peck Indian Reservations in Montana, which shall be made against each acre of land irrigable by the systems on each of said reservations. Such charges shall be assessed against the land irrigable by the systems on each said reservation in the proportion of the total construction cost which each acre of such land bears to the whole area of irrigable land thereunder. * * * *

"That the tribal funds heretofore covered into the Treasury of the United States in partial reimbursement of appropriations made for constructing irrigation systems on said reservations shall be placed to the credit of the tribe and be available for such expenditure for the benefit of the tribe as may be made under existing law. * * * *

"The cost of constructing irrigation systems to irrigate the allotted lands of the Indians on these reservations shall be reimbursed to the United States as hereinbefore provided, and no further reimbursements from the tribal funds shall be made on account of said irrigation works, except that all charges against Indian allottees or their heirs herein authorized, unless otherwise paid, may be paid from the individual shares in the tribal funds, when the same is available for distribution, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior."

By the adoption of the foregoing items of legislation during the coming session of Congress the unfortunate situation of these tribes, especially of the Blackfeet Indians, would be greatly relieved. Dissension, however, existed among the members of the tribe regarding proposed legislation. By existing law all the surplus lands will be sold; this will include the grazing land, as well as the irrigable section of the reservation. Effort was made during the last session of Congress to secure the repeal of the provision

to dispose of the grazing lands, but this proposition has thus far not been agreed upon.

Great care must be given this subject by Congress so that the Indians may be fully protected. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is endeavoring to guard against undesirable legislation and to secure the repeal of the present unwise laws affecting these Indians.

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Commissioner Sells has fully endorsed the policy heretofore adopted of encouraging the attendance of Indian children in public schools. This effort has resulted in an increase in the attendance at such schools of 1258 during the past year. Nearly all of the states provide school facilities for Indian children. A year or more ago the State of South Dakota, by statute, placed a limitation upon Indian education in its public schools by providing that non-citizen Indians, wards of the Federal Government, should be denied such school privileges. This was on the principle that the Government should care for its wards.

As a result of the change in the State law, the reservation boarding school at Cheyenne River, South Dakota, now has an enrollment of 135 or more, being an increase of at least 55 pupils over the previous year, at which time the statute was not effective which limited the attendance at the public schools to the class of Indians referred to. By reason of the application of the state law it has also been found necessary to reopen one of the Indian day schools formerly provided for the Cheyenne River band of Sioux.

The Indian Rights Association has uniformly championed the principle embodied in the General Severalty Act, that when Indians were allotted lands they should at once be placed under the laws of the State and become citizens thereof. As citizens no such discrimination could be made against educating Indian children.

More than a year ago the Comptroller of the Treasury

decided that in cases where the State provided opportunity for Indians to attend public schools, the funds of the Government could not be expended for that purpose. This inhibition was cured by a subsequent Act of Congress.

The average cost per pupil for the education of Indian children in the public schools of the various States is from three to ten dollars per quarter. The readiness with which various State school boards agree to accept Indian children may be accounted for in a measure by the fact that the increased attendance will entitle such schools to a larger percentage of State funds for educational purposes.

A rather unfortunate condition exists in California since the Legislature has provided that separate school buildings may be secured for the education of Chinese, Japanese and Indians in the three lower grades, and they can be compelled to attend such schools. In all of the higher grades, however, the Indian children may attend the public schools without such discrimination.

The following table from official sources shows the enrollment and attendance at the different schools during the past two years:

	No.	1914		No.	1915	
		Enrol.	Attend.		Enrol.	Attend.
Reservation						
Boarding	76	9700 . .	8106	73	9899 . .	8105
Non-reservation						
Boarding	37	10857 . .	8881	35	10791 . .	8824
Government Day						
School	217	7218 . .	5045	208	7270 . .	5020
Public Day						
School	Unknown . .	25180 . .	25180	Unknown . .	26438 . .	26438

Congress has limited to \$20,000 per annum the allowance for tuition charges in securing the attendance of Indians in the public schools of the State. This sum should be increased so that whenever and wherever practicable Indian children may enroll in public schools under state control.

TSE-NE-GAT'S TRIAL.

The trial on the charge of murder of Tse-Ne-Gat, a roving member of the Southern Ute Band of Indians, was heard in the United States District Court in Denver, Colo-

rado, in July, 1915. The incidents leading up to the arrest were exciting. A Mexican was found in southwestern Colorado who was believed to have been murdered and the crime was charged to Tse-Ne-Gat.

A posse was organized, which together with the sheriff of the county attempted to arrest Tse-Ne-Gat. The evidence shows that this posse was armed cap-a-pie and that their real purpose was to drive the Indians off the public lands where they had been living for many years and have them confined within the Ute Reservation. If this could have been accomplished the white man's stock would have a largely increased area for pasture free of charge.

The attitude of the sheriff's posse was altogether hostile and Tse-Ne-Gat and his immediate band, fearing that they would be summarily dealt with without a hearing, feared arrest. In fact, there seems to have been no effort made towards conciliating the Indians and assuring them of fair treatment. After a few lives had been sacrificed by the posse, terrorizing the Indians, General Hugh L. Scott of the United States Army, was detailed in an effort to induce Tse-Ne-Gat to surrender. The General's manner in dealing with the offender was strikingly in contrast with that of the posse. Instead of approaching them with a large force, with glittering arms, and show of authority, General Scott, on arriving at the scene, dismissed his attendants, all save an interpreter, and secured an interview with Tse-Ne-Gat, who no doubt readily could have escaped and thus avoided the trial for the alleged crime. The General's reputation for fairness was well-known among the Ute and Navajo Indians and upon his promise that they would be given a fair trial, Tse-Ne-Gat and his friends readily accompanied him and submitted to trial by our laws.

I attended the trial of Tse-Ne-Gat, which occurred in Denver, as already stated. Perhaps greater care was given in the preparation of the case for the defense than in any former trial in our history in which an Indian had been indicted for murder.

This was an opportune occasion to impress the Red Man

with the fairness and dignity of law under our Government. Tse-Ne-Gat, an Indian, was to face his accusers, who were of another race. Palefaces, too, were to sit in judgment to decide his destiny, whether of liberty or death. This was indeed the supreme moment, when the scales of justice should not waver or turn. General Scott realized the great opportunity and urged, as did other friends of Tse-Ne-Gat, that able counsel be employed in the defense. Messrs. MacAlaster and Avery, two able attorneys of Denver, were designated by the Court to prepare the defense of the accused. They performed their duty well. Counsel familiarized themselves with the topography of the country surrounding the scene of the murder, and the character of the witnesses for the prosecution. The attention given to details in the trial of the case evinced the great care with which they proceeded. The jury, which had been carefully selected, so as to eliminate any prejudice against the Red Man, was above the average in mental calibre. In deciding the case before them the jury took but one ballot. Tse-Ne-Gat was acquitted.

The result of this trial should go far towards bringing about a better feeling between the races by removing the fears of the Indian that he will not be justly treated in our Courts. General Scott believed Tse-Ne-Gat innocent. In answer to a note sent to him, commending the care with which the trial was conducted, the General says, in commenting upon the trial and the verdict of the jury:

"I think it is going to have a very fine effect on the Utes and Piutes of Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, and the Navajos of Arizona and New Mexico, to show that if a man who is summoned submits quietly he will not necessarily be convicted, whether he is guilty or not, and this ramifies over five states. I am very glad to see that Tse-Ne-Gat was acquitted."

THE SCHOOL LAND CASE.

The suit instituted by the United States against the J. S. Stearns Lumber Company to determine the ownership

of Section 16 within the Bad River Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, was decided by Justice Sanborn, sitting in the Court of the Western District of Wisconsin, on February 27th last, against the claim of the Indians.

In 1908, soon after allotments were made to a few Indians within the Bad River Reservation, intended to test the law, the Stearns Lumber Company, by proceedings in the State Court, enjoined the allottees from cutting any part of the valuable pine timber growing on the land. This suit was evidently filed to secure delay so that time would be given to obtain legislation, through Congress, authorizing the settlement of the claim of the Indians to Section 16, by the political tribunal of Congress rather than by Court proceedings. Hence the suits were not prosecuted to judgment. The Stearns Lumber Company claims title to Section 16 by purchase from the State under authority of the Enabling Act granting the land to the State for schools. Justice Sanborn in his opinion held that:

"The ultimate title in fee simple to the real estate described in the first finding of fact is vested in the defendant, subject however to the Indian right of hunting, with the other usual privileges of occupancy, until removed by the President of the United States. The standing timber on said real estate is to be deemed real estate, title to which is vested in the defendant in the same manner as the title to the land itself, but defendant has no right to remove the same so long as the title by occupancy of the Indians remains."

The Bad River Chippewas feel confident of their right in the matter and have urged the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to cause an examination to be made of the facts and conclusions of law in the case and to recommend to the Department of Justice that an appeal be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. It seems difficult to understand how the opinion of the Court was arrived at in view of the line of decisions heretofore rendered by the Supreme Court affecting the principles of law incident to the school land case.

We are advised by the Department of Justice that an appeal has been taken in this case to the Supreme Court. The interests of the Indians in this litigation seem antagonistic to those of the United States for the reason that if the claim on behalf of the Indians is confirmed by the higher court it is probable that the State of Wisconsin will seek to be reimbursed for the value of the land and the pine timber involved in the litigation. Under these conditions it is reasonable to claim that the Indians should have had the privilege of employing special counsel of their choice to represent them and assist the Government in the prosecution of the case in the Courts. The record in the case shows that former counsel for the J. S. Stearns Lumber Company is the present United States District Attorney in Wisconsin, who has charge of the litigation on behalf of the Government to protect the interests of the Indians.

It is confidently believed that the Supreme Court will reverse the finding of the District Court by confirming the claim of the Indians.

TRADING WITH INDIANS.

In that earlier period when an Indian agent could more truthfully say than now, "I am monarch of all I survey," the recommendation of an agent in charge was accepted as final in the granting of a license to trade with Indians. By reason of this almost absolute power, favorites and unscrupulous persons oftentimes secured a monopoly of such trading privileges, which resulted in extortionate prices being charged for merchandise sold to the Indians. This condition was rendered possible from the fact that agencies in past years were frequently established at points remote from white settlements and from the further fact that outsiders were excluded from travelling through or residing within the lands set apart for the Indians.

The Indian Rights Association has been long contending for laws which would counteract and remedy the evils resulting from such monopolies. By the Act approved March

3, 1903, a distinct advance was made towards separating this vital question from political influence.

Section 10 of the Statute provides:

" * * *, any person desiring to trade with the Indians * * * shall, upon establishing the fact to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he is a proper person to engage in such trade, be permitted to do so under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may prescribe for the protection of said Indians."

This law was intended to do away with favoritism in issuing licenses to trade and to break down monopolies secured by the exclusion of all traders save those desired by the agent and his friends.

It should no longer be possible to exclude any "proper person" who may desire to engage in trade with Indians. In other words, the test of fitness now should be that any person of good moral character shall be permitted to trade under proper regulations.

THE STATUS OF NEW YORK INDIANS.

The recent opinions affecting the status of the Indians of New York are of great moment, since they seem to foreshadow a judicial determination of the conflicting claims as to jurisdiction between the State and Federal Governments. While the State has made some effort to educate the Indians belonging to the various Reservations in New York, maintaining thirty-three schools for their exclusive use, the supposed lack of authority to enforce its regulations, especially those regarding attendance in schools, has rendered these efforts more or less futile. Likewise, the administration by the State of its general laws over the Indians has not been effective for similar reasons.

Until recently the courts of New York seemed to have upheld the jurisdiction of the State to exercise authority over its Indian population. The case of the Seneca Nation

vs. Appleby, tried in the Supreme Court of the State, primarily upheld the contention of the defendants, successors to the claim of the Ogden Land Company. This claim was chiefly based upon the right of State control over the Indians. The Court of Appeals of the State, however, dismissed the proceedings and held that the Indians were without power to sue. This left the question of jurisdiction between State and Federal authorities undecided.

In the case of Cusic vs. Daley, (78 N. Y. Misc. 757) the Court held that the State had no jurisdiction since the matters in litigation pertained to transactions within an Indian Reservation.

The United States District Court has recently decided in U. S. vs. Chew that a charge of murder within the Tuscarora Reservation was tryable in that Court. The defendant has appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States where it is now pending.

Recently certain Indians were arrested for violation of the State Conservation laws, by fishing with nets on April 21, 1915, within the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation. The Deputy Attorney General for the State supported the claim of jurisdiction of the State over the Reservation lands. The Government then instituted habeas corpus proceedings on behalf of the Indians who had been arrested, to test the legality of the arrest and imprisonment. After exhaustive examination of the law the Attorney General of the State has decided that the State is without jurisdiction within Indian Reservations.

The Attorney General for the State recites the various Acts of Congress and decisions of the United States Supreme Court in support of his views, and, in closing, says:

"POWER TO TERMINATE FEDERAL GUARDIANSHIP OF TRIBAL INDIANS AND TO BREAK UP THE TRIBAL ORGANIZATION IS EXCLUSIVELY IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

"From the more recent enactments of Congress, relative to Indian Allotments, it is apparent that a new policy looking towards the breaking up of the tribal relations, freeing

them from the national guardianship and charging them with the duties and obligations of citizens is being inaugurated.

"Congress has this power and may abandon its guardianship at any time. The states, however, have no power to disintegrate tribal relations by extending state laws over tribal Indians.

"As was said in the case, *Matter of Heff*, 197 U. S. 499,—

"It is for Congress to determine when and how the relationship of guardianship shall be abandoned. It is not within the power of the courts to over-rule the judgment of Congress.

**"CONSERVATION LAWS DO NOT EXTEND OVER THE INDIANS
RESIDING IN TRIBAL RELATIONS UPON RESERVATIONS
WITHIN THE BORDERS OF NEW YORK STATE.**

"Accepting as the law of the land, the principles laid down by the courts of the United States as to the status of the tribal Indians within its borders, there seems to be no escape from the conclusion that the Conservation Law of the State of New York does not apply to tribal Indians residing on their reservations within the territorial limits of the State."

The views entertained by the Attorney General of the State have been accepted by the United States District Judge in the habeas corpus proceedings and he closes his opinion, dated November 3, 1915, as follows:

"I have received from him (Attorney General of State) an admirable opinion based on an examination by him of the authorities bearing upon the disputed question of jurisdiction in which he reaches the conclusion that the position of the United States government was right and that the New York State Conservation Law does not apply to tribal Indians living on reservations within the territorial limits of the State. I adopt such opinion which is herewith filed and concur in the conclusions therein reached."

If the United States Supreme Court confirms the opinion of the District Court in *U. S. vs. Chew*, now before that Court for consideration, it seems as though the jurisdic-

tion of the Government over tribal Indians in New York State will be fully maintained.

Since the claim of the Ogden Land Company rests largely on decisions of the Court of New York State upholding the State's jurisdiction, the fate of this claim would seem to depend upon a very flimsy title.

SALES OF INDIAN LAND.

REGULATIONS SHOULD BE AMENDED.

Our attention recently was attracted to an official advertisement offering for sale certain allotted Indian lands. After describing the various tracts which it was proposed to offer for sale, the advertisement provided that:

"Written bids, accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount thereof, if received by the Field Representative prior to the hour of sale given above, will be opened and considered at the time of sale the same as if the bidder made such offer orally. Such written bids may be presented to the Field Representative or mailed to him at the above address."

The attention of the Indian Office has been called to the apparent serious defect of the provision that all bids submitted in writing will be opened and considered at the same time at which oral bids are made, thus placing written and oral bids in direct competition with each other, with opportunity for the oral bidder only to increase his bid. It was submitted that this plan of disposing of the land was not believed to be in the best interests of the Indians. It was pointed out that while non-residents are invited to submit written bids, accompanied by ten per cent. of the bid, the bidder who is present in person can, by bidding a merely nominal sum in advance of the written bid, eliminate further consideration of the written bid. It was suggested that, when fully understood, no written bids would be presented for consideration under such conditions.

The rule referred to practically compels non-resident bidders who desire to submit their bids to be present by

either agent or attorney at the time of the sale of the lands, this in contradistinction to the universal rule, as we understand the matter, which has been advocated, if not promulgated, by the Indian Bureau, that no encouragement shall be given or inducements held out for the employment of attorneys in matters pertaining to Indian management. Furthermore, such agent or attorney must be compensated and, in the last analysis, he will be paid through a lower bid being made for land than in a case in which his employment by the bidder was not necessary or required.

The regulations referred to are believed to be, though quite unintentionally, in the interest of combinations created for the purpose of securing Indian lands at the least possible sum, a course of procedure not altogether unknown to Indian land sales or other transactions in the business world. If the amount of the written bid submitted was not disclosed until after the time had expired for submission of the oral bids, the *uncertainty* of the amount of the bids in writing would stimulate oral bidding, with the result that a larger sum would be realized from such sale. Combinations among bidders would thus be rendered practically impossible of formation, since the bidders would be unknown to each other prior to the opening of bids, so that increased competition would result. This statement is no chimerical theory, but is based upon an established principle of business, demonstrated through wide experience.

The regulation quoted from may be in conformity with the rules established for the sale of Indian lands in general. It seems evident that the practice should be discontinued, and the policy of requiring sealed bids should be adopted in lieu thereof. When we reflect that Indian lands alone are worth several hundred millions of dollars, any change that will render these property values more secure to the Indians should be adopted, and we have no doubt that now the attention of the Honorable Commissioner has been called to this apparent defect in the regulations, prompt action will be taken.

WORK OF THE JOINT COMMISSION.

The failure of the Indian Appropriation Act carried with it the defeat of the provision to continue the work of the Joint Commission of Congress to Investigate Indian Affairs.

The Joint Commission rendered valuable service in behalf of the Indians. Several important investigations were made by it, and recommendations for the improvement of the Indian Service. The members of the Commission were also members of the Indian Committees of the House and added knowledge secured by them regarding needs of the Indians and the Indian Service served a useful purpose when sitting as members of the Indian committees of their respective branches of Congress.

The work of the Commission took a wide range. The conditions existing within several reservations and Indian schools were studied by it and as a consequence the service was rendered more efficient. As a result of the study by the Commission of trachoma and tuberculosis, increased appropriations were secured for stamping out or reducing the ravages of these diseases among the Indians. Many hospitals have already been authorized and tent villages provided, so that the treatment of the afflicted can be undertaken under more favorable conditions.

We trust that all friends of the Indians will urge upon the national legislators the need of a commission of this character being authorized, during the next session of Congress.

MILLE LACS RECOUPING LOSSES.

The Nineteenth and Twentieth Annual Reports (1902 and 1903) of the Indian Rights Association, in referring to the wrongs visited upon the Mille Lacs, states:

"A typical case of wrong, of unfulfilled agreements, may be cited in the acts of injustice visited upon the Mille Lac band of Chippewa Indians, in the State of Minnesota. Under the provisions of the treaty of April 7, 1855, the

Chippewas of Minnesota ceded to the United States a large tract of land, and by further provision of the treaty certain reservations were established, including that of the Mille Lacs. This treaty provided for allotment of land in severalty to the heads of families and to other persons of the bands over twenty years of age. Certain members of the Mille Lac band, believing that their occupancy of the reservation would be permanent, made extensive improvements thereon, which they occupied during their lifetime. Their children are now trying to retain title to these lands and improvements. * * * * *

"The hardest heart would have been touched by hearing the recital of injustice by Wah-we-yea-cum-ig during the recent council proceedings. The Chief told of the promises made by the 'Wild Rice' (Commissioner Rice) in 1889, when a former agreement was made, and of the doubts of his people as to the Government's good faith; of how the 'Wild Rice' at their request had stood with bared head at his side and solemnly agreed before his people and the Great Spirit that the promises then made would be fulfilled by the Government.

"As recently remarked by an officer in the Indian Department, no tribe of Indians in the United States has suffered to the extent the Mille Lacs have by reason of unfilled promises and inhuman treatment. * * * * *

"It is to be hoped that in the near future the spirit of justice will so animate the people of this country and be reflected through such legislation that a fair compensation may be accorded the Mille Lacs (so far as a money consideration can condone a wrong), for the wrongs and injuries sustained."

After persistent effort of counsel for the Indians, Congress on February 15, 1909, conferred jurisdiction on the United States Court of Claims to hear a suit in behalf of the Mille Lacs. Under the authority granted, suit was instituted and on May 6, 1912, the Court of Claims rendered judgment in favor of the Mille Lacs for \$827,580.72 against the United States, confirming their claim for compensation for valuable timber lands wrongfully taken from them.

On appeal, the United States Supreme Court held that the Indians should be compensated, but that the assessment of damages was improperly made. Tedious investiga-

tion to show the value of the land and timber was undertaken and tabulations have been made and further voluminous records submitted to the Court of Claims in which it is shown that the "Pine" land wrongfully taken from the Mille Lacs amounted to over 24,000 acres instead of 17,140.62, as at first recorded, aggregating 102,877,410 feet of lumber as against 35,000,000 feet at first claimed. The final judgment in favor of these Indians may reasonably exceed \$1,500,000.

Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is to be commended for a new departure in Indian administration by extending financial aid to the Mille Lacs to prosecute their interests in the case. These funds were necessary to meet the cost incident to employment of scalers and estimators to determine the value of the timber originally growing upon the land, but long since cut and sold by purchasers from the Government.

There is a growing feeling that the Indian tribes are entitled to separate counsel to prosecute their claims against the United States, who as defendant is usually the interested party in litigation undertaken by the tribes. The Indian Rights Association has long been on record as favoring this policy.

It is a satisfaction to record, after a lapse of so many years, the confirmation by the Court of the position assumed by the Indian Rights Association in arraigning the Government for such flagrant injustice to the Mille Lacs.

S. M. BROSIUS.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

The fifth annual Conference "of Indians for Indians" was held in Lawrence, Kansas, September 28th to October 2nd, 1915. This Association was represented by its secretary, Mr. Sniffen. We have closely observed the growth of this young organization, and the wisdom with which its affairs have been managed, has increased our respect for the sagacity and ability of its officers. They have demonstrated beyond question that their motives are unselfish, that their ideals are high, and that their methods are practical. The organization is solving the problem of Race leadership, and it is worthy of the confidence and support of all friends of the Indian.

The platform adopted is as follows:

The Society of American Indians assembled in Fifth Annual Conference in the City of Lawrence, Kansas, reaffirms those principles of devotion to the race and to the nation which has been its guiding star from the beginning. With an increased membership in equal representation of native and white Americans, the Society is increasingly impressed with the responsibility resting upon it. The anomalous situation in which the race finds itself and the serious evils which threaten its happiness, integrity and progress are such as to compel the following expression of our beliefs and wishes. We trust that Congress and the nation will consider seriously the requests we make and grant them in full measure. We appeal to the intelligence and to the conscience of the nation.

(1) Congress, thus far has taken no action on the Carter Code Bill, introduced in 1912 at the instance of this Society. So long as the Indian has no definite or assured status in the nation; so long as the Indian does not know who he is and what his privileges and duties are, there can be no hope of substantial progress for our race. With one voice we de-

clare that our first and chief request is that Congress shall provide the means for a careful and wise definition of Indian status, through the prompt passage of the Carter Code Bill or some similar measure.

(2) Our second request is based on the second great legislative need of our race. Our tribes have waited for many years for money owed them, as they believed, by the United States. We therefore urge upon Congress the passage of the amended Stephens Bill, or some similar measure, which will directly open the United States Court of Claims to all the tribes and bands of Indians in the country. Without standing in court, our tribes have waited for years and decades for a determination and settlement of their claims through Congressional action, and the hope of justice has almost died within their hearts. They ought to know soon, and once for all, what their claims are worth.

(3) We realize that the failure of many of the Indians to keep pace with modern thought is due to the inadequacy and ineffectiveness of the Indian Schools. We therefore strongly urge a re-organization of the Indian School system. The School system should be provided with a responsible head in superintendent of education and of the broadest scholastic attainments. To his knowledge and special sympathy should be joined the authority and power to improve and to standardize the system in its every part, especially that Indian school courses may correspond to those of the public schools in the states where they are located.

(4) We recommend that graduates of Indian schools, or of private or public schools of similar grades, shall be given such proportion of their treaty or trust funds as may be required and necessary for their education in the private or public schools of the country, without suffering undue delay.

(5) For reasons long evident and incontrovertible and in harmony with the policy of land allotments, we urge the prompt division in severalty upon the books of the nation of all funds held in trust by the United States for any and all Indian Tribes. We further urge that these individual

accounts to be paid at as early a date as wisdom will allow. Annuities and doles foster pauperism and are a curse to any people that intends to develop independence and retain self-respect as men.

(6) The present confusion of reservation Indians as to their legal rights is due very largely to their lack of essential information. They have no means of knowing what their tribal claims are, of the letter of the laws and rulings governing them. This information should be commonly available, as also should be a report of the wealth, income, and the disbursements of the tribe, through and from rents, leasing or trust funds or other assets. The Indians must know the details that affect their progress to this point. We therefore call upon the Interior Department and the Indian Bureau to prepare a set of simple booklets giving digests of the laws governing reservations and to publish the special rulings of each agency and to place such booklet in the hands of every Indian or other person interested. To these should be added the financial accountings in order that the Indians most affected may be given that confidence in the Government's intent that is so necessary for good citizenship.

(7) Inasmuch as political changes have been the bane of the Indian Bureau System, we call upon Congress to so organize the administration of Indian Affairs to the end that it may be put upon a non-partisan basis; that all contests of personal rights and domestic relations be settled in the courts and that citizenship of Indians may be made to conform as far as possible with the same laws that govern the citizenship of the country.

(8) We invite attention to the fact that the first law enacted by Congress looking to the curtailment of the liquor traffic was enacted through the efforts of Mehecutunnequa Little Turtle, the Miami Chief; that the Cherokee legislature began the enactment of laws prohibiting the liquor traffic as early as the year 1819, a quarter of a century before any such laws were enacted by white law-making bodies and the Indian for two centuries has pleaded for the

elimination of this curse. We therefore now call upon all Indians to uphold the illustrious example of these ancestors of ours and to demand the fulfillment of all treaties promising the suppression of liquor in the Indian country and the prohibition of the traffic entirely by State and National legislation.

(9) We recommend more adequate sanitary inspection of Indian communities, and urge that the federal inspectors secure the co-operation of the local authorities in the enforcement of the health law. Definite steps must be at once taken to educate and impress Indian communities with the vital relation between sanitation and health. A sick race cannot be an efficient race.

(10) We request that the Government look with favor upon the Community Center plan fostered by this Society.

(11) We realize that hand in hand with the demand of our rights must go an unwavering desire to take on new responsibility. We call upon our own people to lay hold of the duties that lie before them, to serve not only their own race as the conditions of the day demand, but to serve all mankind.

Our final appeal in submitting this, our Annual Platform, is to our own race. We have no higher end than to see it reach out towards a place where it will become an active, positive, constructive factor, in the life of the great nation. We call upon all persons of Indian blood to give of themselves to the uttermost, that their people may live in a higher sense than ever before, and regain in that same sense, a normal place in this country of free men.

THE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

The thirty-third annual conference of the Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples was held at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., October 20-22, 1915. The Association was officially represented by Mrs. Markoe, Mr. Charles F. Jenkins, Mr. Herbert Welsh, Mr. E. M. Wistar, Mr. M. K. Sniffen, and Mr. S. M. Brosius. A complete stenographic report of the proceedings will be issued, copies of which can be had by applying to Mr. H. C. Phillips, secretary, Mohonk Lake, N. Y. For the information of our readers we present that portion of the platform adopted which refers to Indian affairs:

The Thirty-third Annual Lake Mohonk Conference on the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples gratefully recognizes the progress secured toward comparative justice and right and fair administration for the Indian. It approves the stress laid by the present administration on the conservation of the health of the Indians and its insistence on more hospitals and greater medical care, and it applauds the efficient efforts to stop the sale of intoxicants and the use of peyote.

But though much has been done our national responsibility is scarcely less than at an earlier date.

The present condition of the Utes may point our contention and our general recommendations. The Government holds property for this tribe amounting to an average of about \$5000 for each member of the tribe, and yet these people live in squalor, and in moral and spiritual barbarism. The undertaking of the Government to give them an irrigation system at a cost of \$864,000, was so hampered by selfish legislation as to threaten the loss of their water rights, unless the prompt and hopeful action of the Commissioner shall be pursued persistently to the end.

For the Indians in general the government holds a billion of dollars in property and funds, all open to constant attack from the cupidity and greed of the whites and recreant red men. There is no hope of ultimate justice save through an improvement in our laws and in more rigid enforcement of them.

We urge, therefore, that the government shall first *define* the Indian, that he may be protected from those who profess Indian relationship in order that they may share in funds, lands and timber and newly discovered oil and mineral rights:

We urge the defining of his legal status and the codification of the laws regarding him, that the confusion and uncertainty now existing may be done away with:

We urge the extension of the merit system in all appointments in the Indian Service:

We urge increased attention to the educational need of the Indian and lay emphasis on agricultural and other vocational training:

We urge on Congress the need of larger appropriations for educational and medical work in Alaska, under charge of the Bureau of Education:

We urge that legislation shall be enacted that will insure the preparation of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes to assume intelligently the responsibilities of their citizenship, and the protection of those of them who still own their allotted lands when the restrictions on the sale of their lands shall cease:

And we urge, with profound conviction, that to these important efforts to improve his physical condition and conserve his material resources, there be added by our churches and philanthropic agencies a harmonious and larger activity in behalf of the moral and religious instruction of the Indian, without which these efforts for his material good will surely prove ineffectual.

Our present system is full of bad inheritances. We urge instant and more thorough attention to these things to the end that justice be done.

PUBLIC ADDRESSES.

BY MR. HERBERT WELSH.

Oct. 20. 1915. Mohonk Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

BY MR. M. K. SNIFFEN.

Dec. 11, 1914. Annual meeting I. R. A., Philadelphia.

Jan. 13, 1915. Woman's Auxiliary, St. Peter's Church, Phila.

Feb. 7. Church of the Holy Comforter, Philadelphia.

Feb. 11. The Light House, Philadelphia.

April 1. Friends' Twelfth Street Meeting.

April 20. Trinity Parish House, Boston.

April 26. Central North Broad St. Presbyterian Church, Phila.

July 11. Strathhaven Inn, Swarthmore, Pa.

Aug. 9. Indian Conference, San Francisco, Calif.

Sept. 19. Indian School, Wind River, Wyoming.

Sept. 29. Society of American Indians, Lawrence, Kans.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Thirty-second annual report.....	2,600
The Indians of the Yukon and Tanana Valleys, Alaska.....	3,000
Shall Public Funds be Expended for the Support of Sectarian Indian Schools?.....	3,000
The Meaning of the Ute "War".....	3,000
	<hr/>
	11,600
Copies of publications prior to 1915.....	672,150
Total to date.....	683,750

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES J. RHOADS, TREASURER OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 4, 1915.

DR.

To \$3,000 Reading Co. and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
General Mortgage 4's.

Cash.

To balance as per Treasurer's statement, Dec. 4, 1914.....	\$1,014.12
To amounts received as follows:	
Dues and contributions.....	8,433.20
Refund of excess expense money.....	42.18
Interest on investments and deposit account.....	154.54
	\$9,644.04

CR.

By \$3,000 Reading Co. and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
General Mortgage 4's.

Cash.

By amounts paid, as follows:	
Salaries.....	\$5,372.00
Office rent.....	700.00
Stationery, printing and supplies.....	727.66
Postage.....	378.76
Telephone.....	50.18
Travelling expenses (including Washington Agency).....	1,566.79
	\$8,795.39
By balance in bank, December 4, 1915*.....	848.65
	\$9,644.04

Respectfully submitted,

Examined and found correct.

JONATHAN M. STEERE,

HERBERT S. WELSH,

Auditing Committee.

CHARLES J. RHOADS,

Treasurer.

* Against this balance are fixed charges amounting to \$500.00, due December 31, 1915, in addition to printing and other expenses for the current month.

REPORT OF C. J. RHOADS, TREASURER OF THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

Dr.

1914 Dec.			1915 Jan.		
	5. To balance.....	\$1,014.12		Brought forward...\$1,876.12	
	Mrs. John E. Parsons..	50.00		A. S. Grant.....	5.00
	Mrs. C. Stuart Patter- son.....	10.00		Miss Amelia B. Hollen- back.....	25.00
	Mrs. Anna G. DuBois..	5.00		Johnson Iron Bull....	1.00
	Mrs. William C. Loring	5.00		Miss Mary R. Hillard..	2.00
	Rev. C. F. Dole.....	3.00		4. Mrs. W. Bayard Cut- ting.....	50.00
	Mrs. Isaac Sprague....	15.00		Mrs. Harriet L. Stevens	5.00
	Charles W. Eliot.....	10.00		Miss Mary P. Lord.....	2.00
	Mrs. B. Vaughan.....	2.00		5. Miss Emily Tuckerman	10.00
	Mrs. Leverett Bradley..	2.00		Joshua L. Bailly.....	100.00
	Prof. Winthrop D. Shel- don.....	2.00		Mrs. J. H. Brazier.....	10.00
	7. James Douglas.....	50.00		Miss E. M. Tower.....	5.00
	Mrs. Ezra R. Thayer....	50.00		7. Mrs. Edward Coles....	10.00
	Mrs. Hannah D. Brown	25.00		Joseph Elkinton.....	5.00
	Miss A. C. Stewart.....	20.00		Miss Cornelia Warren..	5.00
	Arthur A. Carey.....	5.00		Rev. W. C. Gannett....	2 50
	John J. Rothermel.....	5.00		Mrs. M. T. L. Gannett..	2 50
	Mrs. A. S. Logan.....	2.00		Miss H. H. Outerbridge	2.00
	Miss Claudina Board- man.....	2.00		E. M. Wistar.....	16.00
	Mrs. J. B. Gibson.....	1.00		Mrs. E. M. Wistar.....	2.00
	John L. Cox.....	10.00		Thomas Wistar.....	2.00
	8. H. H. Barton, Jr....	50.00		6 mos. int. on \$3000	
	Rev. George L. Paine..	10.00		Reading Co. bonds....	60.00
	Mrs. John Binney.....	5.00		8. Miss Emily Gray.....	5.00
	Miss Lucy S. Sampson	2.00		James Schouler.....	4.00
	9. Mrs. S. S. Drury.....	25.00		Dr. Franklin Carter....	5.00
	Wm. Alexander Brown..	10.00		11. Mrs. E. Randolph.....	10.00
	John B. Garrett.....	10.00		Mrs. A. E. Rowland....	2.00
	Miss Esther F. W. Smith.....	5.00		Major B. F. Ritten- house.....	2.00
	Abraham S. Schropp....	5.00		James P. Tolman.....	2.00
	Miss E. O. Cammann....	2.00		12. Charles J. Rhoads....	50.00
	11. Mrs. J. Pierpont Mor- gan.....	25.00		Herbert S. Welsh.....	10.00
	Richard M. Colgate....	100.00		Herbert Welsh.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. Lewis Croser....	50.00		Mrs. J. Crosby Brown..	2.00
	Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde	25.00		Mrs. J. H. Scattergood	5.00
	Mrs. J. Emery Owen....	25.00		A. C. Stohr.....	10.00
	Mrs. C. E. Guild, Jr....	10.00		12. Mrs. J. S. Howe.....	100.00
	Mrs. John I. Kane.....	10.00		Charles Chauncey Sav- age.....	150.00
	Selah B. Strong.....	2.00		13. Rev. Charles Wood....	5.00
	Miss A. A. VanPelt....	5.00		F. B. White.....	2.10
	14. Lenox Banks.....	25.00		Miss Mary P. Lord....	5.00
	Joseph H. Choate.....	100.00		Joseph Lee.....	15.00
	John H. Seger.....	3.00		J. Delancey Verplanck.	2.00
	Henry T. Brown.....	2.00		Miss Alice P. Tapley....	50.00
	16. Mrs. Elizabeth K. Up- ham.....	2.00		William H. Scott.....	7.00
	19. Mrs. Paul C. Ransom..	2.00		Horace White.....	5.00
	George H. Perkins.....	2.00		Jonathan M. Steere....	5.00
	Ezra R. Weaver.....	1.00		Mrs. James S. Cox.....	5.00
	21. Samuel Huntington..	5.00		Ellis D. Williams.....	5.00
	Mrs. Frederick Cun- ningham.....	2.00		Rev. C. E. Grammer....	5.00
	Miss Ellen K. Stevens..	2.00		F. H. Strawbridge.....	5.00
	24. Mrs. E. W. Grew.....	5.00		Moorfield Storey.....	10.00
	Gen. R. H. Pratt.....	2.00		Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wing.....	5.00
	Twentieth Century Club.....	2.00		J. G. Rosengarten.....	4.00
	28. Richard H. Dana.....	5.00		Mrs. H. W. Page.....	2.00
	Mrs. Albert Keep.....	50.00		Dr. James J. Putnam..	4.00
	de Forest Lockwood....	2.00		Jones Wister.....	2.00
				Mrs. Charles H. Russell	2.00
				H. G. Ward.....	2.00
				Mrs. Arthur S. Wiener..	2.00
				Mrs. F. W. Whittemore	2.00
	Carried forward...\$1,876.12			Carried forward...\$2,708.22	

1915	Brought forward..	\$2,708.22
Jan.	13. John E. Vreeland.....	2.00
	Mrs. Laurence Henry	
	Schwab.....	2.00
	Miss Anne Page.....	2.50
	A. A. Outerbridge.....	2.00
	Miss Elisa G. Peterson.....	3.00
	14. Mrs. Eckley B. Coxe.....	102.00
	Charles Chauncey.....	27.00
	Mrs. Armenia S. White.....	10.00
	Mrs. Ferris Lockwood.....	12.00
	Mrs. Jane R. Morris.....	10.00
	C. Edward Billquist.....	10.00
	Mrs. Edw. VanZandt	
	Lane.....	12.00
	Miss Bertha G. Brooks.....	10.00
	Henry B. Coxe.....	10.00
	Henry Justice.....	7.00
	Edward Y. Hartsborne.....	7.00
	Miss Fanny Chapman.....	5.00
	Mrs. John Cadwalader.....	5.00
	P. H. Strubing.....	5.00
	Mrs. Harriet L. Stevens.....	5.00
	Wm. F. Fell.....	5.00
	Charles Richardson.....	5.00
	Mrs. Charles Richardson.....	5.00
	Miss Gertrude White.....	5.00
	Hon. J. Willis Martin.....	5.00
	Henry S. Pancoast.....	5.00
	Miles White, Jr.....	5.00
	Mrs. C. Stewart Wurts.....	3.00
	Mrs. Charles Savage.....	3.00
	Mrs. George Hollingsworth.....	3.00
	Mrs. Lewis W. Francis.....	3.00
	Mrs. John F. Keator.....	6.00
	Miss Helen Landell.....	2.50
	Miss Mary B. Landell.....	2.50
	Robert Logan.....	2.00
	A. Sydney Logan.....	2.00
	Mrs. A. Sydney Logan.....	2.00
	Miss Juliana Wood.....	2.00
	Miss Mary Massey.....	2.00
	Miss Laura C. Outerbridge.....	4.00
	Mrs. Alex. W. Wister.....	2.00
	John Story Jenks.....	2.00
	Arthur C. Parker.....	2.00
	Miss Margaret C. Maule.....	2.00
	Samuel Dickson.....	2.00
	Mrs. John Markoe.....	2.00
	James S. Hiatt.....	2.00
	Frederick Straus.....	2.00
	Miss Frances S. Holkins.....	2.00
	James Williamson.....	2.00
	Rev. J. A. Harris.....	2.00
	George Burnham, Jr.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. B. Gibson.....	2.25
	Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden.....	2.00
	Mrs. George W. Lane.....	2.00
	Dr. E. W. Emerson.....	2.00
	E. P. Dutton.....	2.00
	Miss Lucy Lowell.....	2.00
	Mrs. A. S. Quinton.....	2.00
	Miss Mary W. Henderson.....	2.00
	Mrs. James M. Hubbard.....	2.00
	Mrs. Joseph H. Brasier.....	2.00
	Owen Wister, Jr.....	2.00
	F. B. White.....	2.00

Carried forward .. \$3,076.97

1915	Brought forward..	\$3,076.97
Jan.	14. John E. McElroy.....	2.00
	Rev. J. J. Joyce Moore.....	2.00
	Joshua L. Bailly.....	2.00
	Miss Carolina W. Andrews.....	2.00
	F. P. Prichard.....	2.00
	15. Mrs. Herbert Beech.....	10.00
	Mrs. Leverett Bradley.....	2.00
	Jacob W. Eyes.....	2.00
	Mrs. Allston Burr.....	5.00
	Mrs. Hannah D. Brown.....	5.00
	Mrs. John Gribbel.....	5.00
	Mrs. John H. Hall.....	5.00
	Miss Fanny A. L. Haven.....	5.00
	John B. Garrett.....	12.00
	Mrs. E. H. VanLingen.....	5.00
	George McAneny.....	5.00
	Miss A. L. Sears.....	5.00
	Mrs. J. Herbert Sawyer.....	5.00
	Miss Sarah H. Hooker.....	7.00
	Miss C. B. Convers.....	3.00
	Miss A. Convers.....	2.00
	Miss Olivia Y. Bowditch.....	2.00
	J. B. Lippincott.....	2.00
	Rev. Alfred Elwyn.....	2.00
	F. B. Reeves.....	2.00
	Miss Lucy S. Sampson.....	2.00
	Mrs. E. B. Crowell.....	2.00
	Dr. H. M. Fisher.....	2.00
	James Douglas.....	2.00
	George D. Watrous.....	2.00
	James W. Bayard.....	2.00
	Miss Anna Palen.....	2.00
	Miss A. A. T. VanPelt.....	2.00
	Mrs. Charles E. Dana.....	2.00
	Miss E. H. Wisner.....	2.00
	Miss Anne Heygate Hall.....	2.00
	Miss Anna Randolph.....	3.00
	Mrs. F. B. Carter.....	2.00
	Mrs. Alfred Winsor.....	3.00
	H. F. Wanning.....	6.00
	Albert R. Mayer.....	3.00
	Mrs. Edward W. Grew.....	2.00
	Henry J. Davis.....	2.00
	Miss Adele Brewer.....	2.00
	R. H. Dana.....	2.00
	The Misses Matlack.....	2.00
	Miss C. A. French.....	2.00
	A. B. Weimer.....	2.00
	Miss Anna L. Dawes.....	2.00
	Gen. A. R. Buffington.....	2.00
	Mrs. A. R. Buffington.....	2.00
	Miss Elisabeth Gilman.....	2.00
	A. S. Schropp.....	2.00
	Lincoln N. Kinnicutt.....	6.00
	Miss Clyde.....	2.00
	Miss Mary Osgood	
	Hodges.....	2.00
	16. Mrs. J. B. Ames.....	27.00
	Miss Annie Fuller.....	12.00
	Miss Helen C. Butler.....	10.00
	Miss Harriet E. Freeman.....	5.00
	Edward S. Buckley, Jr.....	5.00
	Mrs. Daniel R. Noyes.....	5.00
	Mrs. Isaac Sprague.....	5.00
	Dr. Charles F. Meserve.....	2.00
	Rev. Reese F. Alsop.....	3.00
	Mrs. John Binney.....	2.00
	Mrs. John Meigs.....	2.00

Carried forward .. \$3,328.97



INDIAN HOME, UTE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, COLO.



INDIAN HOME, JICARILLA APACHE RESERVATION, NEW MEX.

1915	Brought forward..	\$3,328.97
Jan.	16. H. A. Wilder.....	2.00
	Mrs. Anna G. Dubois.....	3.00
	Miss Lucy D. Akerly.....	2.25
	Miss Alice Ives Gilman.....	3.00
	Mrs. J. B. Lippincott.....	2.00
	Prof. Raphael Pumpelly.....	2.00
	Simon Redbird.....	4.00
	Mrs. Ida Vose Woodbury.....	2.00
	Mrs. David P. Kimball.....	25.00
	18. Mrs. Matthew Semple.....	10.00
	Mrs. S. B. Griffin.....	10.00
	Rev. H. W. Nelson.....	5.00
	Miss Ellen M. Tower.....	5.00
	George E. Gamble.....	5.00
	Mrs. John W. Elliot.....	5.00
	Miss Carolina A. Fox.....	5.00
	Mrs. J. Campbell Harris.....	5.00
	Miss Helen W. Ludlow.....	4.00
	Mrs. Phebe A. Crafts.....	4.00
	Mrs. T. S. Kirkbride.....	2.00
	Henry C. Mercer.....	2.00
	Mrs. William B. Rice.....	2.00
	Mrs. Harold Peabody.....	2.00
	Miss M. T. Sedgwick.....	2.00
	Miss Gertrude Lansing.....	2.00
	Benjamin H. Miller.....	2.00
	William H. Arnold.....	2.00
	Miss Elizabeth Cochran.....	2.00
	Miss Agnes Cochran.....	2.00
	Wilberforce Eames.....	2.00
	Mrs. C. F. Hutchins.....	2.00
	Miss Emily Howland.....	3.00
	M. S. Erlinger.....	2.00
	Mrs. John Innes Kane.....	2.00
	Miss Virginia W. McNeil.....	2.00
	Rev. Sherman Coolidge.....	2.00
	Rev. Alexander Henry.....	2.00
	Mrs. Elizabeth Ernst.....	2.00
	John R. Livermore.....	2.00
	Miss Florence Bascom.....	2.00
	Rev. J. H. Dennison.....	2.50
	Mrs. J. H. Dennison.....	2.50
	Rev. J. DeW. Perry.....	2.00
	Miss C. R. Lowell.....	2.00
	Miss Morton.....	2.00
	10. Mrs. Sarah W. Rhoads.....	27.00
	Miss Sarah Newlin.....	25.00
	William Burnham.....	12.00
	Wm. J. Schieffelin.....	4.00
	Mrs. Wm. J. Schieffelin.....	2.00
	Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin.....	2.00
	Miss Edith F. Biddle.....	2.00
	Mrs. Seth Low.....	2.00
	Charles L. Huston.....	2.00
	William N. Allen.....	2.00
	Rev. H. Burt.....	2.00
	Mrs. Mary E. Wister.....	2.00
	Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll.....	2.00
	Miss Margaret Rhodes.....	2.00
	John J. Wilkinson.....	2.00
	Mrs. Desmond Fitzgerald.....	2.00
	Mrs. Thomas P. Cope, Jr.....	2.00
	Dr. G. M. White.....	4.00
	Mrs. Walter C. Roe.....	2.00
	Mrs. Rachel C. Evans.....	5.00
	Mrs. T. K. Lothrop.....	15.00
	Miss Ellen K. Egbert.....	5.00
	Arthur B. Emmons.....	27.00

Carried forward...\$3,638.22

1915	Brought forward..	\$3,638.22
Jan.	19. Seth K. Humphrey.....	27.00
	Mrs. James O. Watson.....	12.00
	Miss Susan J. Allen.....	10.00
	Mrs. W. C. Loring.....	10.00
	Stansbury Hagar.....	10.00
	Mrs. Frank N. Bird.....	5.00
	20. Thomas Martindale.....	5.00
	Miss Alice H. Southworth.....	7.00
	Mrs. William Howell Reed.....	3.00
	Miss M. Boswell.....	3.00
	Miss Hope Stewart.....	3.00
	Miss Norma Stewart.....	3.00
	Miss Eleanor Ryerson.....	3.00
	Charles Phelps Noyes.....	2.00
	Mrs. Charles A. Miner.....	2.00
	Col. H. L. Higginson.....	2.00
	Mrs. B. Vaughn.....	2.00
	John C. Shaffer.....	2.00
	Charles F. Jenkins.....	2.00
	Mrs. J. T. Rothrock.....	2.00
	Miss Lucy Stewart.....	2.00
	Reuben Haines.....	2.00
	Miss Annie C. Stewart.....	2.00
	Miss Harriet Gray.....	2.00
	21. Miss Ethel Paine.....	25.00
	Hon. M. Slusser.....	2.50
	Mrs. M. Slusser.....	2.50
	George M. Newhall.....	10.00
	Theodore Bullard.....	5.00
	Mrs. Joseph W. Hodson.....	5.00
	Frederick W. Taylor.....	2.00
	Mrs. A. L. Coolidge.....	2.00
	A. A. Carey.....	2.00
	Wm. P. Murphy.....	2.00
	Prof. Irving Fisher.....	2.00
	Mrs. Robert W. Smith.....	2.00
	William H. Gladden.....	4.00
	A. R. Perkins.....	2.00
	Mrs. Albert Keep.....	2.00
	C. B. Spencer.....	2.00
	A. Lawrence Lowell.....	2.00
	Mrs. Julian M. Fox.....	2.00
	H. N. Silliman.....	2.00
	Mrs. Talcott Williams.....	5.00
	22. Mrs. E. C. Sterling.....	5.00
	Theodore J. Lewis.....	5.00
	Miss H. Meyer.....	4.00
	John J. Rothermel.....	2.00
	Howard H. Williams.....	2.00
	George W. Wickersham.....	2.00
	Miss Ellen K. Stevens.....	2.00
	Cyrus H. McCormick.....	2.00
	23. W. Frederick Snyder.....	2.00
	Alfred G. Rolfe.....	10.00
	Joseph Lapsley Wilson.....	5.00
	Francis C. Haines.....	5.00
	Mrs. S. G. M. Maule.....	5.00
	Effingham Perot.....	2.00
	Mrs. G. M. Chichester.....	4.00
	Mrs. Henry Holt.....	2.00
	Edward Pennock.....	2.00
	Miss Rebecca D. Davis.....	2.00
	Selah B. Strong.....	2.00
	Mrs. Charles S. Minot.....	2.00
	Miss Margaret A. Hayes.....	2.50
	25. Miss Heloise Meyer.....	20.00
	Mrs. H. S. C. Birnie.....	10.00
	J. Montgomery Hare.....	5.00
	Miss Mary Drummond.....	5.00
	Mrs. A. M. Boyd.....	5.00

Carried forward...\$3,958.72

1915	Brought forward ..	\$3,958.72
Jan.	25. Miss Lucy D. Gillette ..	5.00
	Mrs. Edward B. Meigs ..	3.00
	Miss Mattie Jones ..	3.00
	Herbert L. Clark ..	2.00
	W. A. Margrave ..	4.00
	Joseph L. Bittenweiser ..	2.00
	26. Mrs. Emma Longe- necker ..	5.00
	Mrs. Theo. P. Gooding ..	5.00
	Miss E. A. Hare ..	2.00
	Mrs. T. Fred Brown ..	2.00
	Miss S. S. Hopkins ..	2.00
	27. John Cadwalader ..	2.00
	Charles E. Pancoast ..	2.00
	John B. McIlhenny ..	2.00
	Mrs. John B. McIl- henny ..	2.00
	28. D. B. Gamble ..	15.00
	Mrs. Brinton Coxe ..	12.00
	Edmund J. D. Coxe ..	2.00
	F. P. Capron ..	2.00
	Mrs. E. W. Clark ..	2.00
	T. M. Osborne ..	2.00
	29. Mrs. Clement M. Biddle ..	10.00
	John Gayton ..	2.00
	Charles J. Bonaparte ..	2.00
	Mrs. Charles J. Bona- parte ..	2.00
	30. Rev. William P. Lee ..	2.00
	Edward F. Mason ..	3.00
	Mrs. T. William Kim- ber ..	2.00
	Miss Ellen W. Egbert ..	2.00
	Mrs. G. L. Gates ..	2.00
Feb.	1. Samuel Huntington ..	5.00
	A. Stein ..	2.00
	Miss Mary C. Peabody ..	2.00
	Mrs. C. T. Ogden ..	2.00
	I. Homer Sweetser ..	4.00
	2. Miss Louisa S. Cheever ..	12.00
	Mrs. Winslow Upton ..	3.00
	Miss Mary Janet Miller ..	2.00
	Scheyichbi Campfire Girls ..	2.00
	Isaac H. Clothier ..	2.00
	3. Walter Smedley ..	2.00
	4. Chm. Missy. Com. Wel- lesley College ..	5.00
	Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton ..	2.00
	Dr. John W. Elliot ..	2.00
	Francis Fisher Kane ..	2.00
	5. J. E. Frenning ..	3.00
	Rev. H. B. Frisell ..	2.00
	Miss H. E. Fain ..	2.00
	William Drayton ..	2.00
	Frank H. Longshore ..	2.00
	6. M. C. Morris ..	2.00
	George H. Deacon ..	2.00
	Mrs. Henry Wharton ..	2.00
	John D. Archuleta ..	6.00
	9. Mrs. Z. Belcher ..	2.00
	W. W. Ellsworth ..	2.00
	10. Mrs. John S. Harrison ..	5.00
	Mrs. Ada D. South- worth ..	5.00
	Mrs. Henry S. Bisbing ..	5.00
	Mrs. Walter C. Cabot ..	2.00
	Miss Kate Kelsey ..	2.00
	Miss Isabel Howland ..	2.10
	11. Bryan Lathrop ..	2.00
	Whirlwind Man ..	1.00

Carried forward ..\$4,166.82

1915	Brought forward ..	\$4,166.82
Feb.	13. Miss Georgina Schuyler ..	2.00
	J. Q. A. Whittemore ..	2.00
	15. John G. Pacer ..	2.00
	Rev. Henry L. Beets ..	2.00
	Miss Bertha V. Appold ..	5.00
	16. Baltimore Yearly Meet- ing ..	100.00
	Joseph J. Janney ..	2.00
	Mrs. A. T. Cope ..	5.00
	Mrs. C. George Currie ..	27.00
	17. Mrs. William H. Forbes ..	25.00
	Harry A. Flint ..	2.00
	S. Ashton Souder ..	2.00
	Miss Maria D. Williams ..	2.00
	19. Mrs. Philip C. Garrett ..	50.00
	Rev. H. M. Bowman ..	2.00
	George H. Fisher ..	15.00
	T. Wistar Brown, 3d ..	12.00
	George S. Flake ..	6.00
	Mrs. Mary H. Loines ..	5.00
	Warren K. Moorehead ..	2.00
	Miss Mary Newhall ..	2.00
	Thomas C. Day ..	2.00
	20. Miss E. W. Thackery ..	5.00
	Miss A. C. Watmough ..	5.00
	23. Miss L. Jean Richards ..	2.00
	Miss A. M. Richards ..	2.00
	Miss Manderson ..	2.00
	Mrs. James N. Mohr ..	4.00
	Mrs. May S. Wood ..	2.00
	Charles Delaney ..	2.00
	Henry V. Stilwell ..	3.00
	26. Cleveland H. Dodge ..	100.00
	Miss Emma B. Luders ..	7.50
	Miss Annie E. Luders ..	7.50
	Mrs. J. W. Steacey ..	4.00
	Miss Mary Woodman ..	16.00
March	1. Mrs. E. Walter Clark ..	50.00
	Miss E. H. Wisner ..	20.00
	J. Bunford Samuel ..	10.00
	Mrs. David M. Little ..	4.00
	Mrs. E. F. Garrett ..	3.00
	2. Mrs. Seth Low ..	25.00
	Miss A. V. Spooner ..	3.00
	Mrs. Ralph B. Clay- berger ..	7.00
	3. Wm. N. Rice ..	5.00
	4. Mrs. N. Dubois Miller ..	2.00
	5. Mrs. James S. Cox ..	25.00
	8. Miss A. S. Penfield ..	2.00
	John Caspar Wister ..	8.00
	Refund telephone call ..	.61
	9. Miss Harriet Blanch- ard ..	50.00
	10. Wm. P. Bancroft ..	70.00
	William Burnham ..	50.00
	George Burnham, Jr. ..	25.00
	Frank H. Moss ..	10.00
	Thomas Wistar, Jr. ..	5.00
	J. Randolph Coolidge ..	25.00
	Col. C. R. Codman ..	20.00
	Rev. H. McA. Robin- son ..	2.00
	Mrs. Walter Cope ..	4.00
	11. Clement L. Webster ..	2.00
	Charles F. Jenkins ..	25.00
	T. Broom Belfield ..	25.00
	Rt. Rev. Wm. Lawr- ence ..	5.00
	12. Dr. F. P. Sprague ..	20.00
	The Misses Miller ..	5.00
	Charles Chipley ..	2.00

Carried forward ..\$5,112.43

1915	Brought forward..	\$5,112.43
March	12. G. H. Condict	2.00
	15. Prof. H. W. Farnum	20.00
	Mrs. Jonathan Evans	10.00
	16. Mrs. John W. Carter	3.00
	18. C. Cresson Wistar	2.00
	Thos. C. Day	10.00
	20. Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney	25.00
	22. Mrs. W. W. Farr	10.00
	26. Miss Jane G. Mason	10.00
	Levi Chubbuck	2.00
	Mrs. E. N. Potter	2.00
	29. Dr. E. J. deBell	10.00
April	31. Int. on deposit ac.	16.83
	1. J. W. F. Podmore	2.00
	John E. Carter	20.00
	Miss Louisa L. Schuyler	2.00
	5. J. LeRoy White	2.00
	7. Mrs. Z. Chafee	50.00
	J. DeL. Verplanck	10.00
	8. Miss Harriet E. Freeman	10.00
	12. Charles Collins	25.00
	Miss A. L. Tierney	2.00
	16. Mrs. Edward D. Toland	5.00
	Charles H. Stephens	2.00
	19. Richard W. Davids	5.00
	S. Davis Page	15.00
	Miss Mary Coles	25.00
	21. Miss F. Aline Tryon	4.00
	Mrs. Edward Hale	3.00
	George H. Perkins	2.00
	24. J. D. Archuleta	12.00
	Herbert Marten	2.00
	Mrs. Lillian A. Evans	2.00
	George T. Cruft	2.00
	Rev. John N. Lewis	2.00
	26. Mrs. Mary P. Fearing	2.00
	27. Miss R. C. Boardman	10.00
	28. Mrs. Joseph A. Ropes	25.00
May	3. Mrs. Frank Wood	2.00
	Mrs. B. J. Lang	2.00
	Hon. Seth Low	25.00
	Anonymous	4.00
	M. A. DeW. Howe	2.00
	Mrs. Harriet Devoe	2.00
	Daniel Goodvoice	4.00
	4. R. Fulton Cutting	100.00
	Miss Anna M. Heckscher	5.00
	Francis B. Reeves	4.00
	Mrs. Philip Gardner	2.00
	5. Miss Ellen W. Gray	10.00
	6. Henry D. Woods	100.00
	7. Mrs. Thomas G. Bennett	25.00
	Dr. F. O. Allen, Jr.	12.00
	Miss Hetty B. Garrett	5.00
	Miss Billings	1.00
	8. Samuel Thorne	25.00
	Mrs. G. Livingston Bishop	2.00
	Hon. Charles S. Fairchild	2.50
	Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild	2.50
	12. Miss Florence B. Kane	5.00
	Mrs. Henry N. Paul	3.00
	13. Mrs. Samuel W. Duncan	5.00
	18. Carl G. Barth	25.00
	Edward S. Harkness	25.00

Carried forward ..\$5,876.26

1915	Brought forward..	\$5,876.26
May	18. Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	25.00
	Arthur N. Leeds	2.00
	22. Theodore L. Jewis	5.00
	J. G. Rosengarten	10.00
	Mrs. B. Vaughan	10.00
	J. Randolph Coolidge	15.00
	Mrs. E. Randolph	5.00
	Miss L. C. Outerbridge	2.00
	Francis Stokes	5.00
	A. S. Schropp	5.00
	Arthur B. Emmons	20.00
	John B. Garrett	5.00
	Miss Alice P. Tapley	25.00
	Edmund L. Baylies	10.00
	Mrs. H. L. Stevens	10.00
	Miss M. D. Williams	3.00
	James Douglas	20.00
	Stansbury Hagar	5.00
	Charles H. Field	5.00
	Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Gannett and friend	5.00
	Mrs. Jane Rhoads Morris	5.00
	Miss Elisa G. Peterson	2.00
	Mrs. Leverett Bradley	2.00
	Rev. C. F. Dole	2.00
	Mrs. A. M. Boyd	4.00
	Mrs. Hannah D. Brown	20.00
	Miss Juliana Wood	20.00
	John E. Carter	5.00
	Miss S. S. Hopkins	2.00
	Charles C. Savage	50.00
	Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde	15.00
	Mrs. E. deP. Hosmer	10.00
	Miss Adele Brewer	2.00
	Miss Elizabeth G. Houghton	25.00
	Irving Fisher	5.00
	Mrs. J. B. Foster	1.00
	Mrs. Philip C. Garrett	25.00
	Mrs. S. B. Griffin	10.00
	Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Schiefelein	5.00
	Wm. North Rice	1.00
	Mrs. S. S. Drury	10.00
	24. Mrs. James S. Cox	10.00
	Miss Manderson	2.00
	Mrs. Jonathan Evans	5.00
	Arthur A. Carey	5.00
	Raphael Pumpelly	5.00
	Edward Pennock	2.00
	Miss Gertrude R. White	5.00
	25. Miss Caroline A. Fox	5.00
	Cash	50.00
	Miss Cornelia A. French	10.00
	Mrs. Isaac Sprague	15.00
	Mrs. Sarah W. Rhoads	5.00
	Miss A. A. T. VanPelt	2.00
	Dr. F. P. Capron	1.00
	26. Miss Harriet Gray	10.00
	Mrs. A. S. White	8.00
	Mrs. Wm. H. Forbes	25.00
	Miss Ellen W. Gray	5.00
	27. Rev. George L. Paine	5.00
	Miss Virginia Butler	5.00
	Miss Ethel L. Paine	10.00
	28. John C. Havemeyer	20.00
	Miss Mary T. Mason	5.00
	Francis B. Reeves	3.00
	Mrs. Z. Chafee	25.00
	29. Mrs. W. H. Reed	10.00
	Mrs. James B. Ames	5.00

Carried forward ..\$6,547.26

1915	Brought forward..	\$6,547.26	1915	Brought forward..	\$7,217.76
May	29. Mrs. Charles A. Miner.	5.00	July	7. Harold A. Loring	2.00
	Francis C. Haines	5.00		Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge	2.00
June	1. C. Sidney Shepard	25.00		10. Mrs. J. S. Howe	100.00
	Miss Martha M. Brown	5.00		Miss Emily Gray	5.00
	Henry Many Cartridge	2.00		12. Miss Virginia Butler	25.00
	Miss Mary L. Carter	3.00		John V. Farwell	5.00
	2. Mrs. Wm. Pierson Hamilton	100.00		13. Edwin H. Brown	2.00
	Mrs. John H. Hall	10.00		17. J. Rodman Paul	2.00
	3. Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Clark	50.00		Miss Heloise Meyer	5.00
	The Misses Luders	2.00		Mrs. J. Ferris Lockwood	10.00
	John J. Rothermel	1.00		19. Miss Helen C. Butler	10.00
	4. J. Rodman Paul	15.00		26. Eugene Delano	27.00
	Miss E. H. Wisner	10.00		M. K. Sniffen, refund expense money	41.57
	Mrs. Henry S. Lowber	5.00	Aug.	13. Mrs. Talcott Williams	2.00
	Mrs. Virginia W. McNeil	1.00		Miss Orph D. Clark	2.00
	7. Mrs. Ezra K. Thayer	25.00		19. Miss Alice Ives Gilman	3.00
	8. Miss Edith F. Biddle	25.00		24. Mrs. George C. Currie	25.00
	Henry L. Davis	10.00		Miss R. C. Boardman	5.00
	Mrs. R. N. Toppa	10.00		27. Mrs. F. C. Shattuch	25.00
	10. Mrs. Eckley B. Coxe	100.00		30. Miss Julia H. Thompson	5.00
	Mrs. W. Scott, Fitts	25.00	Sept.	3. Miss E. F. Mason	800.00
	14. George Burnham, Jr.	25.00		Mrs. Wm. Pierson Hamilton	100.00
	J. J. Goodwin	25.00		Dr. F. W. Wunderlich	5.00
	Miss Mary Drummond	5.00		16. Col. J. S. Lockwood	4.00
	16. Mrs. Walter C. Cabot	20.00		22. Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends	100.00
	Mrs. Charlotte S. Lewis	10.00		J. LeRoy White	5.00
	Mrs. Jones Wister	2.00		S. Applegate	2.00
	17. Mrs. Matthew Sample	10.00		24. George Burnham, Jr.	25.00
	Miss Alice Lewishon	2.00		S. Davis Page	15.00
	19. Mrs. Woerishoffer	25.00		30. Int. on deposit ac.	17.71
	24. Mrs. J. W. Elliot	10.00	Oct.	15. Miss Ida M. Mason	1,000.00
	Miss E. O. Cammann	1.50		Henry St. Pierre	26.00
July	26. Ralph B. Williams	25.00		16. Mrs. R. Aldrich	10.00
	2. 6 mos. int. \$3000 Reading Co. Gen. mtg.	60.00		18. Miss Carrie A. Gilman	5.00
	Harold A. Sweetland	2.00	Nov.	1. J. W. Clendening	2.00
	Rt. Rev. F. K. Brookes	3.00		Rev. J. S. Murrow	4.00
	Cash	2.00	Dec.	2. Mrs. Baird S. Cooper	2.00
	7. John D. Archuleta	7.00			
	Henry Marrowbone	2.00			
	Carried forward ..	\$7,217.76			\$9,644.04

Payments from December 5, 1914, to December 4, 1915.

Cr.	
Office rent	\$700.00
Postage	378.76
Telephone service	50.18
Stationery and supplies	22.05
Wm. Fell Co., printing	693.75
Phila. Automatic Addressing Co., stencil lists	11.86
Salaries	5,372.00
S. M. Brosius, traveling expenses	769.47
M. K. Sniffen, travelling expenses	797.32
Balance on hand, December 4, 1915	\$8,795.39
	848.65
	\$9,644.04

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of

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 Bullard, Mrs. Wm. S., 3 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
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Cochran, Miss Elizabeth,	4 East 35th St., New York.
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Colgate, Mrs. Gilbert,	306 West 76th St., New York City.
Colgate, Richard M.,	55 John St., New York City.
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Collord, George W.,	260 W. 73rd St., New York City.
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Garrett, Mrs. Philip C.,	524 Locust St., Germantown.
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Gilman, Miss Carrie A.,	Sacaton, Arizona.
Gilman, Miss Elisabeth,	513 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
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Goodvoice, Daniel,	St. Charles, S. Dakota.
Goodwin, Mrs. W. W.,	5 Follen St., Cambridge, Mass.
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Grant, A. S.,	610 Anita Ave., Houston, Texas.
Graves, Henry,	Geneva, N. Y.
Gray, Miss Harriet,	Wellesley Hills, Mass.

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| Guild, Mrs. C. E., Jr., | Readville, Mass. |
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| Harned, Thomas B., | Morris St., Germantown. |
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| Harris, Mrs. J. N., | New London, Conn. |
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| Henderson, Mrs. Mary D., | 134 W. Coulter St., Germantown. |
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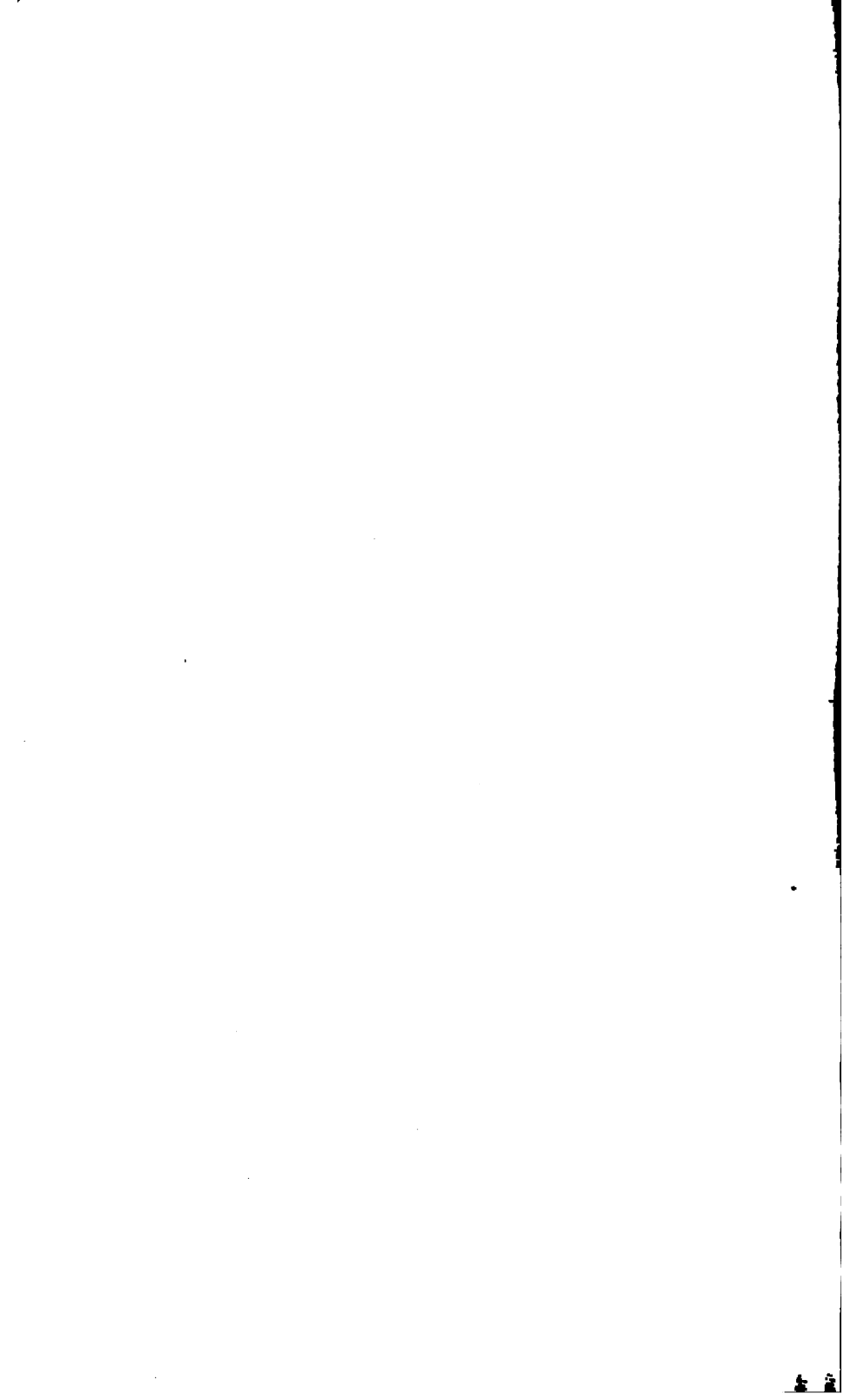
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The Indian Rights Association is a non-partisan, non-sectarian organization for promoting the civilization of the Indian and for securing his natural and political rights. To this end it aims to collect and collate facts, principally through the personal investigations of its officers and agents, regarding the Indian's relations with the Government and with our own race, concerning his progress in industry and education, his present and future needs. Upon the basis of facts, and of legitimate conclusions drawn from them, the Association appeals to the American people for the maintenance of such a just and wise policy upon the part of the Executive and Congress in dealing with these helpless wards of the Nation as may discourage fraud and violence, promote education, obedience to law, and honorable labor, and finally result in the complete absorption of the Indian into the common life of the Nation.

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